Cochin State,
Admn. report,
1908-09 & 1911-12 to 1913-14

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

FOR

THE YEAR 1084 M. E.

(16th August 1908 to 15th August 1909).

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

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COCHIN is a Native State on the west coast of India, bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency on the north, north-west and north-east; a small portion of the south-west is washed by the Arabian Sea; and the State of Travancore forms the southern boundary. It lies between 9°48′ and 10°50′ N. lat., and 76°5′ and 76°58′ E. long., and has an area of 1,361½ square miles, of which about 605 square miles are forests. The forests abound in teak, ebony, blackwood and other valuable species of trees. The State enjoys the benefit of both the south-west and north-east monsoons.

2. The population in Cochin, according to the Census of 1901, was 8,12,025, of whom 4,05,200 were males and 4,06,825 females. The majority, 68·25 per cent, are Hindus, Christians forming 24 per cent and Mahomedans 6·6 per cent. There is also a small community of Jews numbering 1,142. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

3. Very little is known of the early history of Cochin. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin claim to hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as independent ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin, and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch, with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom she remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between His Highness the then Raja and the Hon'ble East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection from outside invaders. Since then, the State entered on an era of peace and progressive prosperity under the protection of the British power. In 1809, a fresh treaty was entered into, by which Cochin agreed to pay, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lac of rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of native infantry, making an aggregate payment, yearly in six equal instalments, of 2,76,937 Rupees. Subsequently in 1818, the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000, which forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

4. His Highness Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., Raja of Cochin, was born on the 27th December, 1852, and ascended the Masnud on the 23rd October, 1895. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. in 1897 and a G. C. S. I. in 1903. Her Highness Kunjipilla Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 2nd July, 1840, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 6th October, 1858. Besides these, there are 71 male and 84 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.

5. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into five taluks, *viz.*, Kanayanur-Cochin, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur; in addition, there is also the estate of Cranganur. The chief towns are Ernakulam (the Capital), Mattancherri, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakkanchery, Chittur and Cranganur. The system of government is based mainly on the British Indian system of administration. The administration is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Raja. The Diwan is His Highness' chief minister and the chief executive officer of the State, with whom the British Resident and the Heads of departments correspond in all official matters. The several departments are constituted mostly on the British Indian model.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN.

M. E. 1084.

(16th August 1908 to 15th August 1909.)

——:o:——

GENERAL SUMMARY.

General.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Madras visited the State on a shooting excursion in October 1908 and stayed for a week at the shooting camp at Thelikkal, six miles from Parambikulam, the terminus of the Forest Tramway. His Excellency Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, paid a visit to the State in November 1908, during His Excellency's tour in Southern India. His Highness the Raja spent a few weeks as usual in Coonoor during the hot weather and also made a short stay in his country residence at Kanjirapilli and at Trichur.

Land Revenue.

2. The current demand of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 10,79,367, of which Rs. 10,73,645 or 99·5 per cent were collected. Of the arrears (Rs. 16,675), Rs. 1,770 were written off the accounts and Rs. 6,349 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,556. The revenue was realised with greater ease than in the last year. Moveable property was sold only in two cases, and in no case were the lands placed on *Nadupattom* or the defaulters' rights in the land sold. A few items of work connected with the general survey that were pending at the end of the previous year were completed. The new Settlement was introduced in the only remaining taluk of Talapilli, which resulted in an increase of 50·7 per cent in the demand. With this, the revenue Settlement of the whole State was brought to a close. The expenditure under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,38,037; a sum of Rs. 6,537 was spent on Survey and Rs. 19,544 on Settlement. The village establishments of the two newly settled taluks of Trichur and Talapilli were revised, which resulted in an annual increase of Rs. 11,988 in expenditure. Towards the close of the year, the Darbar passed orders on the report submitted by the Special Officer appointed to investigate into the Devaswom administration.

Legislation.

3. During the year, there was considerable progress in the work of legislation, which was pending consideration for a long time. Eight new Regulations were passed and two Bills, one of which was for the introduction of Municipal institutions in the State, were under consideration at the close of the year. Rules having the force of law were framed under the Forest, Salt, Factories, Arms, Petroleum and Registration Regulations and also under Regulation III of 1010, for the standardisation of weights and measures. The Commission appointed to enquire into the relations between landlords and tenants submitted its report, which was under the consideration of the Darbar at the end of the year.

Police.

4. The scheme of re-organisation of the Police department sanctioned in 1083 was given effect to in its entirety from the beginning of the year. The sanctioned strength of the Police Force, *viz.*, 63 officers and 477 men, was maintained throughout the year. On an average there was one member of the force to every 1,526 persons and 2·55 square miles. The number of departmental punishments rose from 403 in 1083 to 409. Policemen were criminally prosecuted in 18 cases, all of which were instituted by private individuals. Only one case ended in conviction. The number of grave crimes charged by the Police was 281. Of the cases charged, 71·92 per cent ended in conviction. The percentage of lost property recovered fell from 40·14 to 34·44. The average duration of investigation of cases charged under the Penal Code rose from 18·43 to 19·99 days. The number of known depredators on the register was 337. There was a decrease in the number of grave crimes and an increase in the number of security cases.

Criminal Justice.

5. The separation of the judicial functions, under which there was a full-time District Magistrate for the whole State, worked well. The post of the Registrar-Magistrate of Cranganur was abolished and a separate full-time Sub-Magistrate was appointed. The number

of cases for disposal by the Magistracy was 3,062, of which 3,008 were disposed of; of the latter, 70·5 per cent related to offences under the Penal Code. Of the 5,270 persons accused in the cases decided, 1,857 were convicted, 3,360 were discharged or acquitted and 53 were committed or referred to higher Courts. Of the persons convicted, 1,297 were punished with fine only and 33 with whipping only. No witness was detained for more than three days by any of the Magistrates. Of sentences against which appeals were filed, 48·2 per cent of those passed by the District Magistrate and 54·12 per cent of those passed by the subordinate Magistrates were confirmed. The District Magistrate had for disposal 246 appeals and all of them were decided. The Sessions Courts received and disposed of 13 appeals. The sentences passed on 14 of the 29 appellants were confirmed, modified in the case of one and reversed in the case of 14. The Chief Court decided 20 appeals in which 24 persons were concerned. The sentences on 11 appellants were confirmed, those on 7 reversed and those on 4 modified. One appeal was rejected and new trial was ordered in the case of the remaining one. The expenditure under 'Criminal Justice' rose from Rs. 36,293 to Rs. 37,457.

Prisons. 6. The number of prisons during the year was seven, *viz.*, one central and six subsidiary jails. The average number of convicts imprisoned daily in the central jail fell from 133·62 to 121·73. The cost on the central jail at Ernakulam fell from Rs. 17,655 to Rs. 15,671 and the average net expenditure per head fell from Rs. 99 to Rs. 98. The total cost on the subsidiary jails was Rs. 2,000. The rules framed under the Prisons Regulation for the improvement of jail administration were brought into force from the beginning of the year.

Civil Justice. 7. The Judicial department was re-organised with effect from the beginning of the year. The pay of the Chief Court Judges was raised and made progressive, two grades of District Judges were created, the number of District Munsiffs in the 1st grade was increased by one and the pay of the ministerial establishments was revised. Towards the close of the year, an additional Judge was appointed in the Anjikaimal District Court to clear off arrears of work in that Court. The total number of suits, original and appellate, for disposal was 10,179, of which 9,240 were decided. The number of cases decided by the Munsiffs (8,271) was 426 less than the number for disposal during the year (8,697). The average duration of ordinary contested suits in the Munsiffs' Courts rose from 74·3 to 93 days and in the District Courts from 161 to 209 days. Of the Munsiffs' decrees against which appeals were filed, 53·8 per cent were confirmed. The corresponding percentage of decrees passed by the District Courts which were confirmed on appeal was 44·6. There were 622 ordinary appeals for disposal by the District Judges, of which 451 were decided, the balance pending at the end of the year (171), being 102 more than the number pending at the beginning. The average duration of appeal suits rose from one month and 23 days to three months and 22 days in the Anjikaimal District Court and from two months and three days to two months and 25 days in the Trichur District Court. Of the 420 appeals for disposal by the Chief Court, 296 were decided, the balance (178) pending at the beginning of the year being reduced to 124 at the end. The disposal by the Chief Court during the year was the highest on record with the exception of 1083. Of the total pendency in the Chief Court at the end of the year, three appeals were over one year old and the rest below one year. The receipts on account of "Civil Justice" were Rs. 2,16,761 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,01,228, as against Rs. 2,06,822 and Rs. 99,011 respectively in 1083.

Registration. 8. The aggregate number of documents registered during the year was 45,331, the number in 1083 having been 43,996. Of these, 44,776 or 98·8 per cent were registered on the day of presentation. Registration was refused in 105 cases. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 71,467 and Rs. 28,262 respectively, the net revenue being Rs. 43,205 or Rs. 1,605 more than in 1083. The post of the Registrar-Magistrate of Cranganur was abolished and a full-time Registrar was appointed for that station.

Military. 9. The Infantry, Artillery and the State Band with a strength of 270, and His Highness' Body-guard with a strength of 12 at the end of the year, cost the State Rs. 37,708 or Rs. 255 more than in the previous year. The scale of pay of the Band musicians was improved and the Band was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Excise Revenue.

Marine. 10. The 135 vessels which entered and cleared at the Sirkar Port of Malipuram had an aggregate tonnage of 1,00,369 tons. The collection under port dues amounted to Rs. 10,469.

Season and Rainfall. 11. The mean of the rainfalls recorded at the seven stations in the State was 102·84 inches, the mean in 1082 and in 1083 being 122·22 and 120·47 inches respectively. The south-west monsoon set in on the 1st June, a little earlier than in the previous year. Though the season was on the whole favourable for agriculture, untimely rains did considerable damage to the kole cultivation. The Agricultural department continued its working on the same main lines as in

Agriculture.

the previous year. The Farm operations were extended gradually and the results achieved were satisfactory. The first Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition in conjunction with a Cattle Show was held during the year, the cost of the Exhibition being Rs. 2,533. The entire allotment of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned under "Loans" for agricultural improvements was utilised during the year.

Forests.

12. An officer of the State Forest service was deputed for training in Forestry in Oxford and Germany. The Forest Settlement work was completed during the year and final notifications under section 12 of the Forest Regulation were published declaring 112 blocks as "Reserved Forests." The long pending question of the transport of Cochin forest produce from Adirapilli through Travancore forests was satisfactorily settled between the two Darbars. Reconnoitering and working plan reports were prepared during the year. The number of forest crimes reported was 158, as against 161 in 1083. Of the 52 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 38 ended in conviction. A large extent of forest areas which have no capital value was assigned for rubber cultivation during the year. The Sirkar elephants were placed in charge of the Government Veterinary Hospital Assistant for treatment. The agreement entered into with Messrs. Aspinwall & Co. for the sale of timber was revised and they continued to be the agents of the Sirkar during the year. After continued deficit for three years, the receipts of the department rose from Rs. 5,13,871 in 1083 to Rs. 8,37,046 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 4,36,557 to Rs. 3,06,513.

Tramway.

13. The executive establishment of the Tramway department was re-organised, which resulted in a saving of Rs. 2,532 per annum. Agreeably to the suggestion of Mr. Thompson, the Railway Chief Engineer, who inspected the line in 1083, an expenditure of Rs. 25,073 was incurred for the construction of quarters for the Tramway staff. The total length of the tram line opened for traffic is 49 miles. Arrangements were made for extending the line as far as the British boundary. The rolling stock on the line consists of eight engines and 82 pairs of trucks. The total quantity of timber transported rose from 15,435 candies in the previous year to 23,522 candies. The expenditure on Tramway fell from Rs. 5,02,017 in 1083 to Rs. 2,13,757, of which Rs. 86,380 were under Capital and Rs. 1,27,377 under maintenance. There were no liabilities outstanding at the end of the year. The total booked outlay including cost of construction, maintenance, rolling stock, etc., up to the end of 1084 is Rs. 22,31,483.

Trade.

14. The total value of exports at the Sirkar Port of Malipuram was Rs. 9,725 and the total value of imports amounted to Rs. 17,610.

Public Works.

15. The Public Works department continued to work under the scheme of re-organisation sanctioned in 1083 with a separate branch for irrigation. The amount spent on Public Works was Rs. 4,59,069, as against Rs. 3,85,978 in 1083. The number of miles of road maintained during the year remained unchanged, *viz.*, 450. There was decided improvement in the general condition of the roads. Agreeably to the Darbar's policy of extending and developing the irrigation systems of the State, the private irrigation system of Kunnamkattupathy known also as Kittu Pillay's anicut was acquired during the year at a cost of Rs. 97,177 All irrigation channels were satisfactorily maintained.

Railway.

16. The new working agreement with the South Indian Railway Company was concluded during the year under terms more favourable to the Darbar than those of the previous agreement with the Madras Railway Company. The booked capital expenditure on the Railway up to the end of the year was Rs. 69,77,260. The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 4,44,076, and deducting from this the working expenses of Rs. 2,45,773 calculated *pro-tempore* on the basis of the old agreement, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,98,303, which represent 2·8 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs 69,74,562 up to the end of 1908. The accounts of 1908 were revised during the current year according to the new agreement and a sum of Rs. 16,840 was found due to the Darbar being the excess amount paid as working expenses according to the old agreement. Thus the net receipts of 1908 represent 3·1 per cent on the capital outlay.

Anchal.

17. Of the 42 Anchal offices that existed at the beginning of the year, one was closed and the length of the mail communication was therefore reduced from 304 to 301 miles. The number of articles carried by Anchal rose from 11,08,074 in the previous year to 11,14,590. The receipts increased from Rs. 11,581 to Rs. 11,909 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 19,303 to Rs. 17,429. The question of the temporary lease of the Anchal department to the Imperial Postal Department continued to be under discussion during the year and the Darbar have given their final opinion in the matter.

Financial.

18. The total receipts and expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 40,55,827 and Rs. 33,55,675 respectively, the corresponding figures for 1083 being Rs. 33,52,452 and

Rs. 37,49,840. The receipts of the year are the highest yet on record and show signs of healthy expansion under almost all the important heads. The cash balances in the Treasuries at the beginning and close of the year were Rs. 6,42,330 and Rs. 8,54,130 respectively. A sinking fund was organised during the year to liquidate the State Debenture Loans and at the close of the year, it had Rs. 3,69,650 to its credit. The system of merging Devaswom and Palace funds with the cash balance in the Treasury was done away with and nearly four lakhs of such funds were withdrawn from the State Treasuries and invested. As the result of these and other transactions, the net liability at the close of the year was reduced to Rs. 15,77,128 from Rs. 22,77,280 with which the year began. Arrangements were made for starting a Provident Fund from the beginning of the current year for the benefit of the public servants of the State. The new Cochin Service Regulations and the Cochin Account Code were brought into force during the year.

Customs. 19. In addition to the sum of Rs. 1,10,500 received from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention, there was a miscellaneous collection of Rs. 101.

Salt. 20. The quantity of salt sold during the year was 2,29,298 maunds or 153 maunds more than the quantity sold in the previous year. The issues from the Malipuram Depot alone amounted to 1,94 134 maunds, which were in excess of those of the previous year by 6,958 maunds. The sale realisation of salt rose from Rs. 3,55,624 to Rs. 3,56,819.

Excise. 21. The Abkari farms of the State were leased out for a period of three years beginning from the year under report. The annual rental of the whole farm rose to Rs. 2 04,818. The total revenue from Abkari rose from Rs. 1,93,758 to Rs. 2,24,015. The opium revenue fell from Rs. 22,772 to Rs. 22,642.

Tobacco. 22. The system of tobacco administration was changed during the year. The issue of three classes of licenses on fixed fees was abolished and the auction system of tobacco shops was introduced. In all, 870 shops were sold for a sum of Rs. 2,52,116. The adoption of the new system resulted in the increase of tobacco revenue to Rs. 2,41,790.

Stamps. 23. The stamp revenue advanced from Rs. 3,38,753 to Rs. 3,81,563 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 32,189 to Rs. 26,498.

Vital Statistics. 24. The total number of births and deaths registered during the year was 15,513 and 10,738. The mortality from cholera and small-pox was 227 and 579, as against 1,923 and 572 respectively in 1083.

Medical Relief. 25. The Medical department was thoroughly re-organised during the year. The number of Medical institutions rose from 17 to 20—11 Hospitals, seven Dispensaries and two Asylums. Three new institutions were opened during the year, *viz.*, the Pazhayanur Dispensary, the Trichur Veterinary Hospital and the Vendurutthy Leper Asylum. Of 4,471 in-patients, 274 (6·13 per cent) died. The number of out-patients treated was 2,26,824, as against 2,33,103 in 1083. In the Lunatic Asylum 5 patients were treated. There were 18 admissions in the Leper Asylum. The number of in-patients treated in the Veterinary Hospital was 110 and the number of out-patients was 1,840. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 75,057 to Rs. 80,764. All the Medical institutions continued to do good work during the year and were on the whole efficiently managed. The policy of developing the operations of the department by extending medical aid, especially female medical aid and veterinary aid, was carried out with success.

Sanitation. 26. The department which was re-organised and made a Public Health department was placed under the Chief Medical Officer who was made the Chief Sanitary Officer. The expenditure on Sanitation and Conservancy rose from Rs. 23,736 to Rs. 13,168. The organisation of a proper staff of sanitary subordinates and increasing the equipment and strength of the conservancy staff, larger expenditure on works of public utility, improvement of public lighting and extension of private scavenging, improvement of water supply, attempt to control public markets and the adoption of adequate measures to guard against plague and to counteract epidemics, were the main features in the administration of the Sanitary department.

Vaccination. 27. The number of vaccine operations performed increased from 28,004 to 31,065. The number of successful cases was 30,347 (89·09 per cent), as against 24,118 (85·12 per cent) in 1083. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 5,016, as against Rs. 5,274 in 1083. The out-turn of work by the vaccinators was the highest on record up to date.

Instruction. 28. Educational reforms continued to engage the earnest attention of the Darbar. Primary education was made free for girls and the backward classes throughout the State and an increased scale of pay was sanctioned to the teachers of Primary schools in the course of the year. The appointment of Mr. J. V. Pope, M. A., as Special Educational Officer of the State, to deal with the educational questions was also made in the year. The College and High School equipment was improved. The number of Sirkar and aided elementary schools rose

from 57 and 189 to 75 and 239 respectively and the number of unaided schools fell from 1,352 to 807. The number of pupils in all the schools was 51,825 (36,789 boys and 15,036 girls). A Common Residential Palace was opened and arrangements made for the education of the junior members of His Highness' family. It is estimated that 60 per cent of the boys of school-going age and 25 per cent of the girls of the corresponding age attended schools. The number of pupils in Sirkar and aided schools increased from 7,989 and 15,764 in 1083 to 13,271 and 21,396 in 1084. The total strength of girls' schools rose from 3,821 in 1083 to 6,163. The number of pupils among the backward classes rose from 2,717 in 1083 to 7,186, of whom 1,187 were girls. The total and net expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 1,78,213 and Rs. 1,24,000 respectively, as against Rs. 1,36,956 and Rs. 83,626 or Rs. 40,374 more than in the previous year.

General Administration.

29. Arrangements were made for the organisation of a Central Record for the whole State from the beginning of the current year. Good progress was made in the drafting of the State Manual. A series of departmental manuals were issued.

Miscellaneous.

30. Two monuments of archæological interest were discovered. Ethnographical researches were continued and sufficient materials collected for the preparation of the second volume of "The Cochin Tribes and Castes," the first volume of which was printed and made ready for publication. Investigation into the State Fisheries was completed.

31. CONCLUSION—Please see Chapter IX.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

His Excellency the Governor's visit.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Madras accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Private Secretary, and Captain Elwes, I. M. S., Surgeon, on the special invitation of His Highness the Raja, visited the State on a shooting excursion in October, 1908. The party arrived at Chalakudi by special train at 9 A. M. on the 21st October. His Highness the Raja received His Excellency at the station. After breakfast, His Excellency and party proceeded in the Tramway saloon to Kavalai and Parambikulam. At Parambikulam, a halt was made for the night. The next morning, His Excellency and party accompanied by Mr. Kay who was specially deputed for the purpose, left for the shooting camp at Thelikkal, six miles from Parambikulam, where His Excellency and party halted from the 22nd to the 28th October. On the evening of the 29th, the camp moved up to Parambikulam. Leaving Parambikulam on the morning of the 30th, His Excellency and party arrived at Chalakudi at 4-30 and after dinner left for Madras at 8-20 P. M. His Excellency's bag consisted of a fine tusker and a couple of bisons. Another tusker fell to the rifle of Captain Elwes. Both the arrival and departure of His Excellency were private.

His Excellency Lord Kitchener's visit.

2. His Excellency Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, was invited by His Highness the Raja to pay a visit to the State during His Excellency's tour in Southern India. The Commander-in-Chief arrived at the Cochin Road Steads early on the morning of the 20th November 1908 in the S. S. *Hardinge* of the Royal Indian Marine. Mr. Davidson, the British Resident, went on board in the Port steam launch with Captain Leverett, the Port Officer at Cochin, at 8 A. M., received Lord Kitchener and accompanied His Excellency to Bolghatty which they reached at 9-30 A. M. escorted by snake boats. At the Jetty His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was received by the Diwan, the Chief Judge, the Diwan Peishkar and the Superintendent of Police. At 4 P. M. on the same day, His Highness the Raja paid a visit to His Excellency, which was returned by His Excellency at 5 P. M. The next morning His Excellency crossed over to Cochin and visited the White Jews' Synagogue, Moses' Scroll sacredly preserved there and the State Coronation Palace. In the afternoon, His Excellency visited the Diwan's office at Ernakulam and examined the old coins and the State jewels. On the night of the 21st, His Highness the Raja entertained His Excellency at a State Banquet at the Bolghatty Residency. His Highness first proposed the toast of His Majesty the King-Emperor which was duly honoured. His Highness the Raja then proposed the health of the distinguished guest in the following words:—

"It is now my most pleasing duty to ask you to drink to the health of my distinguished and honoured guest, His Excellency Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. I think I may be permitted to claim it as a great event that, for the first time in the history of my State, the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India has honoured Cochin with a visit. Lord Roberts, the then Commander-in-Chief of the Madras forces, was the distinguished guest of Cochin in 1883. So was Sir James Dormer in 1892, and Sir Mansfield Clarke in 1894. In those days there was a Military post to inspect in Cochin, *viz.*, Trichur, where troops were stationed 'to protect the inhabitants from plundering lands beyond the frontier as well as to

Chapter I.

strengthen the hands of the native Government,' and it was perhaps not a very unusual event for the Madras Commander-in-Chief to honour Cochin with a visit. Thanks to the long tranquillity which the State has enjoyed through the protection of the Paramount Power, the detachment was removed in 1900, and I am confident that my administration is competent to preserve peace and to act in any emergency within my territory, but I have no doubt that, should we require assistance at any time to quell any disturbance, it will be ungrudgingly given. The attachment to the British Throne and loyalty to the Paramount Power, in which my House yields the palm to no other Native State or Ruling House in India, have enabled us to practise for more than a hundred years, the arts of peace. We have here the blessings of internal peace and a security guaranteed against external invasion or internal revolt, for which we are indebted to the protection of the Paramount Power, a protection which I need hardly say, amounts in plain language to the security guaranteed by the Indian Army, which is now proud to have our distinguished guest as its Commander-in-Chief. It is entirely owing to these blessings, that my House and my people have enjoyed peace and prosperity that prevail in my territories, my revenues have multiplied, and arts and industries have flourished.

It would be almost a platitude to assert that the welfare and prosperity of the Native States are combined and identical with those of the Imperial Government, but now at this particular juncture, when there is so much talk about unrest in India, which is unfortunately creating a school of thought that, if not suppressed with an iron hand, may lead to chaos and ruin, I think as a Ruling Chief, I should be failing in my duty, if I hesitated to give expression in unmistakable language, to the extreme abhorrence which my House and my people feel at the nihilistic tendencies manifested in certain parts of this ancient land, tendencies which are as foreign as they are repugnant to all past traditions and the accumulated sentiments of ages, which India cherishes. The dastardly attempt on the life of a Provincial Governor made recently, and several other diabolical crimes that have followed the wake of the spirit of disorder and violence let loose on the peaceful communities under a benign Government, have brought disgrace and a stain on the deep-rooted loyalty of the Indian peoples. The political situation in India concerns us but little here, but the present occasion to my mind is one which should be availed of by us as an opportunity of re-asserting the deep attachment of my House to the British Throne, our unswerving loyalty to the Paramount Power, as well as our resolution not to shrink from the path of duty that lies before us, in fostering the arts of peace, improving our internal administration, advancing the interests of our subjects and carrying out the obligations imposed on us by the treaty of perpetual friendship with the British Government, which treaty has more than fulfilled the promise vouchsafed during the last hundred years, and which, to quote the words of the most gracious Message of the King-Emperor to the Ruling Princes and peoples of India, 'has respected, preserved and guarded our rights and privileges' and has made our property secure and our progress sure.

I express the hope that our distinguished guest has found his visit to my State enjoyable. The extensive backwater as it spread before his eyes when His Excellency crossed the bar must have engaged his attention as having wonderful possibilities for the future. Four centuries ago, Vasco De Gama established his factory in what is known as British Cochin, and there is no doubt that there are immense possibilities, if only the requisite enterprise and capital be forthcoming to convert the enclosed waters into a magnificent harbour, for which the place, geographically as well as naturally, is so well adapted. Ladies and gentlemen, I now call upon you to drink to the health of His Excellency Lord Kitchener of Khartoum."

His Excellency made a very courteous reply, in the course of which, while proposing the health of His Highness the Raja, His Excellency referred to the

Chapter I.

harbour question, and expressed his hope that, having regard to the prospects of the scheme, it would some day be an accomplished fact.

On the morning of the 22nd November, His Excellency and party left Bolghatty for Karimadi *en route* to Trivandrum.

His Highness the Raja's tours.

3. His Highness the Raja left Tripunithura on the 12th September 1908, on tour to Kanjirapilli and stayed there for nearly two months. It was during the stay there that His Highness met His Excellency the Governor of Madras at Chalakudi and spent about a week in camp at the Adirapilli waterfalls. In December 1908, His Highness proceeded to Trichur and after a week's stay there returned to the Capital. His Highness again visited Trichur in February 1909, in connection with the first Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show of the State, which was opened by His Highness, and returned to Tripunithura on the 14th February 1909. In March 1909, His Highness proceeded as usual to Coonoor for a change and after a sojourn there of about 10 weeks returned on the 8th June 1909.

The Ruling family.

4. Five male and three female members were born, and two male members died, in His Highness the Raja's family during the year.

Payment of pensioners in foreign territory.

5. At the instance of His Highness' Government, arrangements were made with the Travancore Government for the direct payment of the State pensioners resident in the Travancore State from the Travancore Treasuries and *vice versa*. Negotiations were in progress for similar arrangements with the Government of Madras for the payment of Cochin pensioners from the British Treasuries, and the arrangements have since been concluded.

6. The acknowledgments of His Highness' Government are due to the Government of Madras for their courtesy in allowing (1) the State Comptroller of Accounts to undergo a course of training in the offices of the Accountant-General and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, (2) the Superintendent of the Sirkar Press to visit the Government Press, Madras, to familiarise himself with the working of the Press in all its branches and (3) an Educational Officer of the State, facilities to visit the training institutions at Calicut and Madras.

The thanks of His Highness' Government are also due to the Madras Government for the assistance rendered in connection with the State Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Cattle Show of 1909 by the Madras Agricultural Department arranging for the sending of agricultural implements, &c., for exhibition and demonstration.

His Highness' Government have further to acknowledge the kind offices of the Madras Government in the negotiations between the Darbar and the South Indian Railway Company for the new working contract of the Cochin-Shoranur Railway which have ended in a more favourable agreement.

The Residency.

7. Negotiations for demising to the British Government on a perpetual lease the Bolghatty Residency were concluded during the year, and the buildings were transferred to the British Government from the 16th August 1909, the beginning of the current Malabar year, in accordance with the terms agreed upon.

The British Resident.

8. Mr. Lionel Davidson, I. C. S., was the British Resident till 24th February 1909, when he was relieved by Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I. C. S., who continued as Resident for the remaining period of the year under report.

The Diwan.

9. Mr. A. R. Banerji, M. A., I. C. S., continued to be Diwan throughout the year.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALISATION OF REVENUE.

Current revenue demand.

THE total current demand under land revenue proper for the year was Rs. 10,15,508, as against Rs. 8,91,128 in 1083. The increase in the demand amounting to Rs. 1,24,380 was mainly due to the introduction of the new settlement rates in the Trichur and Talapilli taluks and the reduction in the increment remission allowed to the pattadars of the settled taluks under the increment remission rules. The area under wet or paddy cultivation was 2,03,057 acres, and that under dry or paramba cultivation 2,74,779 acres, thus making a total of 4,77,836 acres, as against 2,70,237 acres in the settled taluks of Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram and Chittur and an occupied extent of 2,01,213 acres in the taluks of Trichur and Talapilli in the previous year. The increase was due to assignments ordered during the year. The demand under land revenue miscellaneous rose from Rs. 42,990 in 1083 to Rs. 63,859. The increase was chiefly due to the water cess collected from the holders of lands under the Kunnamkattupathy irrigation system in the Chittur taluk which was brought under Sirkar control during the year. Thus the total current demand under all heads of land revenue rose from Rs. 8,51,153 in 1082 and Rs. 9,34,118 in 1083 to Rs. 10,79,367, of which Rs. 10,73,645 were collected and Rs. 190 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,532 at the close of the year, as against Rs. 10,792 in 1083. The percentage of current collection to current demand was 99·5, as against 98·7 in the previous year.

Occupation and cultivation.

Collection.

Arrears.

11. The arrear demand of the year was Rs. 16,675, as against Rs. 22,180 in the previous year, of which, Rs. 6,349 were collected and Rs. 1,770 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,556, as against Rs. 12,400, Rs. 3,897 and Rs. 5,883 respectively in 1083. The decrease in the arrear demand was due to most of the pending cases of old arrears having been disposed of in 1083. There are still 22 cases of old disputed arrears involving a sum of Rs. 35,948 to be disposed of, as against Rs. 1,94,767 at the end of the previous year. The pending cases are involved in suits.

Total land revenue.

12. The total revenue collected under all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 10,79,994, as against Rs. 9,34,450 in 1083 or 98·6 per cent of the total demand, as against 97·7 per cent of the previous year.

Expenditure.

13. The cost of the land revenue establishment amounted to Rs. 1,38,037, as against Rs. 1,23,624 in 1083. The increase was due to the revision of the village establishments of the Trichur and Talapilli taluks given effect to during the year.

Coercive measures.

14. Notices to pay up arrears were issued in 2,856 cases involving an amount of Rs. 39,966, as against 6,772 cases involving Rs. 73,314 in 1083, and 7,250 cases involving Rs. 94,833 in 1082. Moveable property was distrained in six cases involving Rs. 1,035, as against 58 cases involving Rs. 2,903 in 1083. Actual sales of moveables took place, however, only in two cases involving Rs. 180, as against five cases involving Rs. 144 in 1083. There was no case of *nadupattom* or sale of immoveable properties, while in 1083 there were 15 cases of *nadupattom* and one case of *sthirapattom*. In no case were defaulters' rights in land sold in the year.

MAP
OF THE
COCHIN STATE
SHOWING PROGRESS OF SURVEY & SETTLEMENT TO END OF 1084 ME.
Scale Of Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16 20 MILES
Area 1117 Sq Miles
MALABAR DISTRICT
COIMBATORE DISTRICT
Shoranur
Cheruthuruthi
Mullurkara
THALAPILLI TALUK
KUNNANKULAM
Mulaguunathukavu
TRICHUR TALUK
Trichur
Ollur
Puthukad
MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK
IRINJALAKUDA
Irinjalakuda
Chalakudi
TRAVANCORE STATE
Adur
LOKAMALESWARAM
KODUNGALUR TALUK
Angamali
COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK
Chovvara
COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK (VELLARAPILLI)
Aluvaye
Edapilli
COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK
Ernakulam
MATTANCHERI
TRIPUNITHURA
BRITISH COCHIN
COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK (VADAYAKODE)
COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK (MALAYATTUR)
Forest
TATTAMANGALAM
CHITTUR TALUK
CHITTUR
NEMMARA
CHITTUR TALUK
NELLIAMPATHI COFFEE ESTATES
RESERVED FOREST
UNSURVEYED
ARABIAN SEA
TRAVANCORE STATE
REFERENCE
State Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Forest Boundary
Railway
Tramway
Revenue Survey & Settlement Completed
REGISTER NO. 642
COPIES. 250
LITHO PRINT. LAND RECORD OFFICE, TRICHUR.
1089

Thus the total number of coercive measures under all classes fell from 6,851 in the previous year to 2,864 in the year under report. The steady decrease in the number of coercive processes is a satisfactory feature in the administration of land revenue for the year, and shows a careful and sympathetic application of the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation brought into force from the beginning of the year under report.

General remarks.

15. The administration of the land revenue department which was entrusted with additional responsibilities during the year—due to the winding up of the final operations of the Survey and Settlement work of the whole State—shows considerable advance in every direction. The current duties of the revenue offices were performed with more efficiency and promptitude. Collection work was good. The revenue subordinates have now become more fully acquainted with the new system of land revenue administration. The Land Revenue Manual under compilation in 1083 was brought into force early in 1084 and afforded considerable facility to the revenue officers in realising their duties and responsibilities.

SURVEY AND MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS.

16. The survey establishment was disbanded in 1083 on the completion of the general survey work of the whole State. A temporary staff was, however, attached to the Land Records Superintendent's office for completing the pending items of work in connection with the general survey of the State and the staff worked for eleven months in the year. The only item of work pending completion at the close of the year was the preparation of a map of the Ponnani-Cochin boundary in the Trichur and Talapilli taluks. The expenditure on account of survey during the year was Rs. 6,587, as against Rs. 41,908 in 1083.

Cost.

Maintenance work done.

17. The annual verification of the boundary marks was completed in the Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram and Chittur taluks. Departmental renewals and replacement of field stones were also done in a few cases. All the State boundary marks, the theodolite stations and the important trigonometrical stations were inspected by the Land Records staff during the year and most of them are reported to be in good condition. Under miscellaneous items of work, the Land Records staff attended to the re-demarcation of lands for purposes of assignment, the training of the Tahsildars and the revenue subordinates in survey, the demarcation of certain exclusions from forest reserves in the Mukundapuram, Trichur and Talapilli taluks and certain accretion lands in the Cochin-Kanayanur taluk.

SETTLEMENT.

18. The chief items of work that were pending at the close of the previous year were (1) the hearing of objections on rough pattahs issued in the Talapilli taluk, (2) the preparation of the final settlement records of the Talapilli taluk for being furnished to the normal revenue department, (3) enquiry into all the pending items of inam, assignment and escheat cases of the Trichur and Talapilli taluks, (4) the printing of the settlement registers of the remaining 36 villages of the Mukundapuram taluk and of all the villages of the Chittur, Trichur and Talapilli taluks and 5) the preparation of the final report on the introduction of Settlement in the State. All the above items of work except the printing of the settlement registers of the Chittur, Trichur and Talapilli taluks were completed according to the programme laid down. The final settlement records of the Talapilli taluk were handed over to the normal revenue department and the new rates were collected in that taluk from the beginning of the second quarter of the year. The Settlement department was abolished from the fifth month of the year but a small temporary staff was entertained for the printing of the settlement registers. The printing of the registers of the Chittur taluk was completed during the year by the temporary staff.

Financial results of settlement.

19. The total land revenue demand of the Talapilli taluk previous to the settlement was Rs. 1,27,270. The demand according to the settlement is

Chapter II.

Rs. 1,91,700 and shows an increase of Rs. 64,430 or 50·7 per cent. The increase under wet lands is 41 per cent, as against an increase of 69 per cent. in extent. Increment remissions to the extent of Rs. 29,705 have been granted for 1084, Rs. 16,085 for 1085, Rs. 6,338 for 1086, Rs. 2,170 for 1087 and Rs. 955 for 1088. A statement comparing the incidence of the new settlement demand with that of the old revenue demand is given in the Appendix (Statement No. 2.)

Cost.

20. The total cost of the settlement department during the year amounted to Rs. 19,544 including the charges for printing the settlement registers, as against Rs. 40,375 in the previous year. The total amount spent on settlement till the end of 1084 was Rs. 2,03,207.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

British boundary.

21. Of the two disputes pending at the close of 1083, the one relating to a plot of wet land known as Mavelipotta on the Palghat-Cochin frontier was disposed of during the year under report. The Darbar's claim to territorial jurisdiction over the land was not recognised by the Madras Government. With regard to the remaining case regarding five parambas in Vypeen near British Cochin, the final orders of the Madras Government have not yet been received. There are two disputes with Travancore, one regarding the compensation due to that State under Mr. Hannyngton's award of 1882 in respect of Valia Panickan Thuruthu and the other about the sovereign jurisdiction over 13 isolated bits of land in Gothuruthu in the Chennamangalam village. Both these are now pending arbitration by the British Resident.

Travancore boundary.

DEVASWOMS UNDER SIRKAR MANAGEMENT.

Incorporated Devaswoms.

22. The number of incorporated Devaswoms under Sirkar control during the year remained the same as in previous years, *viz.*, 147. The realisations on account of rent on land and other items of revenue amounted to Rs. 1,06,510, as against Rs. 1,07,745 in 1083. The expenditure on these Devaswoms was Rs. 1,54,581, as against Rs. 1,54,136 in the previous year. The net cost for the incorporated Devaswoms to the Sirkar was Rs. 48,071, as against Rs. 46,391 in 1083. The number of unincorporated Devaswoms under the management of the Sirkar continued to be 25 as in the previous year. The rent on the landed properties of these Devaswoms and other items of revenue amounted to 84,730 parahs of paddy realised actually in kind and Rs. 2,36,767 (including the sale proceeds of a portion of the paddy collected), as against 1,08,028 parahs of paddy and Rs. 2,56,263 in 1083. The expenditure of these Devaswoms was 70,607 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,76,158, as against 86,120 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,30,961 in the previous year. The surplus to the credit of these Devaswoms at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 12,24,012 and 56,587 parahs of paddy, of which, a sum of Rs. 9,11,062 has been invested on interest. The total investments during the year amounted to Rs. 2,50,000. Towards the close of the year, orders were passed by the Darbar on the Special Officer's report on Devaswom administration in general, referred to in the previous year, directing the re-organisation of the Devaswom department under a revised scheme of management and laying down definite instructions. The details of the scheme which was brought into force in the current year will be dealt with in the next report.

Unincorporated Devaswoms.

Reorganisation.

WARDS' ESTATES.

Punnathur.

23. The Punnathur and Kavalapara estates continued to be the only estates managed by the Sirkar during the year. The total receipts and expenditure of the Punnathur estate during the year amounted to Rs. 19,698 and Rs. 17,824 respectively. The chief items of expenditure were on account of (1) administrative charges, Rs. 4,000, (2) contribution to the Madras Court of Wards towards the maintenance of the members of the family, Rs. 1,600,

(3) Public Works, Rs. 4,430 and (4) assessment on lands recoverable from tenants, Rs. 5,970. At the end of the year, the estate had a debt of Rs. 46,883, as against Rs. 46,823 at the end of 1083, and there was a cash balance of Rs. 5,067 in the Treasury to the credit of the estate. The total receipts and expenditure of the Kavalapara estate during the year amounted to Rs. 7,372 and Rs. 7,562 respectively. The chief items of expenditure were on account of (1) administrative charges, Rs. 1,237, (2) land revenue assessment, Rs. 1,331 and (3) up-keep of estate temples, Rs. 1,129. At the end of the year the estate had to its credit a sum of Rs. 35,047, as against Rs. 35,237 in 1083, of which a sum of Rs. 25,000 is invested in the State four per cent. debenture loan of 1903 and another sum of Rs. 8,000 in the Bank of Madras.

Kavalapara.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

Regulations passed.

THE following Regulations were passed during the year, *viz.*, (1) a Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants, (2) the Arms Regulation, (3) the Petroleum Regulation, (4) the Civil Courts Amendment Regulation, (5) the Registration Amendment Regulation, (6) the Lepers Regulation, (7) the Tobacco Regulation and (8) a Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code. Of these Regulations, Nos. (1), (2), (3), (4) and (6) were brought into force during the year, and Regulations Nos. (5), (7) and (8) from the beginning of the current year. Besides the above, a Proclamation, having the force of law, to amend the Proclamation of 1083 bringing into force the Indian Law of Contract, was also issued. The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill was drafted during the year and forwarded for the advice of the Madras Government. The advice of the Government was received at the close of the year, and steps are being taken for bringing the same into force during the current year. The Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Bill was pending with the Madras Government when the year closed. The satisfactory progress in legislation work during the year enabled the Darbar to pass into law several important Bills which were pending consideration for the past several years. All the draft Bills were published in the Cochin Government Gazette inviting public criticism.

Rules framed under Regulations.

25. The following rules were passed under the several Regulations in force in the State.

(a) Under section 14, clause (e), of the Cochin Forest Regulation, No. III of 1080, to regulate hunting, shooting and fishing and to prohibit the poisoning of water and the setting of traps or snares within the limits of all reserved forests.

(b) Under sections 6, 30, 31, and 40 (a), (b) and (c) of the Cochin Salt Regulation, No. V of 1083, to regulate (1) the confiscation and disposal of articles confiscated, (2) the granting of batta to witnesses and of compensation for loss of time to persons released by Inspectors and (3) the selling and transport of salt from depots and bankshalls.

(c) Under sections 11, 15 and 20 of the Cochin Factories Regulation, No. VII of 1083, to regulate the management of factories.

(d) Under section 13 of the Cochin Arms Regulation, No. II of 1084, for determining the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, licenses shall be granted.

(e) Under section 8 of the Cochin Petroleum Regulation, No. III of 1084, to regulate the importation and the granting of licenses to possess or transport petroleum.

(f) Under sections 59 and 68 of the Registration Regulation, No. V of 1084, to regulate the proceedings of the Registrars and the fees payable for the registration of documents.

Tenancy Bill.

26. The Commission appointed in 1083 to investigate into the customs and usages relating to the relationship between landlords and tenants in the different parts of the State and to ascertain as far as possible the general principles which underlie the existing understandings between them held 13 sittings in the important centres of the State for the purpose of taking evidence and examined 19

Chapter III.

jenmies and 35 tenants as witnesses. 29 written statements of opinion from jenmies and 92 from tenants were also recorded by the Commission. The report submitted by the Commission was published for public criticism. Several criticisms and representations both from jenmies and tenants were received. The Diwan received deputations of jenmies and tenants in connection with the subject. The matter is now engaging the earnest consideration of the Darbar and final orders will soon be passed.

Weights and measures.

27. It having been brought to the notice of the Darbar that the want of a uniform system of weights and measures in the State had become a fruitful source of fraud against which the public had no adequate protection, the Diwan, in virtue of the authority conferred on him by section 22, clause (3) of Regulation III of 1010, promulgated during the latter part of the year 1083, a set of rules prescribing a uniform system of weights and measures with instructions for stamping, etc. The rules which were published in the Gazette dated 11th July 1908 (28th Mithunom 1083), were not actually brought into force, the matter being under discussion with the Madras Government till recently. The notification dated 11th July 1908 was since republished in the Gazette with a few slight alterations on 3rd September 1909 (19th Chingom 1085), and will come into force from 3rd December 1909 (18th Vrischigom 1085).

MILITARY.

Nair Brigade.

28. The Nair Brigade (including the Infantry and the Artillery) consisted, at the beginning of the year, of 23 officers and 239 men, the sanctioned strength being 23 officers and 251 men. During the year, there were 23 admissions, 2 deaths, 21 dismissals, 3 resignations and 7 discharges on pension or gratuity in the Brigade. Thus the actual strength of the Brigade at the end of the year was 23 officers and 229 men. The sanctioned strength of the State Band, after its separation from the Nair Brigade in 1083 was 19, *viz.*, one Band-Master, one Band-Jamadar, one Band-Havildar and 16 musicians, but the actual strength at the beginning of the year was only 15. During the year, there were five admissions, one dismissal and one death. Thus the actual strength of the Band at the end of the year was 18. The actual strength of His Highness' Body-guard at the close of the year was 12, consisting of one Jamadar, one Havildar, one Naick and nine troopers, as against 16, the sanctioned strength, and 15, the actual strength at the end of 1083. Four men were retired on pension during the year. As in the previous year, the superior officers in the infantry were armed with swords and the inferior officers and sepoys with muzzle loading carbines. In the artillery, there were four muzzle loading cannon with accessories complete as in previous years and they were used, as usual, for State purposes only. In the Body-guard, the Jamadar was armed with a sword and a revolver, and the other officers and troopers with swords, lances and pistols. No ammunition of any kind was supplied to the Nair Brigade in the year. The men in the infantry serve mainly as guards for treasuries, palaces, temples and other important State buildings and also do escort duties as occasion arises. The Commandant reports that, for present purposes, the men are efficient and that they discharged their duties satisfactorily during the year under report. The total cost of the Military department and of the State Band was Rs. 32,791 and Rs. 4,917 respectively, making a total of Rs. 37,708, as against Rs. 37,453 in 1083.

State Band.

His Highness' Body-guard.

Duties of men.

Cost.

POLICE.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Organisation and staff.

29. The scheme of re-organisation of the department, sanctioned in 1082 and brought into force partly in 1083, was given effect to in its entirety from the beginning of the year under report, the old Station House Officers in all the important stations being replaced by the Sub-Inspectors, whose practical training was over by the end of 1083. As it was, however, not possible to judge the merits of

Training of Sub-Inspectors.

Chapter III.

the Sub-Inspectors during the time that they were under training, their grading according to the scale in the sanctioned scheme was given effect to only from the third quarter of the year. Of the 12 Sub-Inspector candidates selected and trained in 1083, one found wanting during the course of training itself was degraded as a Head Constable and posted to the Reserve. By the middle of the year, however, there was the full complement of Sub-Inspectors in each grade. The scheme had also provided for the conversion of 16 out of the 30 charging stations into out-posts, and, as in the previous year only four of these stations were so converted, the remaining 12 charging stations were also converted into out-posts during the year. The number of charging stations was thus reduced to 14 as provided in the scheme.

Other changes.

Strength.

30. The sanctioned strength of the force after re-organisation, *viz.*, 63 officers and 477 men, was maintained throughout the year. Of the temporary force of seven constables that existed at the beginning of the year for providing special guards to private parties at their own cost, only three continued throughout the year. 63 officers and 469 men were engaged in discharging purely executive functions, as against 64 officers and 469 men in 1083, the ratio of effective police to population and area being one to 1,526 persons and one to 2·55 square miles respectively, as against one to 1,523 persons and one to 2·55 square miles respectively in the previous year. Not a single member of the force is totally illiterate. The reserve force consisted of 11 officers and 72 men as in the previous year and continued to be kept in efficient training to meet emergencies. The force was supplied with 99 snider carbines with bayonets, 119 muzzle loaders with bayonets, 10 Inspectors' swords and 165 ordinary police swords. Of these, the snider carbines were exclusively used by the armed reserve force as in the previous year. 2,430 ball and 1,270 blank cartridges were supplied to the force during the year. The total number of departmental punishments during the year rose from 403 in the previous year to 409. The number of fines, black-marks, degradations, suspensions and dismissals, during the year was 27, 325, 30, 19 and 8 respectively, as against 96, 235, 16, 42 and 14 respectively in 1083. Good service promotions were given to two persons and red marks to 50, as against 3 and 24 respectively in the previous year. 41 constables received money rewards from the Government, one Inspector, four head constables and one constable from private individuals, and one Sub-Inspector from the British Government. One head constable was presented with a pair of gold bangles by His Highness the Raja for successful detection work. Including the three cases pending trial at the close of the previous year, there were 18 cases of police officers criminally prosecuted during the year, as against 36 in the previous year. All these cases were instituted by private individuals, one before the Police and the rest before the Magistrates. Of these 18 cases, 11 were for wrongful restraint and confinement, three for hurt, one for kidnapping, one for assault and the remaining two for theft. Of these, only one case ended in conviction, three were withdrawn by the complainants, in 12 the accused were discharged, one was referred and the remaining one was pending trial at the close of the year. In two of the cases thrown out, compensation was awarded by the Magistrate to the accused policemen. During the year, four prisoners escaped from police custody, all of whom were re-captured. Three constables responsible for the escapes were punished departmentally. There was considerable increase in the number of processes served by the police during the year, the number being 18,080, as against 16,220 and 14,879 respectively in 1083 and 1082. Of these, 890 were arrest warrants, 167 search warrants, 94 distress warrants, 14,740 summonses and 2,189 other processes. The attention of the District Magistrate has again been drawn to this matter and he has been instructed to see that the Police are not unnecessarily burdened with processes by the Magistracy.

Education.

Armed reserve police.

Arms and accoutrements.

Punishments.

Rewards.

Prosecution.

Escapes and recaptures.

Processes.

Chapter III.
CRIME

31. The total number of cases (both under the Penal Code and under local and special laws), registered during the year was 1,690, as against 1,784 and 1,520 in 1083 and 1082 respectively. Including the 87 cases pending investigation at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases for investigation was 1,777. Of these, 1,102 were cognisable and 312 non-cognisable under the Penal Code and 363 under local and special laws, as against 910, 369 and 609 respectively in the previous year. The decrease in the number of cases under local and special laws is attributed by the Superintendent to the vigilance on the part of the Police. Of the 1,777 cases for investigation by the Police during the year, 1,698 were disposed of, leaving 79 cases pending investigation at the end of the year, the percentage of disposal being 95·55, as against 95·39 in the previous year. Of the 1,002 cases charged (including the 55 cases pending before the Courts at the close of the previous year), 778 ended in conviction and 148 in acquittal or discharge, leaving 76 cases pending trial before the Courts at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to cases charged was 77·64, as against 86·27 in the previous year. The average duration of the charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 19·99 and 27·96 days, as against 18·43 and 29·09 days respectively in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the number of grave crimes reported during the year which was 568, as against 645 in 1083. The number of murders and culpable homicides reported during the year however rose from 6 and 5 in the previous year to 14 and 8 respectively. There was a small decrease under offences against property, the number of dacoities, robberies, house-breaking with theft, ordinary thefts and cattle thefts reported during the year being 6, 6, 129, 363 and 42 respectively, as against 8, 6, 171, 394 and 55 respectively in 1083. No case of piracy was reported during the year.

Percentage of conviction to charged cases.

Duration of investigation.

Grave crimes.

32. The percentage of detection on the total number of grave crimes reported fell from 45 to 40·14. Including the 52 cases pending with the Police at the end of 1083, 620 cases of grave crimes were investigated by the Police during the year. Of these, 281 or 45·32 per cent were charged, as against 49·72 per cent in the previous year. Including the 36 cases that were pending trial at the end of the previous year, 317 cases were disposed of by the Courts, of which 228 or 71·92 per cent ended in conviction, as against 76·92 per cent in 1083. The reduction in the number of grave crimes reported during the year is satisfactory, but the decrease in the percentage of detection and of cases charged, as well as of conviction in charged cases shows deterioration in Police work during the year. The large increase in the number of murder cases and culpable homicides is also to be regretted. The department passed through a stage of transition. The subjoined passage from the report of Police work in the Madras Presidency for 1908 is in point. "The old class of station house officers who have been displaced, has suffered both pecuniarily and in status and has become more apathetic and indifferent. Such men are indeed by no means averse to being obstructive in order to cast discredit upon the new officers. The latter, notwithstanding their superior qualifications and methods of work, lack experience and can hardly be expected to meet with much success in detection as yet". Exactly similar conditions prevailed during the year in the State. Four cases were referred as wilfully and maliciously false, but in none of these cases were the complainants prosecuted, as evidence was not strong enough to sustain a conviction. Out of Rs. 26,532 worth of property concerned in cases reported to the Police during the year, only Rs. 9,138 worth of property or 34·44 per cent. was recovered, as against 40·14 per cent in the previous year. But the property concerned in cases charged by the Police was worth only Rs. 9,263, of which Rs. 6,160 worth of property or 66·50 per cent was recovered, as against 72·50 per cent in 1083. Including 10 persons awaiting trial at the end of the previous year, 47 persons, or 6 more than in the previous year, were put up before the District Magistrate, of whom 18 persons were ordered to give security, as against 16

Detection and prevention of crime.

False cases.

Recovery of property.

Prevention.

Chapter III.

Finger-print bureau.

in the previous year, 8 persons were discharged, and 21 were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The finger-print bureau received 273 slips during the year, which, with 1,488 already existing, made a total of 1,761, all of which were properly indexed. 28 slips were received for search, but in none of these cases could any previous conviction be traced as the bureau was established only three years ago. The number of known depredators in the register at the end of the year was 337, of whom 35 were in jails and 302 at large, as against 281, 29 and 252 respectively in the previous year.

Co-operation with the British and Travancore Police.

The relations between the Cochin Police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be as cordial as before. Periodical meetings of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Station House Officers and beat constables were arranged for the exchange of intelligence.

Cost.

33. The total cost of the Police department during the year was Rs. 84,508, as against Rs. 81,342 in the previous year and Rs. 85,000 in the revised estimate of 1084. The increase over that of the previous year was mainly due to the pay of the Sub-Inspectors being drawn in full on completion of training, during which they were given only a stipend of Rs. 25. The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 156, as against Rs. 150 in the previous year, and the net cost per head of population was 1 anna 7·9 pies, as against 1 anna 7·2 pies in 1083.

General remarks.

34. The year continued to be one of transition. The re-organisation scheme sanctioned in 1082 was brought into force completely, but the full complement of Sub-Inspectors began to work only by the middle of the year. The Superintendent of Police concludes his report for the year with the following remarks :— "During the year under review, the old order changed giving place to new. The old set of Station House Officers was replaced by the new Sub-Inspectors. The novelty of the situation produced disastrous results in the case of some and all of them had to contend and overcome the indifference and neglect and even disguised oppositions of the said Station House Officers. The Division Inspectors, whose extent of jurisdiction was doubled, could not spare adequate time to put these new upper subordinates in the right way in each and every instance. With all these disadvantages which, though transient, are by no means inconsiderable, it is not surprising to find that the results of the year do not compare favourably with those of the previous year." It is hoped that with the aid of the experience gained as well as of the rules of departmental procedure and investigation and general administration which have now been embodied in a Code under compilation during the year which will be issued shortly, the department will now settle down to systematic work under the new conditions and show better results.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Organisation and staff.

35. The organisation of the Magisterial department during the year remained the same as ordered in the previous year with one change. The dual functions of the Registrar-Magistrate of Cranganur having, on experience, been found to hamper the work of both the departments, a separate full-time Magistrate was appointed for the taluk, with additional jurisdiction over a few villages of the adjoining taluk. The Courts that exercised original jurisdiction during the year were 5 third class Magistrates' Courts, 7 second class Magistrates' Courts, one first class Magistrate's Court and two Sessions Courts, as against 5, 8, 3 and 2 respectively in the previous year. The variation in the number of the second and third class Magistrates' Courts depended on the powers with which the presiding officers were invested. The officers who were appointed for the first time to act as Magistrates at Cochin, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur were given only third class powers at the beginning, and the Cranganur Magistrate also exercised only third class powers for the greater part of the year. The subordinate Magistracy continued to be held by graduates with legal qualifications. The Courts that exercised appellate and revisional powers during the year were the District Magistrate's Court, 2 Sessions Courts and the Chief Court.

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MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

File and disposal.

36. In the Magistrates' Courts, the total number of cases for disposal was 3,062, *viz.*, 2,997 cases filed during the year, as against 3,338 filed in 1083, and 65 pending at the beginning of the year, as against 80 in the previous year, of which 3,008 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 54 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the total number of 5,545 persons put up for trial before the Magistrates (including 225 awaiting trial at the commencement of the year and excluding those died, escaped or transferred), 1,857 persons were convicted, 3,360 were discharged or acquitted and 53 were committed or referred to higher Courts, while the remaining 275 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. There was a fall in the percentage of conviction from 41·003 in the previous year to 35·2. Complainants were ordered to pay compensation under section 220 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to 110 persons, as against 79 persons in 1083. Of the 3,008 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 2,120, or 70·5 per cent related to offences under the Penal Code, while the remaining 888, or 29·5 per cent were offences under local and special laws, as against 65 per cent and 35 per cent respectively in the previous year. Of the 1,857 persons convicted by the Magistrates during the year, 444 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 69 to simple imprisonment, 6 to fine with imprisonment, 1,297 to fine alone, 8 to whipping in addition to other punishment and 33 to whipping in lieu of other punishment, as against 508, 99, 21, 1,615, 4 and 66 respectively in the previous year. Of the 33 persons sentenced to whipping in lieu of other punishment, 10 were juveniles. The total fines imposed by the Magistrates during the year amounted to Rs. 12,134, which, together with the arrears of Rs. 958 pending realisation at the beginning of the year, made a total of Rs. 13,092, of which Rs. 11,520 was realised during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,142 was written off as irrecoverable and fines amounting to Rs. 125 were cancelled in appeal. There was thus a balance of Rs. 305 in the Magistrates' Courts pending realisation at the end of the year, as against Rs. 958 at the end of 1083. 21·7 per cent of the appealable orders of the subordinate Magistrates were appealed against, as against 19·6 per cent in the previous year, and 54·12 per cent of such appeals were confirmed, as against 52·2 in 1083. The proportion of appeals to appealable sentences passed by the District Magistrate fell from 88·2 per cent in the previous year to 73·3 per cent and the percentage of confirmation rose from 42·8 in the previous year to 48·2. Applying the appeal test, the quality of work done by the Magistrates and especially by the District Magistrate showed improvement. The average duration of cases disposed of by the first, second and third class Magistrates was 29·5, 8·2 and 6·5 days respectively, as against 17·6, 9·3 and 12·3 days respectively in 1083. The reduction in the average duration in the Courts of Sub-Magistrates is satisfactory. The work of the Sub-Magistrates has shown a further improvement in this respect over that of the previous year. The increase in the average duration of cases disposed of by the District Magistrate is attributed to the frequent changes in the personnel of the District Magistrate, which necessitated the re-posting and re-hearing of several cases. 5,743 witnesses, or 682 less than in the previous year, were examined by the Magistrates during the year. No witness was detained for more than 3 days by any of the Magistrates. Including the three security cases involving 13 persons pending at the beginning of the year, there were 66 cases affecting 118 persons for disposal under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, as against 37 cases affecting 84 persons in 1083. Of these, 43 related to furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, 20 to nuisance, one to dispute concerning possession of immoveable property and two to maintenance, as against 24, 8, 3 and 2 respectively in 1083. 57 persons were involved in the 43 cases relating to furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, of whom 33 were discharged, and 13 convicted and 11 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Offences dealt with.

Nature of sentences.

Fines.

Quality of work as tested by appeals.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

Prevention.

Chapter III.

SESSIONS COURTS.

File and disposal.

37. In the Sessions Courts, 29 cases, or 2 less than in the previous year, were filed and all of them were disposed of. The Sessions Courts dealt with 50 persons, of whom 28 were acquitted and 22 convicted and punished. The percentage of conviction to persons committed for trial fell from 65·6 in the previous year to 44. Two were sentenced to imprisonment for life. The average duration of sessions trials was 4·56 days in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 11·2 days in the Trichur Sessions Court, as against 5·18 and 8 days respectively in the previous year. The Sessions Courts examined 286 witnesses, or 8 more than in the previous year, of whom 14 were detained for more than 3 days, as against 28 in the previous year. The Judges have offered satisfactory explanation for the detention of these witnesses.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

APPELLATE WORK.

District Magistrate's Court.

38. Including the one appeal pending at the beginning of the year, the District Magistrate had for disposal 246 appeals, all of which were disposed of, the disposal in the previous year being 250. The number of appellants concerned in the 246 appeals disposed of was 399, as against 451 in 1083. Appeals were rejected in the case of 21 persons, sentence or order was confirmed, modified or reversed in the case of 223, 23 and 131 persons respectively, and, in the case of the remaining one, a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 9·4 days, as against 9·2 days in 1083. The Sessions Judges had for disposal 13 appeals involving 29 persons, all of which were disposed of during the year, as against 9 appeals involving 22 persons in the previous year. The sentence or order was confirmed in the case of 14 persons, modified in the case of one and reversed in the case of 14. The average duration of appeals fell in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court from 33 days in the previous year to 30·2 days, while in the Trichur Sessions Court, it rose from 16·5 days to 17·5 days. With the two appeals pending at the beginning of the year, the Chief Court had for disposal 22 appeals, of which 20 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 appeals at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for 1083 were 25, 23 and 2 respectively. The 20 appeals disposed of concerned 24 persons and included two appeals preferred by persons sentenced to life imprisonment, and three by the Government against acquittal. The sentences or orders passed on 11 were confirmed, those on 7 reversed, and those on 4 modified. One appeal was rejected, and in another the order of acquittal was reversed and new trial was ordered. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 20 days, as against 14·6 days in 1083. The increase in the average duration is attributed by the Judges to the delay in serving notices in one appeal against an order of acquittal and to the intervention of the annual vacation.

Sessions Courts.

The Chief Court.

Revisional work.

39. With one petition pending at the beginning of the year, the District Magistrate had for disposal 82 petitions, all of which were disposed of. 2 cases were taken up on revision of calendars. 6 petitions were filed in the Sessions Courts and all of them were disposed of. Including 4 petitions pending at the beginning of the year, the Chief Court had for disposal 87 petitions, of which 80 were disposed of. The District Magistrate inspected all the subordinate Magistrates' Courts during the year. One of the Judges of the Chief Court inspected the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and another Judge, the District Magistrate's Court during the year. Inspection work showed a marked improvement over that of the previous year.

Inspection.

Financial.

40. The expenditure under Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 37,457, as against Rs. 36,293 in 1083 and Rs. 39,700 in 1082.

General remarks.

41. The work of the subordinate Magistrates during the year was satisfactory and continued to show steady improvement. In spite of many changes in the personnel of the District Magistrate, the supervision exercised over the subordinates was effective. The salient features in the administration of Criminal Justice during the year were (1) an improvement in the quality of the work done by the Magistrates, (2) a reduction in the average duration of cases disposed of

by the Sub-Magistrates and (3) a substantial reduction in the amount of fines pending realisation at the end of the year.

PRISONS.

Number of Prisons.

42. The number of prisons in the State during the year was 7, *viz.*, the Central Jail at Ernakulam and 6 subsidiary Jails.

THE CENTRAL JAIL. Staff.

43. There was no material change in the organisation of the staff except that an additional clerk was appointed towards the close of the year to cope with the increased scriptory work in the Central Jail, due to the introduction of the new jail rules, and the pay of the Hospital Assistant attached to the Central Jail was ordered to be debited to "Jails" instead of to "Medical" as was being done before. The number of prison offences committed by the warder establishment fell from 75 in the previous year to 65, the chief offence being neglect of duty. Consequently, there was a corresponding decrease in the number of punishments inflicted on the staff; only one man was dismissed, as against 7 in 1083, the services of two were dispensed with, three were reduced and two suspended. A good conduct stripe was awarded to a warder for having detected an attempt to introduce tobacco into the jail by a released convict. There were 139 convicts at the beginning of the year, 363 were admitted and 399 discharged, leaving 103 at the end of the year. 502 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, as against 505 in 1083, the average daily number being 121·73, as against 133·62 in the previous year. Particulars of the classification of the convicts according to their terms of imprisonment are given below :—

Nature of sentence	*Males*	*Females*	*Total.*
Sentence of death	1	...	1
Rigorous imprisonment for life ...	8	1	9
Do Do for more than 7 years ...	21	...	21
Do Do for more than one year...	48	...	48
Do Do for more than 6 months...	30	...	30
Do Do for less than 6 months ..	370	12	382
Simple imprisonment ...	7	4	11
Total ...	485	17	502

Conduct.

There were 48 re-convicted prisoners, as against 125 in 1083, and the system of separation of habituals from other prisoners continued to be in vogue. 112 convicts, or 36 less than in the previous year were punished departmentally. There were no escapes of convicts from the Central Jail during the year. One leper convict was transferred to the newly opened Leper Asylum. The convicts were, as usual, supplied with prison clothing manufactured in the Central Jail itself, but the convict warders were supplied with uniforms obtained from outside. There was no change in the system of diet of the prisoners during the year. There was one under-trial prisoner at the beginning of the year, 68 were admitted and 67 discharged, leaving 2 at the end of the year. There was one civil debtor at the beginning of the year, 39 were admitted and 36 discharged, leaving 4 at the end of the year.

Clothing and feeding.

Under trial prisoners.

Civil debtors.

Health of prisoners.

44. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 539, as against 631 in 1083. Of these, 65 were treated as in-patients and 474 as out patients, as against 42 and 589 respectively in the previous year. There were 8 deaths, as against 11 in the previous year. Of these, one died of pthysis, 3 of diarrhoea and 4 of dysentery. Special attention was paid to the vaccination of the prisoners and all admissions were vaccinated except those bearing clear marks of small-pox, or of recent vaccination. 299 convicts were vaccinated, as against 300 in 1083, of which 192 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and on discharge was 105·8 lbs and 109·9 lbs, as against 104·2 lbs and 107·8 lbs respectively

Chapter III.

in 1083. The above figures show that, during the year, there was decided improvement in the general health of the jail.

Jail industry.

45. The daily average number of convicts told off for work during the year was 106·82, as against 118·4 in the previous year. The chief industries carried on in the jail during the year were, as usual, coir-yarn making, cloth weaving and coir-rug making. Net bags, baskets and other miscellaneous articles also continued to be made as in the previous year, but laced cloth weaving had to be temporarily stopped towards the latter part of the year for want of suitable men to carry on the work. Samples of jail manufactures were sent to the exhibition held at Viyyur by the State, and prizes amounting to Rs. 44 were secured in addition to certificates of merit. The sale proceeds of jail manufactures and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 3,312 and Rs. 155, as against Rs. 4,333 and Rs. 46 respectively in 1083, and the average earnings per head of convict were Rs. 28, as against Rs. 33 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fall in the jail population.

Receipts.

Financial.

The expenditure on account of the Central Jail during the year was Rs. 15,671, as against Rs. 17,655 in the previous year. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 126, as against Rs. 132 in the previous year and the net expenditure was Rs. 98, as against Rs. 99 in 1083.

SUBSIDIARY JAILS.

46. The Subsidiary Jails were under the immediate charge of the Sub-Magistrates of the several stations who were, from the beginning of the year, made Ex-officio Superintendents of the Sub-Jails and they were subject to the control of the District Magistrate who was made Ex-officio Inspector-General of Prisons under the new jail rules. At the beginning of the year, there were 48 prisoners in all the Sub-Jails together, and 729 were admitted during the year, thus making a total of 777. 738 of these were discharged during the year, leaving 39 at the end of the year. The total cost of the Sub-Jails was Rs. 2,000, as against Rs. 2,416 in 1083. The cost of dieting each prisoner per diem was 1 anna 9 pies, as in the previous year. All the Subsidiary Jails were inspected during the year.

General remarks.

47. The rules under the Prisons Regulation, No. VI of 1076, which were issued towards the close of the year 1083, were given effect to from the beginning of the year under report. The more important of the changes effected by these rules are the following:—

(1) The delegation of the Diwan's powers as Inspector-General of Prisons to the District Magistrate, who was made Ex-officio Inspector-General of Prisons for the whole State.

(2) The appointment of the Sub-Magistrates of the stations in which Sub-Jails are situated as Ex-officio Superintendents thereof.

(3) The appointment of official visitors to the Central Jail, consisting of the Sessions Judge of Anjikaimal, the Secretary to the Diwan and the Superintendent of Police.

(4) The grant of good conduct stripes and good conduct allowances to the warder establishment as well as the award of black marks to them.

(5) The classification of prisoners as habituals and first offenders.

(6) The issue of history tickets to convicts for the record of every occurrence of importance in the convict's jail life.

(7) The regulation of interviews and communications with prisoners and the provision for the admission of Christian ministers into the jail.

(8) The issue of railway warrants and payment of batta and subsistence allowance to released convicts to enable them to reach their homes.

(9) The treatment of various classes of prisoners as civil, under-trial, female prisoners, juveniles, Brahmins, European prisoners, State prisoners, lunatics, lepers and condemned prisoners.

(10) The introduction of the remission and the convict warder systems.

(11) The introduction of new registers, forms and statements similar to those in use in the British jails.

(12) The introduction of rules for the management and control of the manufacturing department.

The administration of the Jails, especially that of the Central Jail, showed a marked improvement during the year. There was some improvement in the discipline and conduct of the jail staff as well as of the convicts. The industrial section received proper attention, and economy was exercised in regard to expenditure.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

48. The re-organisation of the Judicial department, sanctioned during the latter part of the year 1083, came into force from the beginning of the year under report. The salient features of the re-organisation are:— Re-organisation.

Chief Court.—(a) Introduction of a progressive scale of pay of the Chief Court Judges, raising the maximum pay of the Chief Judge to Rs. 1,000 and of the Puisne Judges to Rs. 750.

(b) Improvement in the scale of pay of the Chief Court Registrar.

District Courts.—(c) Creation of two grades of District Judges, thereby raising the pay of one of the District Judges to Rs. 500.

(d) Improvement in the scale of pay of the District Court Sheristadars.

(e) Improvement in the pay of the clerical establishment of the District Courts involving an increase in the pay of the last clerk from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 and of the Head clerk from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 and a corresponding reduction in the number of low paid clerks.

(f) Abolition of the posts of Theertha Sastries and Harikars of the District Courts, reduction in the total number of hands in the inferior staff from 19 to 10 and increase in the pay of the Masapadies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7.

Munsiffs' Courts.—(g) Increase of the number of Munsiffs in the first grade by one with a corresponding reduction in the number of Munsiffs in the third grade, thus providing for two Munsiffs in each of the three grades.

(h) Improvement in the scale of pay of the clerical establishment, involving increase in the pay of the last clerk from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 and of the Head clerks, from Rs.25 to Rs. 30 and a corresponding reduction in the number of low paid clerks.

(i) Increase in the pay of the Masapadies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 and of the peons from Rs. 6 to Rs. 6, 7 and 8 and reduction in the number of peons from 24 to 18.

(j) Revision of the process establishments of all the Courts involving a reduction in the number of hands from 262 to 250 and substantial increase to their pay.

The net result of the re-organisation was an additional expenditure of Rs. 3,060 per annum.

The number of Courts that exercised original jurisdiction remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6 Munsiffs' Courts and 2 District Courts. The appellate jurisdiction continued to be exercised by the Chief Court and the two District Courts. In the third quarter of the year, however, the work in the Anjikaimal District Court was found to be in a state of great congestion owing to the accumulation of arrears of nearly one year's work, *viz.*, 152 original suits and 116 appeals. With a view to the early disposal of the heavy pendency, an additional District Judge was appointed towards the close of the year. The arrears were mostly due to (1) the increase in the number of original suits filed in 1083, the number being 203, as against the largest number 151 in 1081 of the preceding five years, which resulted in an increase in the number of pending suits from 40 in the beginning to 100 at the end of the year 1083, (2) a larger number of suits being filed in the year under report up to Mithunam 1084, *viz.*, 151, as against 144, the average file of the past five years and (3) the inadequate disposal of cases in the said Court during the year, prior to the appointment of the additional Judge. Tribunals.

Chapter III. Litigation.

49. The total number of suits instituted during the year was 8,700, as against 8,928 and the total number of appeals filed was 795, as against 887 in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the total litigation, but the disposals fell short of the previous year, and hence the arrears under suits and appeals increased from 437 to 644 and 247 to 295 respectively.

ORIGINAL LITIGATION. Munsiffs' Courts. District Courts.

50. The Munsiffs began the year with 292 cases, received 8,405, disposed of 8,271 and ended with a balance of 426 cases. Of these 426 cases, 81 were over six months old and 345 below six months, as against 27 and 265 respectively in 1083. The District Judges, in the exercise of their original civil jurisdiction, began the year with 145 cases, received 295, disposed of 222 and ended the year with a balance of 218 cases, as against 145 in 1083. Of these 218 cases, 45 were over one year old, 59 over six months and 114 below six months, as against 3 over one year, 20 over six months and 122 below six months in 1083. Of the 45 cases over one year old, 42 were pending in the Anjikaimal District Court, of which 39 were Inam cases, pending the decision of the Chief Court in revision petitions preferred against the finding of the District Court in an important case. The pendency of the remaining three cases of more than one year's duration in each Court has been satisfactorily explained. The number of contested suits disposed of by the Munsiffs was 2,298, as against 2,304 in the previous year, and that by the District Judges was 158, as against 155 in 1083. The average duration of contested ordinary suits in the Munsiffs' Courts was 93 days and that of small causes 33·3 days, as against 74·3 days and 29·1 days respectively in the previous year. The average duration of contested cases disposed of in the Anjikaimal District Court, rose from 4 months and 10 days in the previous year to 6 months and 11 days and, in the Trichur Court, it rose from 6 months and 12 days to 7 months and 18 days. The increase in the average duration in the District Courts is attributed to the disposal of long pending suits in the year. 15 per cent of the appealable orders of the Munsiffs were appealed against, and 53·8 per cent of such appeals were confirmed, as against 14·4 per cent and 53·4 per cent respectively in 1083. 51·8 per cent of the appealable decrees of the District Judges were appealed against and 44·6 per cent of such appeals were confirmed, as against 61 per cent and 42·5 per cent respectively in 1083. The quality of the work of the District Judges, as tested by the result of appeals, showed a slight improvement. Including arrears, the Munsiffs' and District Courts had 9,950 and 696 applications respectively for execution of decrees, as against 10,544 and 934 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 9,440 and 586 were disposed of, as against 9,835 and 841 respectively in 1083. In the Munsiffs' Courts, satisfaction was obtained in full in 975 cases and in part in 461 cases and in the District Courts, in 175 and 62 respectively. The remaining applications were not prosecuted.

Contested suits. Quality of work. Execution.

APPELLATE LITIGATION. District Courts. The Chief Court.

51. The District Courts began the year with 69 appeals, received 553 and disposed of 451, leaving 171 appeals in arrears at the end of the year. The average duration of appeal suits disposed of rose from one month and 23 days to three months and 22 days in the Anjikaimal District Court and from two months and 3 days to two months and 25 days in the Trichur District Court. The Chief Court began the year with 178 appeals (87 regular appeals and 91 second appeals), received 242 (115 A. S. and 127 S. A.) and disposed of 296 (121 A. S. and 175 S. A.) leaving a balance of 124 (81 A. S. and 43 S. A.) at the end of the year, as against 286,350, 458 and 178 respectively in 1083. The disposal during the year, though smaller as compared with that of the previous year, is reported to be the highest on record with the exception of that year. The change of procedure introduced by the amendment of the law as stated in paragraph 40 of the Administration Report for 1082 has had the desired effect. Of the 124 appeals pending at the close of the year, 3 were over one year old, 56 over six months and 65 below six months, as against none over one year, 70 over six months and 108 below six months when the year

began. There was perceptible improvement in the average duration of regular contested and second appeals disposed of by the Chief Court, the figures being 8 months and one day and 5 months and 27 days respectively, as against 10 months and 24 days and 9 months and 20 days respectively in 1083.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

52. The District Courts had for disposal 48 miscellaneous appeals in all, of which 41 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 7 appeals pending at the end of the year, as against 59, 55 and 4 respectively in 1083. The Chief Court had 37 appeals in all for disposal, of which 22 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 15 appeals pending at the end of the year, as against 93, 88 and 5 respectively in the previous year. 11 of the orders under appeal were confirmed. There were no references under the Land Acquisition Regulation pending in the District Courts at the beginning of the year. 8 cases were received during the year, of which 7 were disposed of, the disposal in the previous year being 14, all of which were cases pending from 1082. Including the 3 appeals under the Registration Regulation pending at the beginning of the year, the District Courts had for disposal 25 cases, of which 22 were disposed of, the disposal in the previous year being 24. Registration was ordered in 13 cases, as against 19 in 1083. Of the three appeals pending at the end of the year, one was between 3 and 6 months old and the remaining two, below 3 months. No references under the Stamp Regulation nor any civil references were received during the year. Including arrears, *viz.*, 21, the Chief Court had 180 revision petitions for disposal of which 118 were disposed of, the file and disposal in 1083 being 86 and 92 respectively. The large increase in the file which accounts for the large increase in the arrears at the end of the year, was mainly due to a large number of petitions in Inam cases. The Chief Court had 417 miscellaneous petitions for disposal, of which 377 were disposed of, as against 600 and 555 respectively in 1083. The Chief Judge inspected the Anjikaimal District Court and the Anjikaimal District Judge inspected all the Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to him during the year. The Trichur District Court was not inspected during the year, as the previous inspection extended to the end of the year 1083. There was an appreciable improvement in inspection work.

Land Acquisition references.

Registration petitions

Stamp petitions, Civil references.

Revision petitions.

Inspection.

Enrolment of Vakils.

53. Six graduates-in-law were enrolled as Vakils of the Chief Court, and six as Vakils of the District Courts. Four Vakils were enrolled in the Munsiffs' Courts.

Copyist establishments.

54. The copyist establishments in all the Civil Courts, revised from the beginning of the second quarter of 1083, continued as a temporary establishment throughout the year. The value of copy stamped papers used for copies issued from the Civil Courts during the year amounted to Rs. 14,737, as against Rs. 10,450 for the nine months in 1083. The cost of paper to Government at 2 pies a paper came to Rs. 1,228. The net receipts for the year thus amounted to Rs. 13,509, as against Rs. 9,579 in 1083. The cost of the copyist establishments for the year was Rs. 9,324. There was thus a net gain of Rs. 4,185 from the copyist establishment of the Civil Courts during the year, as against Rs. 2,397 for the nine months in 1083.

Financial.

55. The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial department were as follow:—

	1083	*1084*
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale proceeds of Court fee stamps and labels and copy stamped papers ...	2,20,110	2,29,222
Deduct half the expenditure of the Stamp department ...	16,094	13,249
Net revenue on account of Court fee stamps and labels and copy stamped papers ...	2,04,016	2,15,973
Add receipts under the head of 'Law and Justice (Civil)' ..	2,806	788
Total ...	2,06,822	2,16,761

56. The decrease in the receipts under the head of 'Law & Justice (Civil)', was mainly under comparing fees, owing to the fact that the copyist establishment under the paid system of copyists worked throughout the year, whereas in 1083 it worked so only for 9 months. Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,01,228, as against Rs. 99,011 in 1083, the increase in the expenditure being due chiefly to the increase of pay to one of the District Judges and the re-grading of Munsiffs, ordered in the re-organisation of the department sanctioned with effect from the beginning of the year.

General remarks.

57. During the latter part of the year, arrangements were made for the publication of the Chief Court decisions in all important cases from 1085 once a quarter and the work was entrusted to a competent member of the Chief Court Bar on a remuneration of Rs. 40 per mensem. Arrangements were also made for the compilation and the publication of all important old decisions of standing interest in which legal principles are discussed and the law interpreted, such as those which relate to Marumakkathayam law and usages, succession and inheritance among Jews, Christians, Cutch Memons and other subjects of His Highness, land tenures, international, maritime and mercantile law within the last decade, in two volumes, for a bonus of Rs. 250 for each volume. All the circular orders of the Government and the Chief Court regarding Civil and Criminal Rules of Practice were carefully revised and compiled in two volumes. They are now in the press.

Salient features.

58. The salient features of the year's administration of Civil Justice are (1) the increase of arrears in the Munsiffs' and District Courts, (2) a slight improvement in the quality of the work of the District Judges as tested by the result of appeals, (3) the reduction of pendency as well as of average duration in the Chief Court and (4) an appreciable improvement in inspection work.

REGISTRATION.

Organisation and staff.

59. The scale of pay of the ministerial establishment of the department was improved during the year at an increased cost of Rs. 1,578 per annum. A full time Registrar was appointed at Cranganur with effect from 15th Mithunam 1084 (28th June 1909) in place of the Registrar-Magistrate. Territorial jurisdiction of some of the Registry offices was slightly re-adjusted during the year to suit the altered conditions consequent on the completion of revenue settlement in the Trichur and Talappilli taluks.

Number of instruments.

60. The total number of documents registered during the year was 45,331, of which 26,581 were compulsory and 18,750 optional, as against 43,396, 26,001 and 17,995 respectively in the previous year. The largest number of documents was registered in the Kunnamkulam Registry office and the smallest in the Nemmara Registry office. The number of documents registered in Book I (those relating to immovable property) rose from 37,211 in the previous year to 38,183, and those relating to movable property, registered in Book II, also rose from 6,683 to 7,051.

Wills.

The number of wills registered in Book IV was 97, or 5 less than in the previous year. Of the 97 wills, 62 were executed by Hindus, 29 by Christians and 6 by Mahomedans. Three authorities to adopt were registered during the year, as against none in the previous year. The average value of a document registered rose from Rs. 356 in the previous year to Rs. 388.

Value of instruments.

Business in Registry offices.

61. Of the total number of documents registered during the year, 44,776 or 98·8 per cent were registered on the day of presentation, as against 99·7 per cent in the previous year. Of the remaining, 416 were registered within one week and 139 after one week. The number of documents that were refused registration was 105, as against 104 in 1083. The number of applications for search of documents was 1,877, or 278 more than in the previous year. Seven documents remained unregistered pending enquiry, at the end of the year, as against 11 in 1083. There were 28 registration appeals to the Superintendent of Registration

in 9 of which registration was ordered. In the remaining 19, the findings of the District Registrars were confirmed. Including the three appeals pending at the end of 1083, the District Courts had for disposal 25 cases; in 13 of these, registration was ordered, 6 appeals were rejected, one was compromised and two were dismissed for default, thus leaving three appeals pending at the end of the year. Three prosecutions were instituted during the year under section 67 of the Registration Regulation, I of 1049, for the offence of false personation and abetment thereof. Two of these ended in conviction, the two accused in one case being fined Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 respectively, and the two accused in the other being sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months each. The remaining prosecution was pending disposal at the end of the year. All the Registry offices were formally inspected by the Superintendent once during the year. Eight Registry offices were inspected by the Diwan Peishkar during the year.

Prosecution.

Inspection.

62. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 71,467 and Rs. 28,262 respectively, as against Rs. 68,177 and Rs. 26,577 respectively in the previous year. The receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 43,205, as against Rs. 41,600 in 1083. The average registration fee for a document was Rs. 1-6-7, as against Rs. 1-6-2 in the previous year.

Financial.

63. No new Company was registered during the year. Of the four Companies hitherto registered during the previous three years, "The Cochinite Company, Limited", which was reported in the previous year to be lying dormant, has been formally wound up. Of the remaining three Companies, *viz.*, "The Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Limited", "The Potujana Vivaha Sahaya Nidhi Company, Limited", and "The Bhattathiripad, Panicker and Company, Limited", only the last has shown material progress, its paid up capital having risen from Rs. 4,850 in 1083 to Rs. 14,760 in the year under report. The paid up capital of "The Potujana Vivaha Sahaya Nidhi Company, Limited" rose from Rs. 208 in the last year only to Rs. 269 during the year, while the paid up capital of "The Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Limited" remained the same as at the end of 1083.

Joint stock Companies.

64. The increase of 3 per cent in the number of documents registered, the increase in the number of cases of voluntary registration and the rise in the revenue are the chief features in the administration of the Registration department for the year.

General remarks.

MARINE.

65. At the Sirkar port of Malipuram, 33 steamers and 102 native crafts entered and cleared during the year, as against 43 and 94 respectively in 1083, the aggregate tonnage being 1,00,369, as against 1,20,942 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 10,469 was collected as port dues, as against Rs. 10,444 in 1083.

66. The light was exhibited from the Malipuram flagstaff from 15th May to 30th September, 1909, as usual. The south-west monsoon set in on the 1st June, a little earlier than in the previous year and the rainfall during the period was moderate. At the beginning of May, a severe cyclonic storm passed from the Bay of Bengal into the Arabian Sea, crossing the coast near Mangalore, and very bad weather was experienced at the port during its passage, from the 4th till the 8th May.

67. Results of the joint inspection of the sea-coast from Cruz Milagre Gap to Azhikkal referred to in paragraph 63 of the last year's report are still awaited.

ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

68. During the year 56 licenses and permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion cap, shots, etc.

Import permits.

69. Under Regulation I of 1061, 97 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fireworks were issued during the year. Of these, 16 were for dealing in English powder, caps, shots, etc., 10 for dealing in sulphur and saltpetre and 71 for the manufacture and sale of fireworks, etc.

Licenses for sale.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SEASON AND RAINFALL.

Season,

THE south-west monsoon was favourable during the year but the north-east monsoon proved, however, insufficient. About the middle of the third quarter of the year, there was an unusually heavy rain-fall all over the State which caused some damage especially to kole cultivation. The insect pest on cocoanut leaves that was prevalent in Cranganur was investigated by the Assistant Entomologist to the Government of Madras. His report was published in the Gazette. The disease, however, disappeared altogether during the year. A fresh disease broke out in the Chellanum village of the Cochin-Kanayanur taluk but, as it suddenly disappeared, no thorough investigation could be made. A disease known as "Mahali" affecting the arecanut palm appeared in the Kunnamkulam village of the Talapilli taluk. The Superintendent of Agriculture investigated the cause and nature of the disease and suggested practical remedies to the ryots. There was no outbreak of any serious disease in field crops during the year. Cattle diseases such as epizootic, aphtha, rinderpest, etc., were prevalent in the Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram, Trichur and Talapilli taluks. They were of a virulent type, and consequently, the agricultural stock suffered. There were in all 3,206 deaths on account of the above diseases. Prompt remedial measures were adopted by the Veterinary department and inoculation was resorted to. The Veterinary Assistant visited all the infected villages and suggested precautionary measures, such as segregation, isolation, burning carcasses, etc. There was a slight fall in the price of paddy owing to large imports. The Darbar sanctioned a grain compensation allowance for the first three months of the year to all its servants drawing Rs. 10 and less. The rain-fall during the south-west monsoon period was 56·66 inches, as against 68·86 inches during the corresponding period of 1083. The rainfall at the seven rain-gauge stations is compared below with that of the four previous years:—

Rainfall.

Stations	*1080*	*1081*	*1082*	*1083*	*1084*	*No. of rainy days*
Ernakulam	81·43	94·73	123·63	106·93	94·15	127
Mattancherry	...	...	...	113·32	104·25	125
Cranganur	...	...	...	110·69	98·69	112
Irinjalakuda	...	...	...	132·25	110·51	117
Trichur	102·08	120·03	147·09	166·24	120·16	108
Wadakancherry	...	...	..	157·18	112·59	111
Chittur	57·93	66·30	95·93	56·65	79·50	92

AGRICULTURE.

Operations.

71. The Agricultural department continued its operations on the same main lines as in the previous year and its activities were confined chiefly to (i) the study of the agricultural conditions of the State including local pests, etc., (ii) the management of the Government Farm, (iii) the organisation of the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, (iv) the instruction of ryots in improved methods of agriculture, the use of new implements, manure, etc., and (v) the publication of agricultural bulletins in the Government Gazette. The Farm opened in the previous year in an open piece of ground known as the Viyyur Park, near Trichur, covers an extent of about 350 acres of land. The operations were extended gradually but cautiously during the year. Cattle shed, manure shed and poultry house and yard

were constructed. Agricultural operations were conducted with the object of (a) the study and improvement of local cultivation, (b) the introduction of new kinds of crops suitable to the locality, such as sugar-cane, ground-nut, pulses, fibre crops, etc., (c) the conservation of farm yard manure on more scientific methods, (d) popularising of new implements, appliances, etc., and (e) the improvement of local breeds of cattle and poultry.

Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Catte Show.

72. An Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition in conjunction with a Cattle Show was held for the first time in the Government Farm at Trichur in the year, for the benefit of the ryots, artisans and other industrial classes of the State. It was opened by His Highness the Raja. The agricultural section was best represented and was very successful. The important industries in the State—weaving, bell-metal, carving, lace-making, embroidery, etc.,—sent the best specimens of their workmanship. The Cattle Show, however, was poor owing to the prevalence of cattle disease at that time. Lectures were delivered on subjects bearing on agriculture and treatment of cattle. Demonstrations were held. There were also weaving and ploughing competitions. Prizes in the shape of medals and money and certificates of merit were given for the best specimens of exhibits. The cost of the Exhibition was Rs. 2,538.

Instruction of ryots.

73. The Agricultural Superintendent in his tours gave instruction to several jenmies and tenants on improved methods of cultivation and an agricultural association was formed at Trichur in the year. Its members took practical interest in agriculture and applied for help from the department. Ground-nut seeds were distributed to many ryots in all the taluks and the improved implements were also lent for making experiments on private holdings. Practical notes in colloquial Malayalam were published in the village sheet of the Government Gazette on 21 agricultural subjects, the most important of which are (1) the use and cultivation of ground-nut, (2) conservation of cattle manure, (3) tapioca and preparation of flour from its roots, (4) arecanut palm disease, (5) single seedling system of transplanting paddy, (6) report on Parasa Lepida (cocoanut palm disease), (7) pepper cultivation, (8) cassava as a famine food, (9) plantain and (10) Banku paddy. The Agricultural department cost the Darbar Rs. 8,894.

Agricultural bulletins.

Cost.

Agricultural loans.

74. An allotment of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned under agricultural loans. Five applications were received during the year, of which two were rejected, two were held over for the current year for want of budget allotment and one was sanctioned for the total budget grant of Rs. 2,000 and disbursed during the year. There are clear signs of eagerness on the part of the ryots to take advantage of the loan rules. An increased allotment of Rs. 10,000 has therefore been made in the current year's budget.

COFFEE.

Coffee cultivation.

75. The total area under coffee cultivation in the Nelliampathies was 3,359 acres, of which 3,349 acres were under mature and 10 acres under immature plants, as against 3,170 and 167 acres respectively in the previous year. The total yield was 7,69,716 lbs. or an average of 226 lbs. per acre of mature plants, as against 135 lbs. per acre in 1083. The number of persons permanently employed was 87, as against 122 in the previous year, and the number of temporary hands was 892, as against 828 in 1083. Including the balance of Rs. 1,140 pending collection at the close of the previous year, the amount of quit rent due from the estates was Rs. 13,757, of which a sum of Rs. 12,368 was collected and Rs. 1,389 written off as irrecoverable.

RUBBER.

Rubber cultivation.

76. The area under rubber cultivation during the year was 2,300 acres, of which, 2,116 acres were fully planted up. The plants in all the estates are reported to be growing remarkably well, especially in the Palapilli estate, where the trees are declared to have attained the best growth yet on record in the east. In this estate,

Chapter IV.

where planting was begun in 1905, tapping operations and the manufacture of rubber biscuits are reported to be in progress. Encouraged by the satisfactory results of rubber cultivation in the past, the Darbar took up the question of the lease of more forest lands which have no capital value, for the cultivation of this produce. Accordingly, about 5,500 acres in the Palapilli forests and 10,000 acres in the Sholayar valley were notified for sale. A total extent of 4,950 acres in the Palapilli forests was assigned during the year for rubber cultivation for a sum of Rs. 1,81,750 including the forest growth thereon. No sale was effected in the Sholayar valley which is eminently suited for rubber, for want of offers. The question will again be taken up when offers are received.

FORESTS.

Organisation and staff.

77. The department as re-organised in 1083 continued to work throughout the year. The arrangement by which Rangers were given territorial charges produced satisfactory results. The field establishment of the department underwent no change during the year. The Darbar having resolved to send an officer of the State Forest Service for training in Forestry in Oxford and Germany, Mr. K. Govinda Menon, B. A. and D. D. R., the Working Plan Officer and Superintendent of Depots was selected for the purpose and granted a scholarship of £ 200 a year. He has joined St. John's College, Oxford, and is making satisfactory progress in his studies.

AREA.

Forest Settlement.

78. The forest area continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 605 square miles. The Forest Settlement department started about the end of 1083 continued its operations for 9 months in the year and completed the work. During the year, notification under section 8 of the Forest Regulation, No. III of 1080, was published in the Gazette in respect of the 62 blocks proposed to be reserved in the Talapilli taluk, which together with the 68 blocks already notified for reservation in the previous year made a total of 130 blocks. The final notifications under section 12 of the Forest Regulation were published in the Gazette declaring the blocks of all the taluks except Mukundapuram to be "Reserved Forests". Since the close of the year, the notification in respect of the forest blocks of the Mukundapuram taluk was also published. Of the 130 blocks proposed to be reserved in all the taluks, only 112 blocks were declared to be reserved. 13 blocks were left unreserved, as they were found either unfit for reservation or their reservation was considered detrimental to the interests of the ryots. The question of reservation of the remaining 5 blocks which formed the subject of a civil suit will be taken up in due course. Arrangements have since been made for the demarcation of the areas with permanent field marks. The Forest Settlement Officer received and disposed of 590 claim petitions during the year, which, together with the 84 petitions received in the previous year, made a total of 674 petitions, all of which were disposed of. Of these, about 500 were *bona fide* complaints regarding claims and the rest were applications for the registry of land. 23 appeals were received by the Diwan against the decisions of the Forest Settlement Officer and in all but one the latter's decisions were confirmed. The number and nature of the petitions presented and the appeals preferred clearly show that the Forest Settlement caused no hardship and the work was completed in a satisfactory manner, care having been taken to safeguard the interests of the people by excluding all occupied and cultivated lands within the blocks and allowing sufficient margin in the main blocks to the ryots to take manure and utilise timber for agricultural purposes. All public rights and privileges over canals, cart-tracks and foot-paths in the reserved areas were also admitted. The most satisfactory feature of the Forest Settlement was that the Government had not to acquire any land to extinguish private rights.

Working plans. Selection of coupes.

79. During the year six coupes were selected and marked, two in Orukomban, two in Kodasseri and two in Nemmara. Fuel coupes in Orukomban and

Paravattani were also opened for the supply of fuel to the Tramway and the Railway. The coupes in the Orukomban were as usual reserved for departmental collection and sale, while in others standing trees of specified girths marked by the department were sold by tenders on seigniorage. The question of transport of Cochin timber from Adirapilli through intervening Travancore forests which was under correspondence between the two Darbars for the last eight years was satisfactorily settled during the year. Reconnoitering of the Palapilli and Kodasseri forests was completed during the year, and a working plan for the latter was prepared, the forest being divided into 20 coupes to be worked on a rotation of 80 years. The working plan of the Palapilli forest is in course of preparation. With this, the important work of reconnoitering and preparing working plans for all the ranges in the forest area of the State will be completed. The cost of field work in connection with the preparation of working plans amounted to Rs. 1,154, which works out to a little over 1 anna 5 pies per acre. Reconnoitering work.

80. The most important communication maintained in the forest areas is the Forest Steam Tramway, the working of which during the year is described in paragraphs 89 to 93 *infra*. No cart-tracks were newly constructed or repaired, the work of repairing being undertaken by departmental contractors at their own cost according to their requirements. A Tauah office at Ottupara was constructed at a cost of Rs. 156. The Kokkalai depot and the Range offices at Ottupara and Nemmara were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,007. The usual *pathivu* works were carried out during the year. The construction of a bungalow at Adirapilli and a revetment wall for the Ernakulam depot tank was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,900 and Rs. 1,320 respectively. Communications and buildings.

81. 158 cases were reported during the year, as against 161 in 1083. There were 34 cases pending at the beginning of the year which, together with the 158 cases, made a total of 192 cases for disposal during the year. Of these, 64 cases were compounded, 52 were disposed of by the Magistrates (38 ending in conviction and 14 in acquittal) and 20 were dropped or otherwise disposed of, leaving 56 cases pending disposal at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,279 was realised on account of compounding fees, as against Rs. 1,754 in the previous year. Now that the settlement of the forests has been completed, the boundaries fixed, and the people are becoming more familiar with the Forest Regulation and the rules issued thereunder, it is hoped that crimes will decrease. To prevent the smuggling of timber by British wood-cutters, a protective staff was specially posted at the British frontiers adjoining the Machad and Paravattani forests. This arrangement has produced the desired effect. The rules already framed under the several sections of the Forest Regulation worked satisfactorily during the year, especially those relating to transport. Rules were issued by the Darbar, during the year, under section 14 (e) of the Forest Regulation for the preservation of game and fish in the Reserve Forests. Forest crime.

82. No special arrangements were made for the protection of forests from wild fires, as the demarcation of the boundaries with field marks was not done during the year. Instructions have since been issued to introduce a regular system of fire conservancy simultaneously with the work of demarcation. The timber depots and departmental buildings of the Orukomban Working Circle and teak plantations at Palapilli and Chettikolam were fire-traced at a cost of Rs. 1,620, as against Rs. 1,449 in 1083. During the year, no serious damage by fire took place in any forest area. The elephant *kraal* and the rest-house in the Orukomban Working Circle were, however, destroyed by fire, but the occurrence was not traceable to forest fires and was probably due to negligence. Protection from fire.

83. The privileges allowed to the people by the rules under the Forest Regulation, such as free grazing of cattle (except goats and elephants) and free Privileges to ryots.

removal of head loads of dry fuel and other produce for agricultural purposes, were continued during the year.

Sylviculture.

84. Natural regeneration of teak was noticed in abundance in the Chittur and Paravattani forests. Regeneration of other important species was good in all the forests of the State except in the evergreen areas of Machad, Orukomban Working Circle and the Nelliampathies. Regeneration of marketable species, such as white cedar, pongu and ayini, was not satisfactory in the above forests. Bamboos are reported to be still growing to an undesirable extent in the Orukomban Working Circle. The Conservator has been requested to take steps in the current year for eradicating them. The Chettikolam teak area was extended by one acre and planted up with teak. Thinning operations were conducted in the Palapilli teak plantations as usual. Improvement fellings were carried on in the Chittur Kanam and felling under the system of coppice with standards was effected for fuel in the Machad and Paravattani forests. No operations were however conducted during the year in the direction of artificial reproduction. The Conservator's attention has again been drawn to this important matter and arrangements are being made for re-stocking the already worked areas of the several forests especially Parambikulam.

Artificial reproduction.

Sirkar elephants.

85. There were 15 Sirkar elephants at the beginning of the year. Six captures were made during the year, of which two alone survived. The total number of elephants at the end of the year was therefore 17. During the year detailed instructions were issued for the capture, maintenance and up-keep of elephants, and for purposes of treatment they were placed in charge of the Government Veterinary Hospital Assistant. The condition of the elephants was satisfactory. The existing arrangement for the capture of elephants under contract system was found defective and capturing operations were ordered to be conducted by departmental agency in all the forests except Kodasseri, where, as an experiment, the work was ordered to be given on contract.

Gross yield and out-turn.

86. The following statement has been furnished by the Conservator showing the total yield and disposal of forest produce as compared with the previous year :—

Kind of produce	Yield and out-turn		Increase or decrease	Disposal		Increase or decrease
	1083	1084		1083	1084	
	Candies	Candies	Candies	Candies	Candies	Candies
By Sirkar agency						
Teak ...	11,176	4,723	— 6,453	10,997	18,708	+ 7,711
Blackwood ...	742	190	— 552	650	890	+ 240
Other species ...	12,153	15,397	+ 3,244	18,660	15,092	— 3,568
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Firewood ...	7,376	14,059	+ 6,683	7,376	14,059	+ 6,683
By consumers and purchasers	Candies	Candies	Candies			
Teak ...	1,747	382	— 1,365			
Blackwood ...	1,150	1,104	— 46			
Other species ...	13,272	19,863	+ 6,591			
	No.	No.	No.	Same	as yield	
Bamboos ...	2,48,974	2,09,350	— 39,624			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Firewood ...	6,036	7,721	+ 1,685			
By confiscation ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Forest produce ...	1,064	972	— 92			

Besides the above, standing trees to the value of about Rs. 48,000 were sold for lump sums from the lands leased out for rubber cultivation and other areas. The decrease in yield under teak and blackwood was due to the fact that in the forests tapped by the Tramway, only one new coupe was worked departmentally. Having regard to past experience, it is found necessary to regulate the fellings so as not to allow timber to lie in depots for years and thus deteriorate and also not to exhaust the yield of the standing trees in the forests sooner than

contemplated in the working plan. The sale of standing trees and toplings of the above species from coupes and assigned lands was comparatively small during the year. The increase under disposal of those species was due to the increased transport by Tramway of timber already felled and larger sales effected by the Sirkar directly and by their agents, Messrs. Aspinwall and Co. The yield and disposal of junglewood by consumers and purchasers show an increase during the year and this is explained as being due to the system, largely resorted to during the year, of sale of standing trees on seigniorage. During the year 6,670 tons and 7,949 tons of fuel were supplied to Railway and Tramway respectively. The stock of felled and collected timber lying at the end of the year in the several depots along the tram line was 31,835 candies, of which 24,326 were of teak, 686 of blackwood and 6,823 of junglewood. Of these, 603 candies of junglewood are reported to be unfit for transport and will be written off the accounts. Messrs. Aspinwall and Co. continued to be the agents of the Sirkar for the sale of teak and certain species of junglewood according to the agreement entered into in the previous year. The accounts submitted by the agents for the first quarter of their working, having been audited, disclosed certain irregularities. The terms of the agreement were therefore revised with effect from 1st April 1909. The chief features of the revised contract are (1) the reduction of commission payable to the agents to 5 per cent of the net sale proceeds, the old commission being graduated from 5 to 30 per cent according to prices obtained and (2) cancellation of the old contract for the supply of squares and scantlings up to 5,500 tons to Messrs. Aspinwall and Co. The Darbar have in lieu thereof agreed to supply them with the same quantity of converted timber of varying prices according to lengths. The agents sold during the year 2,998 candies of teak logs, 1,14,182 c. ft. of converted teak materials including slabs and fuel, and 2,875 candies of junglewood and realised a sum of Rs. 2,58,033 including commission payable to them. The sales effected during the latter part of the year by the agents on the terms of the revised agreement show an appreciable improvement.

Disposal.

Balance in stock.

Agency arrangements.

87. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 8,37,046 and Rs. 3,06,513, as against Rs. 5,13,871 and Rs. 4,36,557 respectively in the previous year, and as against the revised estimate of Rs. 6,80,000 and Rs. 3,31,800. The receipts include Rs. 1,37,000 realised on account of the sale of rubber lands and the expenditure includes Rs. 3,766 being the cost of Forest Settlement and Rs. 1,375, half the expenditure on account of the hospital on the tramway line established for the benefit of the Forest and Tramway subordinates. The large increase in receipts and the appreciable decrease in expenditure over the revised estimate are satisfactory features in the financial position of the department. The net revenue of the department during the year was Rs. 5,30,533. Against this has to be set off an amount of Rs. 1,27,376 on account of maintenance charges of the Tramway for the year, which is debitable to the Forest department. The actual net revenue therefore was Rs. 4,03,157. All liabilities, except a sum of Rs. 2,849, were paid up and all outstanding advances that could be adjusted were adjusted during the year.

Financial.

88. The net revenue realised was the highest on record and shows, after three years of deficit, a substantial surplus. The department is now in a financially sound condition, having no liabilities outstanding. The forest operations are well regulated. The Conservator has been instructed to devote more of his personal attention to the important questions of artificial re-production, fire protection and elephant catching operations.

General remarks.

TRAMWAY.

89. The pensionable office establishment of the Tramway stood as re-organised in 1083. The non-pensionable and executive staffs under the several sections,

Reorganisation.

Engineering, Loco, Traffic and Stores, were re-organised with effect from 1st Makarom 1084. The chief features of the re-organisation are:—

(1) The posts of General Construction Agent and Loading Inspector were abolished as these were found to be superfluous.

(2) The general Inspector of the Engineering section was placed in charge of both the Engineering and Traffic sections and his pay was raised from Rs. 155 to Rs. 175-200. He was designated Engineer's Assistant and his head-quarters were fixed at the upper end of the Tramway.

(3) The pay of the Permanent Way Inspectors was raised and their jurisdiction defined. They were also placed under the direct control and supervision of the Engineer's Assistant.

(4) Under "Loco", the number and pay of Fitters were reduced, the post of the Assistant Loco-Foreman was created and he was placed in charge of the Brake establishment.

The total cost of the non-pensionable establishment according to the revision amounted to Rs. 6,005 per mensem, as against Rs. 6,216 before the re-organisation. There was thus a saving of Rs. 211 per mensem, or Rs. 2,532 per annum.

Permanent way.

90. The length of the line linked up for traffic at the beginning of the year was 48 miles 11·8 chains. A length of 41 chains, the formation of which had been completed in the previous year, was linked up during the year, thus making a total length of 49 miles opened up for traffic at the end of the year. Arrangements were also made during the year for the extension of the line as far as the British boundary, for tapping the forests beyond the present terminus of the line. A portion of the line was surveyed during the year. Report of further progress in this direction is awaited. To facilitate loading at Parambikulam, four new sidings to a length of 18·8 chains were also constructed during the year. In spite of heavy traffic, the permanent way was in good condition. The sidings at the Chalakudy Railway Station were, as usual, maintained by the Railway Company. There were eight engines (one of which was in disrepair) and 55 pairs of trucks at the beginning of the year. Arrangements were made with the Railway Company for the periodical inspection of the engines by a Boiler Inspector, and six engines were accordingly inspected and found to be in good condition. Twelve pairs of trucks, the materials for which had been bought in the previous year, were fitted up and brought on the line during the year. There were thus 67 pairs of trucks on the line. Fifteen pairs of new trucks were also sanctioned during the year. These were fitted up and brought on the line since the close of the year. The total number of trucks now on the line is 82 pairs, out of which 75 pairs are in the running stock for timber traffic. One accident of a serious nature, as against two in the previous year, occurred during the year, resulting in loss of life of a Tramway subordinate.

Rolling stock.

Accidents.

Traffic and total transport.

91. Two trains were run daily in each of the three sections and the traffic was conducted according to the time table prescribed for the purpose. The number of traffic days was 331, and 1,622 trains ran during the year. The total quantity of timber transported during the year was 23,522 candies, as against 15,435 candies in 1083. Besides these, fuel, canes, odas and sleepers were also transported by departmental contractors.

Buildings.

92. One of the suggestions of Mr. Thompson, the Chief Engineer of the late Madras Railway Company, who inspected the line in 1083, was that the Tramway staff should be provided with permanent buildings along the line. An expenditure of Rs. 25,073 was incurred during the year for putting up 34 units of gang quarters, four hospitals and also quarters for the Assistant to the Engineer and Assistant Loco-Foreman. Twenty-five culverts and one bridge were renewed and two bridges were reconstructed at a total cost of Rs. 48,635.

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Expenditure.

93. The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 2,13,757 (of which Rs. 86,380 was under capital and Rs. 1,27,377 under maintenance), as against Rs. 5,02,017 in the previous year. This large decrease in expenditure was due to the fact that all the liabilities of previous years were paid off in 1083. Out of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 31,706 represents liabilities of the previous year, provision for which could not be made in that year owing to the large outstanding items that were already ordered to be paid up. The net expenditure for the year was therefore only Rs. 1,82,051, as against Rs. 1,94,172 in 1083. There were no liabilities outstanding at the end of the year, and all advances were adjusted except a small sum of Rs. 95. The total booked outlay on account of the Tramway, including cost of construction, maintenance, rolling stock, etc., up to the end of 1084 amounted to Rs. 22,31,483. The total capital expenditure, calculated roughly up to date, comes to about Rs. 18 lakhs. The Tramway transported 23,522 candies of timber and earned a sum of Rs. 1,74,072 from the Forest department for the work. The Tramway also earned Rs. 1,966 on account of receipts on private transport. The total receipts on account of transport thus amounted to Rs. 1,76,038. Deducting the maintenance charges of Rs. 1,27,377, the net receipts of the Tramway amounted to Rs. 48,661, which give a return of 2·7 per cent on the total booked capital. The financial results are encouraging, but they will depend entirely on the traffic of timber, continuous supply of which for the future must be a matter of anxious consideration of the Forest department. With the improved facilities for traffic in the shape of additional rolling stock, better accommodation as well as supply of clothing and medical aid to the labour employed and the efficient organisation of the Tramway department, the Tramway will no doubt show even better out-turn of traffic in the current year. In the budget memorandum for the current year, the following observations were made:—

Financial results.

"The forest tramway no doubt will cause anxiety, for some time to come, for, although till the end of 1083 the total outlay on construction of the tramway including rolling stock amounted to Rs. 20,17,726, of which 17½ lakhs represent capital expenditure and although in that year all the liabilities were paid up and advances debited to accounts, the current year has to provide a sum of Rs. 2,42,200 on account of the tramway which is nearly a lakh in excess of the forecast estimate. Various improvements that have been suggested by Mr. Thompson have to be carried out only gradually. Moreover, to ensure continuity of traffic on which must depend the financial results of the undertaking, it has now been found necessary to reconstruct all the important bridges and culverts as recommended by Mr. Thompson and to provide more substantial quarters for the staff all along the line. A preliminary survey has been made of the extension, proposed by the Forest department, of the tramway up to the British boundary so as to facilitate the transport of teak in the area, and it is likely that, when the work of exploitation in Parambikulam is over, this extension will be found necessary. At all events, the Darbar do not apprehend that, taking into account all the required capital expenditure, the annual average debit on account of the Tramway during the next few years will be more than Rs. 1,80,000, as against the forecast of 1½ lakhs."

The Darbar hope, now that the Tramway administration is placed on a satisfactory basis, there will be no occasion for any large outlay on capital expenditure in the future, and deducting the maintenance charges, the Tramway will earn a fair dividend on the capital outlay.

TRADE.

94. The total value of imports at Malipuram was Rs. 17,610, as against Rs. 12,947 in the previous year. The value of exports amounted to Rs. 9,725. The bulk of the trade in the State finds its outlet and inlet in the British port of Cochin.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Organisation and staff.

95. The department continued to work under the scheme of re-organisation sanctioned in 1083, the results of which are on the whole satisfactory. There was however a re-distribution of Divisional charges so as to equalise responsibilities.

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Out of the staff entertained for the Karuvannur bund project referred to in paragraph 88 of the previous year's report, the Overseer worked for a few days only in the year, and the remaining staff was disbanded by the end of Mithunam 1083 as the work was completed. A temporary staff consisting of two field surveyors on Rs. 50 each with the necessary establishment of lascars and chain men was entertained on the 1st of Makaram 1084 for a period of three months to take the necessary levels and surveys for the improvement of the Moolathura Irrigation system. Another staff consisting of a surveyor on Rs. 45 with the necessary establishment of lascars was entertained for a period of one month for ascertaining the exact extent of the lands in British territory to be irrigated under Thembaramadakku and Kunnamkattupathy Irrigation systems which were acquired by the Darbar.

Temporary establishment.

Total expenditure.

96. The expenditure on Public Works for State works during the year was Rs. 4,59,069, as against Rs. 3,85,978 in 1083, and as against the final budget grant of Rs. 4,64,547. The sub-joined statement gives the particulars of the budget grant and expenditure under the different heads :—

Budget head			*Budget grant*	*Expenditure*
A. *Works.*			Rs.	Rs.
Communications	—Original	... ...	20,356	19,665
Do	—Repairs	.. ...	91,786	89,275
Buildings	—Original	... ...	58,744	61,065
Do	—Repairs	... ...	59,022	57,639
Irrigation	—Original	... ...	85,745	85,244
Do	—Repairs	... ...	31,602	27,716
Miscellaneous	—Original	... ...	8,164	10,506
Do	—Repairs	... ...	3,147	2,826
Purchase and repair of tools, plant, stock, etc.			3,226	3,912
Miscellaneous		... ...	4,655	2,110
Petty construction and repairs		... ...	38,550	37,469
		Total ...	4,04,997	3,97,427
B. *Establishment and other charges*		...	59,550	61,642
		Grand Total ...	4,64,547	4,59,069

There was thus a net lapse of Rs. 5,478, or 1·2 per cent on the total grant for State works. The utilisation of the allotments sanctioned is satisfactory.

Petty construction and repairs.

97. Petty construction and repairs were, as in the previous year, carried out under departmental supervision with results which are on the whole satisfactory. The expenditure incurred during the year under "Petty construction and repairs" was Rs. 37,469, as against Rs. 22,262 in 1083.

Contribution works.

98. Besides the above, the department also undertook and executed contribution works costing Rs. 12,720 for Cranganur, Rs. 1,361 for Unincorporated Devaswoms, Rs. 1,913 for the Kavalapara and Punnathur estates under the management of the Sirkar and Rs. 2,242 for other departments. Thus the total disbursement by the department amounted to Rs. 4,77,305, as against Rs. 4,33,239 in 1083.

Establishment charges.

99. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 61,642, or 12·9 per cent of the total expenditure, as against Rs. 53,458 in 1083. The increase in expenditure under establishment over that of the last year is mainly due to (1) the increase under travelling allowance, (2) the appointment of a Fitter to be in charge of the Pulsometer steam pump and (3) the increments sanctioned to the Chief Engineer and the Assistant Engineer.

Roads.

100. The total expenditure on "Communications-Original" was Rs. 19,665, as against Rs. 22,919 and on "Repairs" Rs. 89,275, as against Rs. 1,08,279 in 1083. The number of miles of roads maintained during the year remained unchanged,

viz., 450. A sum of Rs. 78,064 (Rs. 65,076 ordinary maintenance and Rs. 12,988 special allotment) was spent during the year on road maintenance, as against Rs. 86,190 in 1083, the increased expenditure in 1083 being due to special grants for repairs on account of damages caused by the phenomenal floods of 1907. The condition of the roads showed perceptible improvement.

Irrigation.

101. Irrigation works were attended to by the Irrigation branch newly constituted in 1083. The work of the Irrigation branch consisted as usual of (a) the up-keep of the Sirkar Irrigation systems of the Chittur taluk and the regulation and distribution of water supply connected therewith, (b) the maintenance of the several minor Irrigation and protective works known as "*Chiras*" in the remaining taluks of the State, (c) the preparation of plans and estimates and (d) the investigation of important schemes. No important original work was undertaken during the year. Subsequent to the constitution of the Irrigation branch in 1083, the policy of the Darbar of developing the Irrigation systems of the Chittur taluk had been carried out further, for in addition to the systems already under control, the rights over other important private Irrigation systems were acquired by the Darbar with the result that, as against 92 miles of channels under maintenance at the time, the Irrigation branch has now to look after 163 miles of channels excluding *Akampadom* channels. The important addition during the year to the Irrigation systems is that of Kunnamkattupathy, popularly known as Kittu Pillai's anicut. It was acquired at a cost of Rs. 97,177 under the Land Acquisition Regulation. In addition to the acquisition of private systems, an elaborate scheme for the improvement of the Moolathura system was under the consideration of the Darbar during the year. The Irrigation channels were maintained satisfactorily and systematic silt clearance in the Moolathura system was also undertaken during the year. The *Akampadom* or percolation water channels attached to the Moolathura Irrigation system were also placed under departmental control and maintenance. A set of rules for water distribution under all conditions was framed and notified. The expenditure incurred during the year on maintenance of irrigation works was Rs. 19,773, as against Rs. 13,655 in 1083. The total expenditure on Irrigation was Rs. 1,12,960, as against Rs. 29,456 in 1083. The increase is mainly due to the acquisition of the Kunnamkattupathy system. The inspection of all the irrigation and navigation canals in the State was completed during the year and orders on the report have since been passed to introduce a regular system of annual silt clearance and maintenance. The amount spent on the maintenance of navigable canals during the year was Rs. 370.

Receipts.

102. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 64,420, as against Rs. 65,552 in the previous year. 14 toll-gates and 9 ferries were newly opened in 1084.

Inspection.

103. All the Divisional and Sub-Divisional offices were inspected by the Chief Engineer during the year, and the Sub-Divisional offices were inspected by the Divisional officers as usual. The accounts of the Public Works Department Head office were inspected during the year by the Comptroller of Accounts and the results were satisfactory. The improvement in the general working of the department noticed in 1083 was well maintained during the year by fair progress in all directions.

General remarks.

RAILWAY.

Working agreement with the South Indian Railway Company.

104. In his letter dated 24th June 1907, the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company advised the Darbar by the direction of the Secretary of State for India conveyed to the Board of Directors that the Company would discontinue their working agency on the 31st December 1907 and that the arrangements under which the Company worked the Shoranur-Cochin State Railway would also terminate on that date. Being satisfied that the terms under which

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the Madras Railway Company worked the Cochin-Shoranur State Railway till the expiry of their contract were unsatisfactory, the Darbar approached the British Resident early in December 1907 with a request to move the Madras Government to negotiate a more favourable working contract. The following are extracts from this communication :—

"Under clause 17 of the present contract, the charges made by the Company for working the State Railway bear the same proportion of the total revenue expenditure as the gross earnings of the State Railway bear to the gross earnings of the Madras Railway system including the State line, and the surplus profits are calculated after providing from the net earnings contribution to the Madras Railway Provident fund and interest at 3% per annum on the booked capital expenditure on the Railway including land and the surplus profits are to be divided between the State and the Company in the proportion of 4/5 to the State and 1/5 to the Company. The sub-joined table shows the gross receipts and the working expenditure, and the net receipts from the Railway since the commencement of its working :—

Year	Gross receipts Rs.	Working expenditure Rs.	Net receipts Rs.
June '02—December '02	1,34,845	61,546	73,299
January '03—December '03	3,52,964	1,57,111	1,95,853
January '04—December '04	3,92,783	2,02,376	1,90,407
January '05—December '05	3,86,945	2,25,550	1,61,395
January '06—December '06	3,91,378	2,35,689	1,55,689
Total	16,58,915	8,82,272	7,76,643

The interest on the capital outlay up to the end of 1906 amounts to Rs. 9,11,320-3-5. There is therefore an excess of interest on the capital over net receipts to the extent of Rs. 1,34,677-2-10."

The South Indian Railway Company, however, took possession of the line on the 1st January 1908 on what appeared to be an understanding between that Company and the Secretary of State. Before they did so, the Darbar solicited interference of the Madras Government by wire in the following terms :—

* * Understand South Indian Railway working contract with Secretary of State preliminaries settled including Cochin State Railway. Regret Darbar not consulted yet. Darbar strongly against repeating existing contract. Request move your Government by wire to wire Secretary of State to defer ratification of any agreement for working His Highness State Railway without the matter being referred Darbar for consent. * *

In a further communication, the following observations were made :—

"The gross earnings have expanded during the last five years. The coaching traffic has gone up from Rs 88,242 to Rs. 1,30,770 or by 48 per cent, while the goods traffic has more than doubled itself. On the other hand, the charges of working debited to the Railway have swelled considerably year to year, with the result that the working of each year ended in appreciable loss to the Darbar, except for the first half years of 1903 and 1904 which showed some small surplus purely on account of the entire maintenance charges being then debited to capital and not to revenue expenditure. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings has risen up to 68 per cent and dividend per cent per annum has dwindled down to 1·71. These fluctuations in the working expenses, the Darbar believe, are due to a large extent to heavy revenue expenditure incurred in the other sections of the Madras Railway during the past few years. I find on an examination of the revenue and capital expenditure furnished by the Railway Company for every half year that, in calculating the working expenses debitable to the Cochin State Railway, the entire revenue expenditure of the whole Madras Railway system including the new extensions of (1) Calicut—Azhikal, (2) Azhikal—Mangalore, (3) Morappur—Dharmapuram, and (4) Thiruppathur—Krishnagiri, is taken into account."

The Darbar also pointed out that (1) the future working of the Cochin State Railway was a matter of vital importance as on a satisfactory settlement of the same depended to a large extent the prospect of improving the finances

of the State, and that the present opportunity of the termination of the existing agreement with the Madras Railway Company should be availed of to secure more advantageous or at least less unfavourable terms for working the State Railway from 1st January 1908, (2) financially, the Railway enterprise of the Darbar was not a success owing solely to the peculiar nature of the terms of the contract with the Madras Railway Company, and (3) though, since the opening of the line in June 1902, there was a steady increase in the gross earnings, the net receipts did not show a corresponding increase as according to the terms of the contract the working expenses were calculated at the same percentage of the total revenue expenditure of the whole Madras Railway system as the gross receipts of the line bore to the gross receipts of the system. It was further urged that whatever reason there might have been for granting favourable terms to the Madras Railway Company on the score of their having constructed the line without any remuneration other than that the pay of all staff specially employed in the work was debited to the work, there was no justification for any such concession being extended to the South Indian Railway Company Owing to these representations, the Madras Government kindly interfered on behalf of the Darbar with the result that the Secretary of State was pleased to withdraw the clause in the agreement with the Company which related to the working of the State line and to direct fresh negotiations in the matter. These negotiations, which were carried on for nearly 15 months and throughout which the Madras Government were ever ready to help the Darbar with their advice, ended in a more satisfactory working agreement which was concluded on 3rd June 1909. The chief features of the new agreement are:—

(1) *Payment for working.*—In refund of the expenditure incurred by the Company in working the State Railway in any half year ending the 30th June or 31st December, the State shall pay to the Company on account of such half year the following amounts:—

(a) All expenditure on account of renewals as distinguished from maintenance expenditure incurred on the State Railway.

(b) The State Railway share of the working expenses of the half year, which will be arrived at by deducting from the working expenses of the combined system, the expenditure incurred on the combined system on account of the renewals as distinguished from maintenance, and dividing the balance between the Company and the State Railway in the proportion that the gross receipts of the State Railway bear to the gross receipts of the combined system in the half year.

(c) One per cent of the net earnings of the State Railway on account of a second contribution to the Company's Provident Institution.

(d) The sum payable on account of the interest on the cost of the Shoranur Junction station.

(2) *Surplus profits.*—Should the difference between the gross receipts of the State Railway and the payment for the working to be made to the Company under the above clause exceed two per cent of the booked capital expenditure of the State Railway at the end of the half year, such excess amount over two per cent of the booked capital expenditure including land shall be considered as surplus profits and shall be divided between the State and the Company in the proportion of four-fifths to the State and one-fifth to the Company.

The points of difference in the two agreements, old and new, are:—

(1) The Darbar reserve the right of terminating the agreement after one year's notice.

(2) The State Railway bears separately the cost of its own renewals and the Company do not burden it with any portion of its expenditure on renewals over their own section as they did before.

(3) The surplus profits are calculated after crediting interest at 4 per cent on capital expenditure, as against 3 per cent in the old agreement.

(4) His Excellency the Governor of Madras is the arbitrator between the two parties in all matters of dispute.

(5) Changes of service of trains and rates have to be communicated to the Darbar before introduction.

Receipts.

105. The gross receipts on account of the Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 4,44,076. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 2,45,773 incurred on account of working charges calculated *pro-tempore* on the basis of the old agreement, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,98,303, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 1,75,000, which represent 2·8 per cent on the net capital expenditure of Rs. 69,74,562 up to the end of 1908. The Darbar's share of the gross earnings of Rs. 2,77,250 for the first half year of 1909 calculated according to the new agreement amounted to Rs. 1,28,328, but the amount was realised only after the close of the year and was therefore credited to the accounts of the current year. The accounts of 1908 had to be revised according to the new agreement and a sum of Rs. 16,840 was found due to the Darbar being the excess amount paid as working expenses according to the old agreement. Thus the net receipts of 1908 represent 3·1 per cent on the capital outlay which shows an appreciable improvement as the following figures will show :—

Name of year since opening the line	Capital expenditure	Net earnings	Percentage on booked capital	Loss on account of interest calculated at 4%	Remarks
1902	63,47,091	73,299	1·15	74,800	
1903	64,41,390	1,95,853	3·04	61,803	
1904	67,88,610	1,90,407	2·80	81,137	
1905	68,30,214	1,61,395	2·36	1,11,814	
1906	68,59,349	1,55,689	2·27	1,18,685	
1907	69,34,602	1,35,751	1·95	1,41,633	
1908 According to new agreement	69,74,562	2,15,143	3·08	63,839	

Capital expenditure.

106. The total expenditure on the Railway during the year was Rs. 2,60,210, Rs. 2,45,773 on account of working expenses according to the old agreement and Rs. 14,437 on account of capital expenditure. The booked capital of the Railway at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 69,77,260.

ANCHAL.

Organisation and staff.

Anchal offices and letter boxes

107. During the year the office establishment of the Superintendent was revised as a temporary measure which resulted in an additional expenditure of Rs. 540 per annum. The number of anchal offices and letter boxes at the end of the year was 41 and 80 respectively, as against 42 and 77 at the close of the previous year. The abolition of an anchal office reduced the total length of the mail communication from 304 to 301 miles. The number of articles carried by Anchal during the year was 11,14,590, as against 11,08,074 in 1083. Of these, 6,36,634 were free official articles and 4,77,956 private articles the corresponding figures for the previous year being 6,02,563 and 5,05,511 respectively. 3,396 articles of various descriptions were received in the Dead Letter office during the year, as against 3,076 in 1083, all of which were disposed of.

Financial.

108. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 11,909 and Rs. 17,429 respectively, as against Rs. 11,581 and Rs. 19,303 in the previous year. The official covers of the State departments, carried and delivered through

Anchal free of cost as usual, would have, if charged, brought in to the department a revenue of Rs. 36,497. The expenditure to the Sirkar per official cover was 1·66 pies as against 2·47 pies in the previous year.

109. The Darbar have not, as yet, been able to take up the question of the temporary lease of the State Anchal to the Imperial Postal Department for final settlement, discussions in regard to which continued during the year, but the Darbar have given their final opinion in the matter and hope to be in a position to take definite action at an early date. V. Transfer of the department.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

FINANCIAL.

Receipts.

THE following statements exhibit the receipts and disbursements of the year under major heads, together with the corresponding actuals of the previous year, with explanatory remarks for important variations between the figures of the two years:—

	Major head	Actuals of 1084 Rs.	Actuals of 1083 Rs.	Difference between the actuals of the two years Rs.	Explanations for the variations.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Land Revenue ...	10,79,994	10,12,981	+ 67,013	I. Increase due to the introduction of Settlement in the Trichur and Talapilli taluks and the assignment of assessed wastes.
II	Salt ...	3,58,890	3,55,890	+ 3,000	
III	Stamps ...	3,81,563	3,38,753	+ 42,810	III. Increase due to the raising of stamp duties and the large sale of copy stamped papers.
IV	Customs ...	1,10,601	1,10,505	+ 96	
V	Abkari & Ganja ...	2,24,015	1,93,758	+ 30,257	V. Increase due to the excess rental secured for the Abkari lease.
VI	Opium ...	22,642	22,772	— 130	
VII	Tobacco ...	2,41,790	17,668	+ 2,24,122	VII. Increase due to the higher auction bids offered at the sale of tobacco shops.
VIII	Forests ...	8,37,046	5,13,871	+ 3,23,175	VIII. Increase due to the larger sale of timber and to the sale proceeds of the occupancy right of certain forest lands assigned for rubber cultivation.
IX	Tramway ...	3,129	2,109	+ 1,020	IX. Increase in the traffic receipts carried for the public.
X	Registration ...	71,467	68,177	+ 3,290	
XI	Tribute ...	6,857	6,857	...	
XII	Interest ...	...	130	— 130	
XIII	Anchal ...	11,909	11,581	+ 328	
XIV	Law & Justice ...	6,853	11,527	— 4,674	XIV. Decrease in the receipt of comparing fees and other miscellaneous items.
XV	Jails ...	3,467	4,544	— 1,077	XV. Decrease due to the decrease in the amount realised by the sale of jail manufactures.
XVI	Police ...	1,752	2,189	— 437	
XVII	Marine ...	10,558	10,500	+ 58	
XVIII	Education ...	54,213	53,331	+ 882	
XIX	Temples & Oottupuras...	1,06,511	1,07,746	— 1,235	
XX	Medical & Vaccination ..	1,515	2,198	— 683	
XXI	Stationery & Printing...	4,067	4,959	— 892	
XXII	Public Works ...	64,420	65,552	— 1,132	
XXIII	Railway ...	4,44,076	4,17,179	+ 26,897	
XXIV	Miscellaneous ...	8,492	17,675	— 9,183	
	Total of service heads	**40,55,827**	**33,52,452**	**+ 7,03,375**	
XXV	Deposits ...	10,32,927	13,58,768	— 3,25,841	XXV. Decrease due to withdrawal and investment of 2½ lakhs of Devaswom deposits.
XXVI	Advances ...	1,44,849	6,10,897	— 4,66,048	
XXVII	Remittances ...	25,29,000	19,94,534	+ 5,34,466	
XXVIII	State Loans ...	...	1,40,000	— 1,40,000	
XXIX	Investment ...	...	...	...	
XXX	Departmental balances...	9,984	10,548	— 564	
	Total of debt heads..	**37,16,760**	**41,14,747**	**—3,97,987**	
	Grand Total ..	**77,72,587**	**74,67,199**	**+ 3,05,388**	

Disbursements.

	Major head	Actuals of 1084 Rs.	Actuals of 1083 Rs.	Difference between the actuals of the two years Rs.	Explanations for the variations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land Revenue ...	1,64,168	2,07,908	— 43,740	Decrease due to the cessation of the Survey and Settlement departments.
2	Palace ...	3,50,000	3,50,000	...	
3	Subsidy ...	2,00,089	2,00,089	...	
4	Excise ...	1,60,524	1,57,247	+ 3,277	
5	Stamps ...	26,498	32,189	— 5,691	
6	Customs ...	3,281	2,515	+ 766	
7	Forests ...	3,02,747	4,36,557	— 1,33,810	Increase in 1083 was due to the adjustment of advances.
8	Forest Settlement ...	3,766	...	+ 3,766	Expenditure in 1084 due to the formation of the department.
9	Tramway ...	2,13,757	5,02,017	— 2,88,260	Decrease as there was no large capital expenditure on Tramway.
10	Registration ...	28,262	26,577	+ 1,685	
11	Anchal ...	17,429	19,303	— 1,874	
12	General administration ...	85,011	88,779	— 3,768	
13	Law and Justice ...	1,52,750	1,40,770	+ 11,980	Increase due to the re-organisation of the department.
14	Jails ...	17,671	20,071	— 2,400	
15	Police ...	84,508	81,342	+ 3,166	
16	Marine ..	1,038	932	+ 106	
17	Education ...	1,78,213	1,36,956	+ 41,257	Increase due to the re-organisation and the payment of increased grants.
18	Religious ...	1,54,581	1,54,136	+ 445	
19	Charities ...	51,637	50,246	+ 1,391	
20	Medical ...	80,764	75,057	+ 5,707	
21	Vaccination ...	5,016	5,274	— 258	
22	Sanitation & Conservancy	43,168	23,736	+ 19,432	Increase due to the re-organisation of the department and larger grants for sanitary works and water supply.
23	Pension and Gratuity ...	76,465	71,844	+ 4,621	
24	Stationery & Printing ...	31,013	37,583	— 6,570	
25	Military ...	37,709	37,453	+ 256	
26	Public Works ...	4,59,069	3,85,978	+ 73,091	
27	Interest ...	89,306	77,019	+ 12,287	Decrease in 1083 was due to an adjustment of an erroneous debit relating to the previous year.
28	Scientific & other Depts.	3,883	3,240	+ 643	
29	Cochin State Railway ...	2,60,210	3,59,303	— 99,093	Increase in 1083 was due to the capital expenditure incurred.
30	Miscellaneous ...	73,142	65,719	+ 7,423	
	Total of service heads	**33,55,675**	**37,49,840**	**— 3,94,165**	
31	Deposits ...	11,82,895	8,71,833	+ 3,10,062	Increase due to the repayment of Devaswom deposits.
32	Advances ...	2,21,125	3,25,221	— 1,04,096	
33	Remittances ...	24,78,862	19,34,395	+ 5,44,467	
34	State loans ...	63,000	5,30,000	— 4,67,000	
35	Investment ...	2,50,000	...	+ 2,50,000	
36	Departmental balances ...	9,230	9,010	+ 220	
	Total of debt heads	**42,05,112**	**36,70,459**	**+ 5,34,653**	
	Grand total ..	**75,60,787**	**74,20,299**	**+ 1,40,488**	

SERVICE HEADS. Receipts.

111. The receipts under service heads amounted to Rs. 40,55,827, as against Rs. 35,81,370, anticipated in the budget estimate, and Rs. 38,52,500 in the revised estimate. As compared with the actuals of 1083 (Rs. 33,52,452), there was an increase of Rs. 7,03,375 in the receipts during the year. The increase under "Tobacco" and "Forests" alone came to Rs. 2,24,122 and Rs. 3,23,175 respectively. The increase under "Tobacco" was the result of the adoption during the year of the auction system of tobacco shops and the increased rental secured thereby, and that under "Forests" was due to the sale of the occupancy right of forest lands assigned for rubber cultivation as also to the sale of the forest growth thereon and the larger sale of timber. An increase of revenue of over one and a half lakhs of rupees was also realised under "Land Revenue", "Stamps", "Abkari and Ganja" and "Railway".

The total revenue under all the service heads for 1084 is the highest yet on record and is nearly 4 lakhs better than the budget as well as the forecast estimate of the general financial review.

Expenditure.

112. The total expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 33,55,675, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 31,80,630 and the revised estimate of Rs. 34,52,000, the actuals of 1083 being Rs. 37,49,840. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 3,94,165 in the total expenditure as compared with the actuals of the previous year. This fall in expenditure was due to the absence during the year of any large capital expenditure on Tramway and Railway, while in the previous year a sum of Rs. 4,48,000 had to be spent towards the same on account of the book adjustment of previous years' liabilities under Capital for Forest and Tramway and of the payment of unexpected excess compensation awarded by the Courts for Railway lands debited to Railway Capital. There was a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 43,740 under "Land Revenue" and Rs. 1,33,810 under "Forests"—total Rs. 1,77,550—which was, however, counterbalanced more or less by the increased expenditure of Rs. 41,257 under "Education", Rs. 19,432 under "Sanitation and Conservancy", Rs. 73,091 under "Public Works", Rs. 11,980 under "Law and Justice" and Rs. 5,707 under "Medical".

Opening and closing balances.

113. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 6,42,330, as against Rs. 2,54,260 anticipated in the budget and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 8,54,130, as against Rs. 3,55,000, the budget estimate, and Rs. 3,42,830, the revised estimate.

Liabilities of the State.

114. The following statement compares the financial position of the State at the end of the year with that at the beginning of the year:—

LIABILITIES OUTSTANDING.	At the beginning of the year	At the end of the year
	Rs.	Rs.
A. Loans outstanding—		
Debenture loans	20,00,000	19,37,000
Ordinary loans	...	...
B. Deposits outstanding	9,02,788	7,52,819
C. Remittances pending adjustment to the debit side ...	39,739	89,117
D. Other liabilities	8,632	1,389
Total liabilities ...	29,51,159	27,80,325
Deduct assets		
A. Cash balance at the close of the year—		
1. In Sirkar Treasuries	4,00,248	6,74,346
2. In Banks	2,42,082	1,79,784
Total ...	6,42,330	8,54,130
B. Advances to be recovered		
1. Survey advances	36	1,487
2. Forest advances	3,917	5,083
3. Tramway advances	...	1,625
4. P. W. D. advances	8,679	3,995
5. Other advances	13,021	82,496
Total ...	25,653	94,686
C. Remittances pending adjustment to the credit side	3,667	2,907
D. 1. Investments	...	2,50,000
2. Other assets	2,229	1,474
Total assets ...	6,73,879	12,03,197
Balance or net liabilities	**22,77,280**	**15,77,128**

The year began with a liability of Rs. 22,77,280 including the amount of Rs. 13,916, the balance under old advances shown as assets in previous years but subsequently ordered to be written off, and also a sum of Rs. 1,360, the balance to the credit of the Educational fund under 'Palace' transferred to Personal Deposits. During the year under report, besides a sum of Rs. 3,69,650 set apart from the general revenues for the sinking fund, a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was

Chapter V.

withdrawn from the cash balance of the State at the beginning of the year and invested in the Bombay Improvement Trust 4 per cent. Debenture Loan on behalf of the unincorporated Devaswoms. A sum of Rs. 1,37,000 was also withdrawn and invested in fixed deposits in the Bank of Madras on account of the Palace funds. Although such withdrawals and investments were not provided for in the budget, they were rendered possible by the large cash balance available and the year's transactions began in spite of such withdrawals with a cash balance of Rs. 2,55,330, as against Rs. 2,54,260 taken credit for in the budget for the year. As a result of this and other transactions, the net liabilities of the State at the end of the year were reduced to Rs. 15,77,128, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 20,46,406 and the revised estimate of Rs. 18,62,864. The total amount of surplus to the credit of the Devaswoms in the State Treasuries at the end of the year was Rs. 2,84,058, and the unexpended balance of the Palace funds in the Treasuries stood at Rs. 71,463. These amounts appear in the Treasury accounts under "Deposits outstanding" and are treated as liabilities against the State. Advantage was taken of the large cash balance available at the end of the year and orders have since been issued to withdraw two lakhs of rupees from the cash balance for investment in fixed deposits at 4 per cent in the Bank of Madras, one lakh towards the sinking fund and one lakh towards Devaswom and Palace funds. There is a further sum of Rs. 56,500 under Revenue Deposits which will be adjusted to service heads in the current year.

Net Liability.

115. Agreeably to the proposals referred to in paragraph 104 of the Report for 1083, a sinking fund was started in the year under report. The proposals were to credit to the fund—

Sinking Fund.

(1) a sum of Rs. 20,000 in each of the land revenue kist months from Kanni to Medom 1084, for three years commencing from 1084,

(2) the entire customs revenue of Rs. 1,10,500 due from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention, and

(3) half the net receipts of the Railway after meeting capital expenditure, if any, provided the cash balance of the State so permitted.

The total credit on account of the above three items in the year 1084 M. E., amounted to Rs. 3,69,650, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 3,00,000 and the revised estimate of Rs. 3,63,000. The transactions under sinking fund during the year and the actual cash balance in the Reserve Treasury under the same head are shown below:—

	Rs.
Receipts	3,69,650
Disbursements—	
Investment in the National Bank at 5%	1,00,000
Do Bank of Madras	1,50,000
Purchase and cancellation of 5% Debentures	34,000
Do 4% Do	29,000
Total	3,13,000
Balance in cash at the end of 1084 M. E.	56,650

The above balance of Rs. 56,650 has been further reduced by Rs. 40,000 in the current year by the purchase of bonds of the 5 per cent Debentures and increased by a sum of Rs. 2,083, the amount of interest realised on investments. The total amount now to the credit of the sinking fund against the debenture loans comes to Rs. 4,69,650 including the recent investment of one lakh.

116. The Darbar had for some time under consideration a scheme for encouraging the servants of the State to make prudential savings. After a careful consideration of the whole subject and full discussion with the Heads of departments, it was decided after taking the advice of the Accountant-General, Madras,

State Provident Fund.

to establish a Provident Fund, subscription to which was made optional to begin with, and orders were issued for starting the Fund from the beginning of the current year. The Fund is established primarily for the benefit of the permanent officers of the State, but all officers of the superior pensionable and non-pensionable service of the Tramway and Devaswom departments are also allowed to subscribe to it. Compound interest at rates varying in accordance with the actual interest which the investment of the Provident Fund money bears from time to time is proposed to be credited by the Sirkar to each officer subscribing, on the amount of paid up subscriptions. The cost of establishment and other incidental charges connected with the maintenance of the Fund are to be met by the Darbar. The Fund is to have a banking account with the Treasury and is to be administered by the Comptroller of Accounts. Before the close of the year intimation was received from 136 officers of their intention to subscribe to the Fund. 20 more officers have since joined the Fund.

Revision of the Financial Code.

117. The Cochin Financial Code was revised for the reasons stated and on the lines indicated in paragraph 108 of the Administration Report for the year 1083 M. E. The Cochin Service Regulations containing the rules relating to pay, allowances, leave and pensions were brought into force from 1st Dhanu 1084 (15th December 1908), and the Cochin Account Code containing the rules and orders relating to accounts, treasury and audit procedure, from 1st Medom 1084 (13th April 1909).

General remarks.

118. In paragraph 2 of the memorandum explaining the financial statement for 1085, the Diwan made the following observations :—

"When the Budget for the current year (1084) was framed, it was expected that the year would be the first of an era of surpluses, and the optimism, which characterised the framing of the estimates, was chiefly based on the detailed examination of the financial condition of the State made in Diwan's Proceedings dated 25th June 1908, Ref. on C. No. 4574 of 83 and the general policy laid down therein. The year 1083, therefore, may be considered not only as a period of transition, but also as an important stage from which a complete survey of the finances of the State was made with a view to lay down a definite policy for the future, so as to facilitate the introduction of a system of regulated finance and correct forecast estimates. The Budget for the year 1084 was in fact a test budget, as the result of the financial transactions of the year, according to the forecast as well as the policy embodied therein, was likely to establish the correctness or otherwise of the financial policy enunciated in the Proceedings quoted above. This aspect of the question will be dealt with more fully when the administration report of the year is written."

The review of the finances for 1084 gives ample justification to the Darbar for congratulations. The total revenue of the State has gone up to just over 40½ lakhs, the highest on record, which is seven lakhs better than that of the previous year, and two lakhs better than the revised estimate and shows signs of a healthy expansion under almost all the important heads. The year's administration resulted in a surplus of Rs. 7,00,152, as against a deficit of Rs. 3,97,388 in 1083. The liabilities of the State at the commencement of the current year have been reduced to about 15 lakhs, leaving the revenue deposits to be adjusted to receipts out of consideration, as against Rs. 18,62,864, the estimated liability at the close of the year according to the revised estimate, and Rs. 22,77,280, the actual liability with which the year commenced. The following statement will further explain the satisfactory improvement in the finances of the State :—

Years	Receipts under service heads	Expenditure under service heads	Surplus or deficit	Temporary loans raised	Temporary loans repaid
1081	31,12,260	31,13,417	— 1,157	.....	.....
1082	32,02,451	32,65,224	— 62,773	2,25,000	35,000
1083	33,52,452	$ 37,49,840	— 3,97,388	.....	3,50,000
1084	40,55,827	33,55,675	+ 7,00,152	.....	.....

$ Include a book adjustment of Rs. 3,42,000, spent on Forest and Tramway, held as advances made in previous years and brought to account in the year.

The sinking fund, which was started in the year under report after many years of fruitless effort, had at the beginning of the current year to its credit Rs. 3,06,650 after cancellation of Debenture loans to the value of Rs. 63,000. The Railway earnings showed an upward tendency as a result of the revision of the working agreement with the Company. The Forest and Tramway expenditure was kept under control and the budget programme in regard to Public Works, Irrigation, Education and Sanitation was carried forward in the revised estimate to admit of larger grants being made under all these heads. The system of merging Devaswom and Palace funds with the cash balance at the Treasury was done away with, nearly four lakhs of such funds having been withdrawn from the State Treasuries and invested, although no provision was made in the budget for such investment. With the gratifying financial results of the administration in 1084 and the bright prospects in view for 1085, which is expected to close with a surplus of $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, the Darbar can look with confidence to the early liquidation of all the liabilities and the continuance of a progressive policy of development in every department of internal administration.

CUSTOMS.

119. As usual, a sum of Rs. 1,10,500 was received from the British Government on account of customs under the Interportal Trade Convention of 1865.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

120. The year under report was the second year of the biennial lease of the Opium and Ganja farms of the State, the annual rental being Rs. 26,631. The whole of the demand was collected during the year. The Darbar continued to procure these drugs from the Government stores at Madras for supply to the contractor. The question of supplying both these drugs under a more convenient system is engaging the attention of the Darbar. Sixty-one cases under the Opium Regulation were reported during the year, as against 82 in the previous year. Of these, 58 ended in conviction and one in acquittal, leaving two cases pending disposal at the end of the year. The percentage of acquittals was 1·7, as against 4·8 in the previous year.

Revenue.

Breaches of Opium law.

SALT.

121. The year opened with a balance in stock of 67,335 maunds of salt and 2,40,000 maunds were contracted for during the year. The contractor actually delivered only 2,27,033 maunds and full duty was levied from him on 12,967 maunds short delivered. The total quantity of salt at the disposal of the Government during the year was thus 2,94,368 maunds, as against 2,96,708 in 1083. Of these, 2,29,298 maunds were sold during the year and a sum of Rs. 3,56,819 was realised, as against 2,29,145 maunds sold and Rs. 3,55,624 realised in the previous year. 383 maunds were written off as wastage during the year, as against 228 in 1083. The year closed with a balance in stock of 64,687 maunds of salt, as against 67,335 in the previous year. The increase in consumption over that in the previous year was only nominal, being 153 maunds, and the average consumption per head of population was practically stationary being 23·23 lb, as against 23·22 in 1083. The number of selling depots remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 16. The issues from the Malipuram depot alone amounted to 1,94,134 maunds which were in excess of those of the previous year by 6,958 maunds. The sales from all the bankshalls together, during the year, were only 35,164 maunds, as against 41,969 in 1083 and 38,717 in 1082. The gradual decrease in the sale of salt from the existing bankshalls indicates the decline of their importance. The question of the abolition of some of the interior bankshalls is engaging the attention of the Darbar.

Sale of salt.

Breaches of salt law.

122. During the year, 23 cases were reported under salt crimes, as against 36 in the previous year and all of these were disposed of. Of these, only three cases were charged, which ended in conviction, and in the remaining 20 cases, the persons concerned were let off with a warning.

ABKARI.

Current demand.

123. The Abkari farms of the State were leased out for a period of three years beginning from the year under report on an annual rental of Rs. 2,04,818, as against Rs. 1,75,600, the annual rental of the previous triennial lease. The whole demand for the year was collected. Twenty-five foreign liquor and seven tavern licenses were issued, as against 26 and seven respectively in 1083, the fee collections amounting to Rs. 1,672, as against Rs. 1,253 in the previous year. Licenses for the tapping of trees for jaggery toddy continued to be issued under the existing rules, but the fee was raised by two annas all round from the beginning of the year under report, the current rates for each cocoanut, sago and palmyra tree being annas 6, 8 and 4 respectively. The total number of trees licensed was 30,103 and the revenue realised amounted to Rs. 9,193, as against Rs. 8,211 in 1083.

Old arrears.

124. In regard to the old arrears of Abkari kists, the whole of the amount due from the contractor of the old Neendakara Proverthy of the Kanayanur taluk was recovered. The Special Officer, appointed in connection with the recovery of arrears due from the contractor of the Cochin and Kanayanur taluks for 1072–74, practically completed the work entrusted to him and necessary action is being taken in the matter of executing the decrees obtained. The number of arrack and toddy shops in the three northern taluks of the State remained the same as in the previous year. Their number in the Trichur taluk was however ordered to be reduced from 89 and 131 to 73 and 80 respectively from the beginning of the current year.

Breaches of Abkari law.

125. During the year, 635 cases under the Abkari Regulation were reported, as against 738 in the previous year, and 23 cases were pending at the beginning of the year. Of these 658 cases, 552 ended in conviction and eight in acquittal and 81 were otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of 17 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. The percentage of acquittals was 1·2, as against 2·1 in the previous year.

TOBACCO.

126. As observed in paragraph 118 of the report for 1083, the system of issuing licenses for the sale of tobacco was abolished and the new system of selling tobacco shops in auction was introduced from the beginning of the year. Altogether 870 shops-- 50 A class shops with the right of import and sale to B class shops and 820 B class shops with the right of retail sales and without the right of import— were sold for a sum of Rs. 2,52,116. Of this amount, Rs. 2,45,592 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,524. A major portion of this balance was due from a single A class bidder in Mattancherry who failed to work his shop which was bid for Rs. 4,600. Steps have been taken for the recovery of the arrears from the defaulters concerned under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation. As to the effect of the new system of tobacco administration on consumption and prices, the Superintendent of Excise Revenue observes as follows:—

"It may be supposed that with such a tremendous increase of revenue, prices must naturally have gone up. Since it is only from 1084, however, that any regular record began to be maintained of the prices of the various kinds of tobacco prevailing in all the important centres of the State, it is not possible to say with exactitude what the rise has been. The increase, however, from local enquiries that I have instituted, is by no means proportionate to the increase in the revenue, and I have further ascertained that in those months when there was an appreciable rise in the price, it was due to a scarcity of tobacco in Coimbatore and to certain merchants having purchased all the stocks in Coimbatore and Palghat and established a 'ring.' The change in the system on the other hand has been accompanied by a very great increase in imports which has also helped to keep down prices.

The following figures are significant :—

Total imports by licensed—			
Shop-keepers	in 1082	89,204	Chippoms
Do	in 1083	89,640	Chippoms
Do	in 1084	1,77,742	Chippoms."

The Darbar are satisfied that the new auction system has not contributed to any appreciable rise in the price of tobacco for the consumers.

Breaches of tobacco law.

127. Two cases under the tobacco law were pending at the beginning of the year and 114 cases were reported during the year, as against 75 in the previous year. Of these, 100 cases ended in conviction and eight in acquittal and two were otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of six at the end of the year. The percentage of acquittals was 7·3, as against 5·9 in the previous year. For the better administration of tobacco revenue, a new Regulation was passed during the year.

Financial results of Excise administration.

128. The Customs, Opium and Ganja, Salt, Abkari and Tobacco revenues of the State continued to be under the control of a separate department. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the whole Excise department were Rs. 9,57,938, Rs. 1,63,805 and Rs. 7,94,133, as against Rs. 7,00,593, Rs. 1,59,762 and Rs. 5,40,831 respectively in 1083. The increase in expenditure was chiefly due to (1) the appointment of a Special Officer in connection with the recovery of arrears of Abkari revenue and (2) the appointment of special clerks in the taluk offices necessitated by the change in the system of tobacco administration.

STAMPS.

Manufacture of stamp papers.

129. Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., London, who were entrusted with the manufacture of all important denominations of stamps, completed their supply according to the terms of the agreement, of stamps for the probable requirements of 5 years. A new denomination of two-pie Anchal stamp was introduced from 1st Edavom 1084 (14th May 1909) to be affixed on private and fancy cards. The local manufacture of stamps was confined solely to (1) all denominations of Anchal stamps, envelopes and cards, (2) insertion of face value on non-judicial stamp papers over and above Rs. 5 in value, (3) two-anna copying stamp papers, (4) court fee papers and (5) special adhesive labels and Hundi stamp papers. The number of ex-officio vendors remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 7. There were 67 licensed vendors at the end of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,81,563 and the expenditure to Rs. 26,498, as against Rs. 3,38,753 and Rs. 32,189 respectively in the previous year. The stamp revenue is Rs. 72,863 better than the budget estimate, and the increase shows a further advance, the corresponding increase in 1083 being Rs. 62,755. The defects pointed out by the Comptroller of Accounts in the system of accounts and procedure in the Stamp department have all been rectified in accordance with the instructions issued. A Stamp Manual has been drafted during the year and will soon be published embodying all the rules and instructions on the subject.

Financial.

Stamp references.

130. There were 16 applications for adjudication to the Diwan Peishkar under section 30 of the Stamp Regulation, as against eight in the previous year, and all of them were disposed of during the year. There was no reference to the Chief Court under section 45 of the Regulation during the year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration.

REGISTRATION of births and deaths was carried out by the village staff as usual. Complusory registration under Regulation II of 1081 was in force in 11 towns of the State. Particulars of births and deaths during the year are given in the Appendix (Statement No. 21). The total number of births registered during the year in those towns where compulsory registration was in force, was 15,513 (7,846 males and 7,667 females), as against 7,879 (3,998 males and 3,881 females) in 1083. 10,738 deaths were registered during the year, as against 12,005 in the past year. As compared with those of the previous year, the birth rates show an increase. There were seven prosecutions in the year, as against 20 in 1083, and all of them ended in conviction. The registration of vital statistics cannot be considered to be altogether accurate yet, though there was some improvement in the work during the year.

Public health.

132. Public health was satisfactory during the year, as there was no serious outbreak of cholera or small-pox in any part of the State. The total number of deaths from cholera was 227, as against 1,923 in 1083 and from fever and dysentery or diarrhea 3,750 and 1,880, as against 3,338 and 3,038 respectively in 1083. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 579, as against 572 in the previous year.

Death from injuries.

133. Deaths from injuries rose from 121 in 1083 to 275 in 1084. Of these, 38 were suicides, 65 deaths were due to snake bites and 172 to injuries and accidents, as against 13, 18 and 90 respectively in 1083.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Organisation and staff.

134. The Medical department was re-organised with effect from 1st Chingom 1084. The more important features of the re-organisation are:—

(1) The pay of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer was raised from a maximum of Rs. 550 to Rs. 650.

(2) Two Assistant Surgeonships on Rs. 150—250 and Rs. 100—150 were created in place of one on Rs. 100—150.

(3) The number of Apothecaries was reduced from 8 to 7.

(4) The scale of pay of Apothecaries was raised from Rs. 60 rising by triennial increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 100, to Rs. 70 rising by biennial increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 100.

(5) The number of Hospital Assistants was increased from 15 to 16 and their scale of pay raised from Rs. 30—2—60 to Rs. 35—2½—70, in addition to the continuance of a charge allowance of Rs. 10 sanctioned to those in independent charge of medical institutions.

The opening of a new dispensary at Pazhayanur necessitated the appointment of one additional Hospital Assistant, one midwife, one compounder and two menials. The staff of the General Hospital at Ernakulam was also strengthened by the entertainment of a matron and two ward coolies. The net average increase of expenditure per annum on account of the re-organisation was Rs. 6,804.

Institutions.

135. The number of medical institutions in the State during the year was 20, *viz.*, 11 Hospitals, 7 Dispensaries and two Asylums, as against 17 in 1083 and 15 in 1082. A new dispensary was opened at Pazhayanur on the 1st Chingom, a Veterinary Hospital was started at Trichur on the 7th Chingom and a Leper Asylum was opened in the Venduruthy island on the 1st Mithunom 1084. The total number of beds

available was 267 (135 for males and 132 for females) or 25 beds less than in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that the practice of using verandahs and bath rooms for the accommodation of patients was discontinued. The extension of the Hospital buildings so as to provide proper accommodation for in-patients is engaging the attention of the Darbar. The introduction of veterinary aid and special medical aid for lepers was a new feature in the work of the department, which has developed considerably during the past two years as the following particulars will show :— Accommodation.

Year	*No. of institutions*	*Total number of patients treated*	*Total expenditure* Rs.
1082	15	2,09,682	66,124
1083	17	2,37,668	75,057
1084	20	2,31,295	80,764

136. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,31,295, as against 2,37,668 in 1083, of whom 4,471 were in-patients and 2,26,824 out-patients, as against 4,565 and 2,33,103 respectively in the previous year. The decrease in the number of in-patients and out-patients is attributed to the prevalence of a much healthier season during the year. Of the 4,471 in-patients treated, 3,999 were discharged, 43 absented and 274 (of whom 48 were reported to have been admitted in a moribund condition) died. The remaining 155 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of in-patients treated was 6·13, which, compared with that of 1083, shows a decrease of 6·68, which is due to the absence of any serious epidemics during the year. As in the previous year, the three medical institutions where separation of the sexes was completely enforced are the Women and Children's Hospital, Mattancherry, the Ernakulam General Hospital and the Trichur Hospital. All these institutions were provided with female medical aid. In all, the female subordinates treated 31,695 women and 19,712 children, as against 30,773 women and 21,051 children respectively in 1083, and 19,960 and 12,172 respectively in 1082. The daily average attendance was 324·4, as against 312·83 in 1083 and 166·2 in 1082. Relief.

137. The largest number of admissions was under diseases of the digestive system (15·42 per cent), in which there was an increase of 2,373 over that of 1083. This was due chiefly to the high price of food grains which continued and the consumption of cheaper and coarser food by the people. Next in order of frequency came skin diseases (8·95 per cent), worms (8·55 per cent) and diseases of the respiratory system (7·13 per cent). There was perceptible decrease under malaria, the percentage for the year being 6·39 and the number of cases 14,794, as against 8·09 and 19,234 in the previous year, and 17·32 and 36,327 in 1082. The cause of malaria in the Chittur taluk, which according to a popular theory was due to the extension of reserve forest areas, was carefully investigated by the Chief Medical Officer. Being satisfied with the conclusions arrived at by the Chief Medical Officer, the Darbar passed orders on the complaints made in this behalf rejecting the theory. It is satisfactory to note that malaria cases there have shown a steady decline during the past 4 years as will be seen from the subjoined statement :— Diseases treated.

1081	2,463 cases
1082	5,443 ,,
1083	1,195 ,,
1084	1,000 ,,

138. There was a large decrease under cholera during the year. Though the number of deaths from cholera reported in the year was 227, only 31 cases were treated in the hospitals, as against 1,080 in 1083. The total number of deaths registered under small-pox was 579, as against 572 in 1083. The total number of cases admitted into the hospitals under small-pox was 186, as against 334 in 1083. The two Division Sanitary Inspectors worked on cholera duty during the early part of the year in addition to their ordinary work. They were assisted in their work by the Sanitary Cholera and small-pox. Precautionary measures.

Boards and a special staff of sweepers and totties was appointed when occasion arose. During the latter part of the year, a special Hospital Assistant was posted on cholera duty. Cholera medicines were freely distributed and prompt disinfection carried out in all the infected villages. Two temporary vaccinators were appointed throughout the year to help the permanent staff in pushing on with vaccination in infected towns.

Lunatic Asylum

139. There were at the beginning of the year 3 lunatics—2 males and one female—and 2 males were admitted during the year. Of these 5, one was discharged and two died, leaving one male and one female lunatic in the Asylum at the end of the year. The cost of maintenance of the Asylum was Rs. 892, as against Rs. 824 in 1083. New rules were drawn up during the year for the better working of the Asylum, and the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer were appointed ex-officio visitors.

Leper Asylum.

140. The necessity to provide for the segregation and treatment of pauper lepers and for the control of lepers following certain callings, has been engaging the attention of the Darbar since the year 1071. In the year under report, the Darbar passed the Lepers Regulation, No. VI of 1084, and, under the provisions of the Regulation, opened a Leper Asylum on the 1st of Mithunom 1084 in the island of Venduruthy between Ernakulam and Cochin. The Asylum was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,590. The staff appointed consists of a Superintendent, a Hospital Assistant in medical charge and 4 menials. The cost of the establishment per mensem was Rs. 64. Accommodation is provided for 16 inmates. There were 18 admissions for the two months in the year (17 males and one female). Of these, 6 were discharged, leaving 12 at the close of the year. It is satisfactory to note that the majority of the patients admitted came in voluntarily. Considering the short period that the institution has been in existence, and the work it is doing, there is reason to believe that it fulfils a distinct want and that its usefulness will be duly appreciated.

Veterinary hospital.

141. A Veterinary Hospital was newly started on 7th Chingom 1084 in Trichur to afford veterinary aid with one Veterinary Assistant, one compounder and 5 menials. The Veterinary Hospital Assistant, besides being in charge of the institution, went out on frequent tours to the several taluks of the State on inoculation duty to prevent the spread of rinderpest, of which there was a serious outbreak during the year. The Hospital consists of a cattle ward, a dogs' home, a horse ward, an operation shed, an incinerator and a shoeing forge. There is accommodation for 13 animals. 110 animals were treated as in-patients and 1,840 as out-patients during the year. Of the in-patients treated, 51 were horses, 33 cattle, 24 dogs, one sheep and one elephant. Of the out-patients treated, 195 were horses, 1,426 cattle, 136 dogs, 41 sheep, 15 elephants, 22 fowls, 2 pigs, one rabbit, one mongoose and one deer. The average attendance of out-patients was 16·27. 95 operations were performed in the out-patients' department and 22 in the in-patients'. The 95 out-door operations included 12 castrations, 11 parturitions and the in-door operations, 10 castrations, all of which were successful. Of the 110 cases treated as in-patients, 4 proved fatal. One case of rabies was reported during the year. Rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases were the contagious diseases prevalent during the year. Rinderpest serum was obtained from the Civil Veterinary department, Madras, and Muktesar Imperial Institute, and 757 cattle were inoculated in the taluks of Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur by the Veterinary Assistant. A shoeing forge attached to the institution was opened in Medom 1084 with an establishment of a farrier and two coolies. This institution which has supplied a long-felt want has been doing very useful work, is well appreciated and largely availed of by the people. In view of its popularity and success, arrangements have been made to provide more accommodation and put up a separate

segregation shed. The appointment of an additional Veterinary Assistant has also been sanctioned. The expenditure on the Veterinary Hospital during the year was Rs. 2,921.

142. The total expenditure on the department amounted to Rs. 80,764, as against Rs. 75,057 in 1083. The increase was mainly under "Establishment", "Dietary charges" and "Miscellaneous" and was due chiefly to the opening of new institutions. Financial.

143. The Darbar's policy of developing the operations of the department by extending medical aid, especially female medical aid and veterinary aid, was carried out with success. Proposals for the improvement of the accommodation in the hospitals and dispensaries involving a large expenditure were sanctioned during the year. The new Mattancherry lying-in-ward was completed and improvements to the Trichur and Ernakulam hospitals were also carried out. The new dispensary at Pazhayanur and a Leper Asylum were constructed at a cost of Rs. 11,820 during the year and commenced work. The new dispensaries at Andikadavu and Narakkal opened in 1083 and the dispensary at Pazhayanur opened in 1084, as well as the new Veterinary Hospital and the Leper Asylum proved very popular and successful. General remarks.

SANITATION.

144. The Sanitary department was re-organised with effect from Kanni 1084 and was made a Public Health department under the immediate control of the Chief Medical Officer. Certificated Sanitary Inspectors were appointed in place of unpassed men. By the re-organisation of the department there was an increase of two Inspectors, 41 sweepers and 10 totties. The number of Boards under Sanitation and Conservancy was 9, as against 10 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that the Boards at Chittur and Tattamangalam were amalgamated. There was a steady improvement in the number of meetings held during the year, being 62, as against 57 in 1083 and 33 in 1082. Organisation and staff. Meetings.

145. The operations of the department were confined as usual to general conservancy and keeping the roads and drains of the several towns clean. The private scavenging system showed a slight improvement during the year, 803 houses having been conserved, as against 666 in 1083. There was an increase in the fee collections, which rose from Rs. 1,682 in 1083 to Rs. 1,695 in 1084. Lighting was introduced for the first time in the towns of Irinjalakuda and Nemmara. The streets of all the towns in the State except the Nelliampathies are now lighted. Additional public latrines and cart-stands were provided. Operations of the Boards. Lighting.

146. Three large public tanks were cleaned and two new wells were sunk. A Pulsometer steam pump was purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,980 to facilitate the cleaning of public tanks. An allotment of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned for the purchase of a well-boring apparatus, and arrangements were made for the purchase of the same at a cost of Rs. 1,200 from the P. W. D. Workshop, Madras. A mechanic was deputed to undergo a six months' training in well-boring operations in the office of the Director of Industries, Madras. Water supply.

147. For the sanitation of the rural parts, the State was divided into two divisions, Northern and Southern, each being placed in charge of a first grade Sanitary Inspector on Rs. 45 to Rs. 60, who was made responsible for supervision over (1) vaccination, (2) fairs and festivals and (3) epidemics, subject to the control of the Chief Sanitary Officer. A special conservancy establishment was also sanctioned along with the re-organisation of the Sanitary department. The staff was largely employed in times of fairs and festivals and during the season of epidemics. All the markets in the State were brought under the control of the department and a Market Inspector was appointed to supervise the same with a view to their being kept in proper sanitary condition. Steps were also taken to acquire sites and construct suitable markets at Ernakulam and Irinjalakuda. Rural sanitation. Markets.

Plague.

148. The plague observation camp at Shoranur continued throughout the year. 4,417 passengers were under pass-port observation and 23 vessels were inspected at Malipuram during the year, as against 5,170 passengers and 34 vessels in the previous year. There were in all 180 prosecutions, of which 57 ended in conviction. The grain shops at Mattancherry were also periodically inspected.

Financial.

149. The total expenditure on Sanitation and Conservancy amounted to Rs. 43,168, as against Rs. 23,736 in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,069, as against Rs. 1,911 in 1083. There was a large increase under establishment owing to the constitution of the department of Public Health for the improvement of sanitation in rural areas. Nearly Rs. 4,000 were spent for purchasing rubbish carts. Lighting in towns was improved at a cost of Rs 3,289, as against Rs. 2,658 in 1083. Although there was no serious epidemic in the year, precautionary and preventive measures were taken on an adequate scale involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,662, as against Rs. 1,189 in 1083. Under improvement of water supply, a sum of Rs. 2,677 was spent, as against nil in 1083.

VACCINATION.

Organisation and staff.

150. The number of vaccinators remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 13. The only important change in the department was the abolition of the posts of the Superintendent of Vaccination and Deputy Inspector, and the appointment of two first grade Sanitary Inspectors instead with responsible supervision over vaccination. As in the previous year, the lymph was obtained throughout the year from the King's Institute at Guindy. The cost amounted to Rs. 2,285, as against Rs. 789 in 1083. The large increase in the expenditure was due to the fact that the price of lymph was raised from four pies a case in 1083 to one anna a case in 1084. The average cost of lymph in 1084 was Rs. 190 per mensem, as against Rs. 81 in the previous year.

Supply of lymph.

Operations.

151 The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 34,065, as against 28,004, of which 30,347 or 89·09 per cent were successful, as against 24,118 or 86·12 per cent in 1083 The number of cases verified was 19,074, as against 22,264, the percentage being 55·99, as against 79·50 in the previous year. The decrease in the percentage is attributed to the fact that the two Division Sanitary Inspectors had to supervise the work of the rural Sanitary gangs and the Northern Division Sanitary Inspector had to attend very often to cholera duty in the infected localities of his Division, whereas in 1083 the work of the inspecting officers was confined solely to vaccination. Of the 34,065 vaccinations, 29,481 were primary, 25 secondary and 4,559 re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 92·41, 56·00 and 67·76, as against 89·05, 50·55 and 62·89 in 1083. Of the 29,481 subjects who underwent primary vaccination, 1,442 were under one year of age, 13,131 above one year and under 6 years and 14,908 above 6 years, as against 1,483, 11,126 and 12,305 respectively in 1083. The increase in the total number of cases vaccinated and in the percentage of success was due to the closer supervision exercised by the two Division Sanitary Inspectors, to the better co-operation on the part of the village officers and to the large number of re-vaccinations. The expenditure on the department during the year amounted to Rs. 5,016, as against Rs. 5,274 in 1083, and the average cost of each successful case was 2 annas 7 pies, as against 3 annas 6 pies in 1083. The decrease in expenditure was due to the abolition of the posts of the Superintendent of Vaccination and the Deputy Inspector.

Financial.

General remarks.

152. During the year there was greater out-turn of work by the vaccinators which is the highest on record up to date. The organisation of a proper staff of Sanitary subordinates and increasing the equipment and strength of the conservancy staff, larger expenditure on works of public utility, improvement of public lighting, extension of private scavenging, improvement of water supply, attempt to control public markets, adoption of adequate measures to guard against plague and

to counteract epidemics, and appreciable improvement in the work of vaccination and registration of vital statistics, were the main features in the administration of the Sanitary department in the year. The Municipal Bill which was drafted in 1083, remained under the consideration of the Madras Government during the year; hence no appreciable advance was made in the improvement of the sanitation of towns. The Darbar hope to bring the Regulation into force with effect from 1st Kumbhom 1085 and to place the Sanitary and Municipal administration of towns as well as rural areas on a more effective basis in the near future.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

Organisation.

IN paragraph 141 of the Administration Report for the year 1083, reference has been made to the important changes sanctioned by the Government for the re-organisation of the department of Public Instruction. Further progress was made during the year in carrying out the policy of educational reform inaugurated by the Darbar, and the important changes effected thereby are given below :—

(1) The equipment of the Ernakulam College with up-to-date science laboratories.

(2) The appointment of the Logic Lecturer as Head Master of the High School department of the College.

(3) The revision of pay of the Infant class teachers of the College Annexe.

(4) The deputation of an Assistant Master of the Ernakulam College to Madras for studying Botany at the Presidency College.

(5) The adoption of the increased scale of pay for Primary school teachers.

(6) The opening of a training class for female teachers in the Victoria Jubilee Girls' High School, which necessitated the appointment of a special training mistress, the institution of scholarships and the drawing up of a provisional scheme of studies for regulating the work of this class.

(7) The opening of eight new Primary schools for boys, six new schools for girls and six new schools for the backward classes.

(8) The introduction of free primary education for girls and the backward classes throughout the State.

(9) The raising of the scale of fees in the Secondary departments of Sirkar schools so as to bring it into conformity with that prescribed by the Madras Educational Rules and the adoption of a uniform scale of fees in the primary classes of Secondary schools with that prevailing in Sirkar Primary schools.

(10) The extension of grants-in-aid to 69 private schools previously unaided and the increase of grant to 134 aided schools involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 4,074 to the Sirkar.

(11) The supply of additional furniture and appliances to the Sirkar schools.

(12) The amalgamation of the Palace School with the District High School, Tripunithura, and the making of proper arrangements for the education of the junior members of His Highness' family, involving, among other things, the opening of a Common Residential Palace.

(13) The assumption of management of the Wadakkancherry aided Lower Secondary school by the Sirkar on the application of the Managing Committee.

(14) The award of a scholarship for training in Tanning at the Government Tannery at Sembiam.

(15) The institution of free scholarships for the backward classes in Secondary schools and the grant of stipends and free scholarships to the Choga boys removed from the Tripunithura District High School to the Ernakulam College.

(16) The improvement in the scale of pay of the teachers in the caste girls' schools at Irinjalakuda and Cranganur.

(17) The appointment of Mr. John VanSomeren Pope, M.A., as the Special Educational Officer of the State for a period of three years.

In addition to the above, the opening of a girls' school for the education of the junior female members of His Highness' family and the organisation of excursions to places of note as a regular part of school work for promoting knowledge regarding objects of nature were also sanctioned during the year.

As the Special Educational Officer could not join as early as expected, the Assistant to the Special Educational Officer continued to be in charge of the department, so far as it comprised all the educational institutions in the State except the Ernakulam College.

GENERAL. Number of institutions.

154. The total number of Sirkar schools in the year was 75, as against 57 in 1083, and of aided schools 239, as against 189 in the previous year. Of these, 59 and 217 respectively were purely vernacular schools and in the rest instruction in English also was imparted. The total number of pupils who attended these institutions was 34,667, as against 23,753 in 1083. The reported number of unaided institutions fell from 1,352 to 807. Of these, 803 were purely vernacular schools and the remaining four were Anglo-vernacular, of which two were Upper Secondary schools, *viz.*, the Chittur High School and the St. Thomas High School, Trichur. The total strength of the unaided institutions fell from 31,142 to 17,158. The decrease in the number and strength of unaided schools was due to the re-organisation which, by making elementary education cheaper, facilitated (1) their absorption into others, (2) the extension of grant to some of the unaided schools and (3) the more correct enumeration of unaided schools, from the list of which many so-called pial schools with but 2 or 3 pupils have been excluded. The appreciable increase in the number and strength of Sirkar and aided schools in the year is a tangible result of the Darbar's liberal policy which followed the re-organisation.

Strength.

155. The total number of pupils under instruction was 51,825, of whom 13,271 were in Sirkar schools, as against 7,989 in 1083, 21,396 in aided schools, as against 15,764, and 17,158 in unaided schools, as against 31,142. In other words, 26 per cent of the educational work was done by Sirkar institutions, 41 per cent by aided agencies and 33 per cent without any help from the Sirkar, as against 14, 29 and 57 per cent respectively in 1083. The figures under unaided schools show a large variation for reasons already explained. The increase in the Sirkar schools is due to the opening of new Primary schools and to the introduction of free education for girls and the backward classes. Of the total number of pupils under instruction, 36,789 or 71 per cent were boys and 15,036 or 29 per cent were girls. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the male and female population of school-going age was 60·5 and 24·6 respectively, as against 64·6 and 25·5 in 1083. This fall in the percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the male and female population of school-going age is more apparent than real, the variations in strength being due to more correct enumeration of indigenous schools which die out with as much ease as they come into existence. The statistics of previous years regarding these schools have been found on actual inspection to be unreliable. The anticipation of the Government that the abolition of fees for girls and for the backward classes would give further impetus and encouragement to elementary education has been amply fulfilled by the accession in strength of 3,235 boys and 2,047 girls in Sirkar schools, the increase in aided schools being 3,973 boys and 1,659 girls.

Education among different communities.

156. Of the 51,825 pupils under instruction, 27,718 were Hindus, 20,978 were Christians, 2,914 were Mahomedans and 215 were Jews; in other words, 53·5 per cent of the total number of pupils were Hindus, 40·5 per cent Christians, 5·6 per cent Mahomedans and ·4 per cent Jews.

Protection from small-pox.

157. Of the 34,667 pupils attending Sirkar and aided schools, 32,775 were either vaccinated or otherwise protected, and only 1,892 or 5·4 per cent were unprotected.

Chapter VII.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

158. As in previous years, collegiate education was given in the second grade College maintained by the Sirkar at Ernakulam. 142 pupils studied in the College department, as against 151 in 1083. 64 candidates appeared for the First-in-Arts examination of the Madras University, of whom 50 or 78·1 per cent passed, as against 61·2 per cent in the previous year. Of the 50 candidates that passed the examination, 14 were Brahmins, 26 were Nairs and other Hindus, 9 were Christians and one was a Jew. The examination results were the best on record in the Presidency for the year, and six of the successful candidates were placed in the first class. The fee receipts of the College classes amounted to Rs. 8,713 and the expenditure to Rs. 21,461, the net expenditure being Rs. 12,748 or Rs. 89·8 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 25·2 in the previous year. Although there was appreciable increase in the fee receipts of the College department owing to the raising of the fees sanctioned under the re-organisation of the department, it was more than counterbalanced by the large expenditure incurred by way of initial outlay for the purchase of apparatus for the teaching of Physics, Chemistry and Zoology, for the supply of chemicals and for the construction of up-to-date science laboratories.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION.

Number of schools.

Sirkar High Schools.

159. High School or Upper Secondary education was given in 15 schools, of which 7 were Sirkar (including the Upper Secondary department of the College), 6 aided and 2 unaided as in 1083. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary education was 1,420, as against 1,417 in the previous year. The Palace school at Tripunithura was amalgamated with the Tripunithura District High School, which became a fully developed High School in the year under report. 14 Thampurans are now studying in the school. The seventh Thampuran has kindly undertaken the guardianship of these junior members of His Highness' family and under his supervision two of the graduate teachers of the school are employed to give home tuition. This new arrangement of amalgamation has begun to show beneficial results in as much as the Thampurans display greater zeal and keenness in their studies under the altered conditions, which provide adequate scope for the spirit of emulation and for the realisation of the dignity and responsibilities of their position. The standard of the Cranganur High School was raised to Form V in the course of the year and it will become a fully developed High School in the current year. The total strength of the High School departments of the 7 Sirkar schools was 655, as against 570 in 1083. From the Sirkar High Schools, 172 candidates appeared for the Matriculation examination, of whom 78 passed, giving a percentage of 45·3. The fee receipts of the several High Schools (including the High School department of the College) amounted to Rs. 19,772 and the expenditure to Rs. 29,095, the net expenditure being Rs 9,323. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 14·2, as against Rs. 19·3 in the previous year. The raising of the scale of fees in the Forms and the increase in their strength have contributed to the reduction in the average cost per pupil instructed. All the schools have now been provided with specialists qualified to teach the different subjects and most of them have attended the special lectures organised by the University. The appointment of a separate teacher for Form VI in all the Sirkar High Schools has considerably relieved the Head Masters of teaching work and given them more time for supervision. Additions were made to the libraries and laboratories of High Schools, at a cost of Rs. 1,617, as against Rs. 510 in the previous year. There were 6 aided High Schools in the State in the year. The total strength of the High School departments of these schools was 456, as against 522 in 1083. In the Matriculation examination, 45 out of 112 or 40·1 per cent passed. The grants-in-aid given by the Sirkar to the High School department of these school amounted to Rs. 1,837, as against Rs. 1,752 in 1083, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 4·02, as against Rs. 3·35 in the previous year. High School education was given in two schools unaided by the Sirkar,

Aided High Schools.

Unaided High Schools.

viz., the Chittur High School and the St. Thomas High School, Trichur. The total strength of the High School departments of these two schools was 309. In the Matriculation examination, 22 candidates out of 107 or 20·5 per cent passed.

160. The hostel attached to the Kunnamkulam District High School continued to do good work. The number of boarders on the last day of the year was 55, as against 51 in 1083, the average strength being 42, as against 37·5 in 1083. The finances of the hostel were satisfactory as it continued to be self-supporting. Kunnamkulam hostel.

161. Lower Secondary instruction was imparted during the year in 40 schools (including the Lower Secondary departments of the College and High Schools), of which 15 were Sirkar, 22 aided and 3 unaided. Of the 15 Sirkar schools, 5 were for girls. The total strength of the 15 Lower Secondary Schools was 1,319, as against 1,154 in 1083. The receipts to the Sirkar from the Lower Secondary departments amounted to Rs. 18,554 and the expenditure to Rs. 28,356. The net expenditure was therefore Rs. 9,802, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 7·4, as against Rs. 7·6 in the previous year. There were 22 aided Lower Secondary Schools, of which 6 were purely girls' schools. The number of pupils that received instruction was 1,141. The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary departments of these aided schools amounted to Rs. 2,882, as against Rs. 2,732 in 1083, resulting in an expenditure to the Sirkar of Rs. 2·52 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 2·57 in 1083. There were 3 unaided Lower Secondary Schools which imparted instruction to 193 pupils, as against 239 in 1083. LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION. Number of schools. Sirkar Schools. Aided schools. Unaided schools.

162. Including the Primary departments of the College, High and Lower Secondary Schools, primary education was imparted in 1,119 schools, of which 75 were Sirkar, 239 were aided and 805 were unaided schools, as against 55, 181 and 1,111 respectively in 1083. Eight new Primary schools were opened for boys. Of the 75 Sirkar schools, 15 were the Primary departments belonging to the College, High and Lower Secondary Schools. The remaining 60 were Primary schools, of which 25 were purely girls' schools. The total number of pupils that received instruction in the Sirkar Primary schools was 11,155, as against 6,079 in the previous year. The fees realised from the Primary departments amounted to Rs. 5,343 and the expenditure to Rs. 53,931, or an average of Rs. 4·3 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 4·7 in the previous year. It was expected as a legitimate result of the re-organisation that there would be a rise in the number of boys and girls in the Sirkar Primary schools. These anticipations were amply realized, the strength having nearly doubled itself. It is noteworthy that, in spite of the concessions made in favour of girls and the backward classes, the average cost per pupil instructed has gone down, though but slightly, as compared with that of the previous year. Owing to the growing strength, the question of accommodation was a pressing problem and it received the adequate attention of the Darbar. For 18 out of the 20 new Sirkar Primary schools opened, suitable accommodations were provided by the people of the localities in accordance with departmental instructions. Temporary extensions and improvements were also made by the Sirkar to existing buildings. Six new schools were opened in the year for the special benefit of the backward classes. Of these, Azhikode and Kochangadi schools are intended for Mahomedans, the Anapuzha school for Valans (fishermen), the Nedupuzha school for Kanakans (boatmen), the Thekkumbhagam school for Chogas and the Ambattupalayam school for Kaikolans (weavers). Besides these, several other Sirkar Primary schools have practically become schools for the backward classes. In the year under report, the number of pupils of the backward classes rose from 2,717 in 1083 to 7,186 of which 1,187 were girls. This increase is satisfactory. The future development in view will no doubt add further to this large accession of strength of the school-going children of these backward communities. The number of aided schools that imparted Primary education was 239, the strength of the same being 19,799, as against 181 PRIMARY EDUCATION. Number of schools. Sirkar schools. Schools for backward classes. Aided schools.

Chapter VII.

and 13,872 respectively in 1083. The grant given to the Primary department amounted to Rs. 15,336, as against Rs. 13,369 in 1083. 66 Primary schools were newly brought on the aided list and Rs. 3,408 given as additional grants during the year. The number of unaided schools that imparted primary education is reported to be 805, having a strength of 16,656. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,111 and 26,209. The large fall in the number and strength of these schools, as reported in the year, has been already commented upon.

Unaided schools.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

163. The year under report has been one of marked progress in regard to female education. Six new Primary schools were opened by the Sirkar and seven new girls' schools were taken into the aided list. The total number of Sirkar schools has thus risen to 30 and the number of aided schools to 24. The number of girls attending Sirkar and aided girls' schools has increased from 3,806 in 1083 to 6,163 in the year under report. The total strength of girls in Sirkar schools for boys and girls has risen from 2,694 in 1083 to 4,741 and in the aided schools for boys and girls from 4,035 to 5,694. The phenomenal increase in the number of girls attending Sirkar schools is due to the liberal policy of the Darbar in having abolished fees in the Primary departments of all Sirkar schools. The Hindus and Christians have taken material advantage of the facilities afforded by the re-organisation as will be seen from the following table :—

Class	*1083*	*1084*	*Increase*
Hindus	2,629	4,661	2,032
Christians	4,078	5,671	1,593
Mahomedans	22	97	75
Jews	...	6	6
Total	6,729	10,435	3,706

There were two High Schools for girls teaching up to the Matriculation standard, *viz.*, the Victoria Jubilee Girls' High School maintained by the Sirkar and the aided High School at Ernakulam maintained by the Convent. The latter secured very good results at the last Matriculation examination, having passed 3 girls out of 6 sent up. The girls' schools have hitherto been working more or less on the same lines as boys' schools, following the same rigid curriculum of studies. The Special Officer has been requested to revise the curriculum of studies in all girls' schools with a view to adopt a more suitable scheme for the education of girls. A training class was opened in the Victoria Jubilee Girls' High School in the year. The maximum number of pupils was fixed at 12, and 8 scholarships at Rs. 6 each were instituted. A Secondary trained Mistress of long experience has been put in charge of the class. A provisional syllabus of studies has also been drawn up. The Darbar hope that, with its further development in contemplation, the long felt want of female teachers will soon be supplied.

SPECIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

164. The number of special schools during the year was 10, of which the most important was the Normal School, Trichur, having a strength of 111 and the rest were aided ones teaching different crafts. The S. S. Patasala was abolished and arrangements were made for opening a Sanskrit school at Tripunithura for the benefit of the girls of His Highness the Raja's family. The Normal School trained 32 teachers, as against 22 in the previous year. There was a marked increase in the number of applicants for admission into the Normal School which tends to show that the profession is becoming more attractive. It is noteworthy that there were 14 non-stipendiaries in the year, as against 5 in 1083. The question of improving the staff and equipment of this school is one of the subjects now engaging the attention of the Special Officer. There were 9 aided special schools in the year having a strength of 330. In the Cochin National School of Arts, Trichur, Drawing, Modelling, Painting, Carpentry, Carving, etc., are taught. The Darbar have already called for a report on the advisability of bringing this school under Sirkar

management. The total grant given by the Sirkar to the 9 aided institutions was Rs. 1,579, as against Rs. 1,074 in 1083.

Qualifications of teachers.

165. The number of teachers employed in the Sirkar institutions was 581, of whom 216 were trained men, including licentiates in teaching, as against 180 in 1083. In aided schools, the corresponding figures were 875, 194 and 150. A graduate was sent up for training in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and 2 female teachers were sent up for training in the school at Calicut. 681 of the 875 teachers in the aided institutions were untrained. The improvement in the qualifications of teachers during the year is a satisfactory feature, but much remains to be done, and the Darbar's policy in the matter will be determined as soon as the subject receives the Special Officer's consideration and he submits his report. As a result of the increased scale of pay sanctioned for Primary schools at the re-organisation, it was possible to strengthen the staffs of these schools by the appointment of a fair number of more efficient and qualified teachers. 28 Matriculates and 32 trained men were thus drafted into the service.

Inspection.

166. The Assistant to the Special Educational Officer and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools of the two Divisions were the inspecting officers in the year. The Assistant to the Special Educational Officer inspected all the High Schools, seven Lower Secondary Schools and 42 Primary Schools, besides paying surprise visits to many schools. The Northern Division Deputy Inspector inspected 157 schools and spent 228 days in camp and the Southern Division Deputy Inspector inspected 155 schools and spent 240 days in camp. Arrangements were made through the British Resident to enable the Assistant to the Special Educational Officer and the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Northern Division, to visit the Training Schools at Calicut and Coimbatore respectively, so that they might acquaint themselves with the working of those institutions on modern lines. The Assistant to the Special Educational Officer was also deputed to Madras to enquire into the working of typical elementary schools.

Grants-in-aid.

167. Grants-in-aid are given to aided schools under 3 heads, *viz.*, (1) the salary grant system, (2) the fixed grant system and (3) the attendance grant system. The High Schools are generally aided under the first system, the Lower Secondary and some of the Primary Schools under the second and the majority of elementary schools under the third. The total amount of grant disbursed in the year came to Rs. 21,633, as against Rs. 18,927 in 1083. A sum of Rs. 1,537 was spent as grants-in-aid to Public Libraries and Reading Rooms and Rs. 4,236 as stipends and scholarships.

Financial.

168. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year are shown below:—

	Receipts. Rs.	*Expenditure.* Rs.
Direction and inspection ...	...	13,893
Sirkar schools	52,626	1,34,620
Aided schools	...	21,633
Miscellaneous	1,587	8,067
Total ...	54,213	1,78,213

The corresponding figures for the previous year are Rs. 53,330 and Rs. 1,36,956 respectively. The net expenditure to the Sirkar on education during the year was Rs. 1,24,000 or Rs. 40,374 more than in the previous year. Of this, 11·2 per cent was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 66·1 per cent on Sirkar schools and 17·4 per cent on aided schools. Classified according to the branches of education, 11·2 per cent was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 10·2 per cent on collegiate education, 19·2 per cent on secondary education and 51·5 per cent on primary education.

Chapter VII.

Education of the junior members of His Highness' family.

169. The year under report will be noted for a distinct advance made in the educational arrangements made for the Rajkumars of the State. The Palace school, exclusively intended for the younger members living at Tripunithura, was abolished (*vide* paragraph 159 *supra*) and the most important step taken in this connection was the opening of the Common Residential Palace for the Thampurans above 16 years of age, who are now required to live together in a well appointed Palace, provided with all facilities for the education, physical exercise and recreation of the boarders, under the supervision of a warden, who, happily, is one of themselves, being a senior stipendiary Thampuran, Kerala Varma Thampuran, B. A.

Physical education.

170. The Inter-School Sports were held for a second time at Trichur. The sports commenced on the 10th February 1909 and closed on the 12th. They were attended with great success. The College team carried off His Highness the Raja's Shield a second time and the St. Albert's High School team, the Diwan's Cup for a second time. The College team also carried off the tug-of-war Shield offered by Mr. Panakkal Pathappen of Kunnamkulam.

General remarks.

171. The Assistant to the Special Educational Officer, in concluding his report, makes the following observations: —

"The year under review was one of strenuous work for the department, and it is hoped that a fair measure of success has been achieved. The most outstanding feature of the year's administration is the extension and general improvement of primary education especially in regard to the backward classes and girls as a result of the liberal policy adopted by the Darbar a year ago. The number of Sirkar and aided schools has increased by 27·7 per cent and the number of children attending them by 47·2 per cent. The teaching staffs of these schools have been improved and a beginning has been made in reforming the prevailing methods of teaching with a view to bring them up to modern requirements. The re-constitution of the staffs of the Secondary schools has resulted in their increased efficiency. Defects have been pointed out and earnest efforts are being put forth both by the Sirkar and aided schools to conform to the standards laid down by the Darbar. Proposals have been submitted in regard to such immediate requirements as the re-organisation of the Normal school, the formation of teachers' conferences, the starting of a State Industrial school, the opening of more Sirkar Primary schools and of night schools for the benefit of the labouring classes and of children who cannot attend day schools. These and other important questions pertaining to the further development of education in the State are awaiting solution, and an officer of vast and varied administrative experience has been selected to deal with them, and it may be taken as a matter of certainty that, under his wise and mature guidance, the educational system of the State will be established on thoroughly sound and progressive lines."

The record of the year's work is one for which all the responsible officers of the department deserve the Darbar's special commendation. Tangible results have been achieved in every direction of activity, making a distinct advance in the educational progress of the State. The success that has been attained during the first year after the re-organisation should afford adequate encouragement and stimulus for further endeavours, and it is hoped that, with the benefit of the advice of Mr. Pope, now on special duty, the liberal policy of the Darbar will develop on the lines already outlined to the lasting benefit of all classes of His Highness' subjects.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE Huzur Office continued to work as re-organised in 1083 divided into the following Departments: Revenue, Public Works, Judicial and Local and Legislative. The office routine was considerably reduced under the scheme of Decentralisation particularised in paragraph 162 of last year's report, which was formulated and brought into force from 1st Mithunam 1083, as the following figures will show:— Huzur Secretariat.

Total No. of papers received in	1082	...	22,178
Do	Do 1083	...	19,992
Do	Do 1084	...	14,498

173. As the work of classifying and listing the old records extending over a period of over 100 years from 960 M. E., was completed and good progress made in sorting, listing, indexing and destruction of records in all the public offices of the State according to the rules issued for the purpose, the question of establishing a Central Record for the whole State to keep all the records selected for permanent retention was taken up during the year, and orders were issued towards the close of the year to organise a Central Record from the beginning of the current year. The Chief Superintendent of the Huzur Secretariat was put in responsible charge of the work and rules were framed for the management of the Central Record. Record work.

174. The Standing Orders, the compilation of which was taken up in 1083, were issued and brought into force during the year and afforded great assistance to all Departments. They are compiled under the following Chapters:— Compilation of the Standing Orders, the State Manual and the Departmental Manuals.

(i) Qualifications for appointment, (ii) Principles to be observed in making appointments, (iii) Powers of Heads of Departments and offices, (iv) Departmental supervision and control, (v) Security to be given by public servants, (vi) Personal conduct of public servants, (vii) Enquiries in cases of misconduct, (viii) Office routine (Introductory), (ix) Official communications, (x) Disposal of official business, (xi) Disposal of official business (Special rules relating to the Huzur Secretariat), (xii) Arrangement, Preservation and Destruction of Records, (xiii) Inspection of public documents and grant of certified copies, (xiv) Petitions and their disposal, (xv) Miscellaneous, (xvi) Stationery, (xvii) The Government Press, (xviii) The Government Gazette, (xix) Administration Reports, (xx) Petty Construction and Repairs, (xxi) The Law Department and Sirkar suits, (xxii) Registration of Births and Deaths and (xxiii) Sanitary and Medical.

The Special Officer deputed by the Darbar for the compilation of (1) a State Manual on the lines of the District Gazetteers issued by the Government of Madras and (2) a series of Departmental Manuals embodying in them all circular orders of administrative importance, issued from time to time, corrected up to date, continued to work throughout the year. The drafting of the following Chapters of the State Manual was completed during the year:—(1) Physical description, (2) Political History, (3) Administration of Justice and (4) Land Revenue Administration. These Chapters constitute nearly two-thirds of the Manual. The progress made in connection with the Departmental Manuals is shown below:—

(1) The Land Revenue Manual, the Village Officers' Manual and the Police Constables' Manual, which were compiled in 1083, were approved by the Darbar and issued during the year.

(2) The drafting of the Police Manual was completed. It was approved by the Darbar and given to the Press at the end of the year.

(3) A new Public Works Code was prepared embodying the departmental rules of procedure of the old Financial Code amplified and corrected up to date.

(4) A new Forest Code was drafted and is now under the consideration of the Darbar.

(5) The drafting of the Stamp Manual and the Registration Manual was in progress at the end of the year.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

175. The amount of work done in the Press during the year is valued at Rs. 37, 713, as against Rs. 27,701, and the expenditure was Rs. 10,375, as against Rs. 9,412 in the previous year. The increase in the work turned out was due chiefly to the printing of the new forms prescribed under the revised Codes, Rules and Standing Orders. The receipts of the Press amounted to Rs. 2, 941, as against Rs. 3,582 in 1083. The decrease in receipts was due to the fact that no private work other than advertisements in the Government Gazette was taken up during the year owing to the pressure of Government work.

STATIONERY.

176. As in previous years, Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London, held the contract for the supply of all kinds of Sirkar water-marked paper in accordance with the terms of the agreement executed in 1899. The contract for the supply of other articles of stationery, for which tenders were invited, was also given to them. The total expenditure for the year on account of stationery was Rs. 20,638, as against Rs. 28,171 in 1083. The decrease in expenditure was due to the introduction of a regulated system of supplying stationery articles to all the public offices in the State.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

177. The number of Oottupuras maintained by the Sirkar during the year was 14, and that of water pandals 81. All these institutions continued to be managed by the Devaswom department of the State. The expenditure on account of Oottupuras, water pandals, satrams and subscriptions to charitable institutions amounted to Rs. 51,637, as against Rs. 50,247 in 1083.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Fisheries investigation.

178. The investigation of the Fisheries of the State by the Special Officer Mr. Abraham B. Salem, which was commenced in 1083, was completed by the end of the 8th month of the year. The Special Officer submitted two interesting reports, one on the back-water "Fishing Stakes" and the other on the existing conditions of the "Sea and back-water Fisheries" of the State. They were supplemented by a third report on the "Inland Fisheries." The various suggestions contained in the above reports are now under the consideration of the Darbar.

Ethnography.

179. Mr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer continued to be in charge of Ethnographical researches as a full-time officer The monographs on the various tribes and castes belonging to the animistic type were completely revised and printed under the title "The Cochin Tribes and Castes" Volume I. The preface to this volume was written by John Beddoe, Esquire, of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. There is also an introduction by A. H. Keane, Esquire, of the same Institute. This work is being published by Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., Madras, and by Messrs. Luzac and Co, London, and is profusely illustrated. The manners and customs of high caste Nayars and their various sub-divisions, low caste Sudras, *viz.*, Kadupattans, Chaliyans, Tharakans, Velakkathalavans, and Veluthedans and the Antharala jathies (intermediate castes), *viz.*, Muthatus, Elayatus, Nambidis, Atikals, Chakkiyars, Chakkiyar Nambiyars, Pushpakans, Thiyyati Nambiyars, Variyars, Pisharodis, Pothuvals, Marars, Samanthas, and also of the Malayali Kshatriyas, formed the subject matter

of investigation and research during the year and sufficient materials in manuscript were collected towards the preparation of Volume II of the work.

180. Ruins and monuments of archæological interest continued to be under the supervision of the Public Works department and they are all reported to be in good condition. During the year, the following discoveries of archæological interest were made :— Archæology.

(a) A stone structure, on the top of Valvara, one of the peaks in Cochin, with a circular base and a tower.

(b) A Muniyara, *i. e.*, an artificial cave with granite slabs near the Adirapilli water-falls.

CRANGANUR.

181. The subjoined statement exhibits the financial condition of Cranganur at the beginning and at the end of the year under report :—

Opening balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	Rs. 1,17,997	Disbursements under service heads ...		Rs. 1,02,566
	Investments	1,06,985	Do debt heads		99,745
	Total	2,24,982	Total		2,02,311
Receipts under service heads		1,20,128	Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ...	52,558
Do do debt heads		90,744		Investments	1,80,985
Total		2,10,872		Total	2,33,543
Grand Total		4,35,854		Grand Total	4,35,854

A sum of Rs. 75,000 was invested during the year in fixed deposits in the Bank of Madras.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

182. Particulars regarding the Vernacular Newspapers and Magazines published in the State in 1084 are given below :—

Name of Newspaper	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation No. of copies	Tone and position of the Journal
Messenger of the Sacred Heart ...	Malayalam	Ernakulam	Monthly	400	Religious.
Lakshmi Bhai ...	Do	Trichur	Do	800	Literary and social.
Prachina Tharaka ...	Do	Do	Fortnightly	313	General.
Kerala Chinthamani ...	Do	Do	Monthly	1300	General and political.
Kerala Kahalam ...	Do	Do	Fortnightly	1800	General.
Valmeeki Ramayanam ...	Do	Do	Monthly	2400	A metrical translation from Sanskrit.
Suvisesha Venmazhu ...	Do	Kunnamkulam	Bi-monthly	95	Religious.
Mangalodayam ...	Do	Desamangalam	Monthly	1000	Literary.

CHAPTER IX.

—:o:—

CONCLUSION.

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THE schemes of reform that were worked out in the latter part of 1082 to improve the administration of Land Revenue, Criminal Justice, Police and Public Works and for the re-constitution of the Huzur and Account Departments, have now had their trial for two years. The other administrative changes and re-organisations that were brought into operation during the year under report or just previous to it, covered practically the rest of the State administrative machinery, *viz.*, Education, Judicial, Medical and Sanitation, Devaswom, Forests and Registration, and involved not only a thorough overhauling of departmental establishments, but also the introduction of improved methods and a more liberal policy of expenditure under all the important heads of internal administration. The complicated and difficult question of placing the administration of the Devaswoms on a more satisfactory basis was after an exhaustive enquiry dealt with in detail. The investigation into the State Fisheries was completed and the improvement of agriculture and industries received due attention. Medical relief was extended in two important directions, *viz.*, veterinary aid and an asylum for lepers. The State Railway was made a more profitable concern by successful negotiations for a favourable working contract. Eight new Regulations, which were under the consideration of the Darbar for the past several years, were brought on the Statute Book after adequate discussion, based on the advice of the Madras Government and public criticisms invited through the Gazette. Rules were issued for making weights and measures uniform throughout the State. The codification of departmental rules and instructions in every branch of administration, which alone can ensure continuity of policy, made good progress, and lastly, the finances, after many lean years, have for the first time in the annals of the State, recorded the total revenue at 40½ lakhs, which is the highest yet reached, and a surplus of Rs. 7,00,152. This surplus was achieved in spite of an increased expenditure of 1¾ lakhs over the budget grant for the year, mostly devoted towards the improvement of education, agriculture, sanitation and water-supply. Financially, as well as from the point of view of general administration, the year under report has been a test year, being indicative of the results of the financial policy as well as of the many administrative changes that have been brought about, changes that may at one time have appeared to be too sweeping as well as too rapid in their introduction. The results achieved by the present policy of the Darbar in all the departments during 1084 M. E., have amply rewarded their labours and justified their anticipations. As regards future progress, there can be no apprehension on the score of the Darbar's indebtedness, which, owing to the gradual expansion of revenues and a rigid system of financial control, stands now considerably reduced, counterbalanced as it is by a substantial sinking fund. The Darbar can hope with confidence for the continuance of an era of financial prosperity coupled with steady advance in efficient and progressive administration, which the year of this report will have the distinction of being the first to have inaugurated. In conclusion, a word of acknowledgment is due to the Heads of Departments for their loyal co-operation and faithful service.

Camp—MADRAS.
30th November, 1909.

A. R. BANERJI,
DIWAN OF COCHIN.

APPENDIX

(1) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1084 M. E.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period From	Period To	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Residency				
1	J. Andrew I. C. S. ...	Resident in Travancore & Cochin			On other duty
2	L. Davidson I. C. S. ...	Ag. Do	1- 1-84	13- 7-84	
3	R. C. C. Carr I. C. S. ...	Offg. Do	14- 7-84	31-12-84	
4	Capt. Fenning ...	Assistant Resident	...	...	On leave
5	S. Burn ...	Ag. Do.	7- 1-84	11-10-84	
6	Capt. Fenning ...	Assistant Resident	12-10-84	31-12-84	
7	Colonel James ...	Medical officer in charge	1- 1-84	16- 8-84	
8	H. C. Perkins ...	Do.	17- 8-84	31-12-84	
	Palace				
9	C. S. Gopaladesikachariar ...	Sarvadhikariakar to His Highness the Raja			
	General Administration				
10	A. R. Banerji M. A. I. C. S. ...	Diwan of Cochin			
11	V. K. Raman Menon B. A. ...	Secretary to the Diwan	1- 1-84	27- 8-84	On deputation as Settlement Peishkar till 29-4-84 and on leave and then retired from 28-8-84
12	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer B. A.	Ag: Do	1- 1-84	27- 8-84	
13	Do ...	Secretary to the Diwan	28- 8-84	7-12-84	On deputation as District Magistrate
14	M. Sankara Menon B. A. ...	Ag: Do	8-12-84	31-12-84	
15	M. V. Ananta Rama Iyer B. A. ...	Comptroller of Accounts			On leave
16	K. Shangu Wariar B. A. ...	Ag: Do			Under training
17	E. S. Heusman B. A. ...	Ag: Do	1- 1-84	16- 3-84	
18	K. Shangu Wariar B. A. ...	Do Do	17- 3-84	31-12-84	
	Revenue				
19	V. T. Krishnamachari B. A. & B. L.	Diwan Peishkar			
20	V. K. Raman Menon B. A. ...	Settlement Peishkar	1- 1-84	29- 4-84	Department abolished
21	E. Narayana Menon ...	Ag: Conservator of Forests	1- 1-84	26- 4-84	
22	E. H. Johnstone ...	Conservator of Forests	27- 4-84	31-12-84	
23	G. R. Grubb M. A. M. A. I. ...	Tramway Engineer			
24	H. W. M. Brown ...	Superintendent of Excise			
25	P. Damodara Menon ...	Supdt of Stamps	1- 1-84	21- 1-84	
26	P. C. Job ...	Ag: Do	22- 1-84	30- 8-84	
27	P. C. Job ...	Supdt: of Stamps	1- 9-84	31-12-84	
	Judicial				
28	V. Kelu Eradi ...	Chief Judge			
29	K. Narayana Marar B. A. & B. L. ...	Puisne Judge	1- 1-84	28-11-84	On leave from 29-11-84
30	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L. ...	Ag: Do	29-11-84	31-12-84	
31	S. Doraswami Iyer ...	Puisne Judge			
32	C. Achutha Menon B. A. ...	District Magistrate			On deputation as special officer
33	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L. ...	Ag: Do	1- 1-84	20- 5-84	
34	M. A. Chakko B. A. ...	Do Do	21- 5-84	20- 9-84	
35	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L. ...	Do Do	21- 9-84	14-11-84	
36	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar B. A. B. L.	Do Do	15-11-84	30-11-84	
37	M. A. Chakko B. A. ...	Do Do	31-11-84	8-12-84	
38	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer B. A. ...	Do Do	9-12-84	31-12-84	
39	A. J. Ferguson ...	Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade	1- 1-84	12- 9-84	On leave from 13-9-84
40	M. A. Chakko ...	Do	21- 9-84	30-11-84	
41	Do ...	Do	9-12-84	31-12-84	

N. B. Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

Chapter I.
GENERAL.

(1) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1084 M. E.—(Continued.)

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period From	Period To	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
42	V. K. Kochunni Menon B. A. & B. L.	District & Sessions Judge, Anjikaimal	1- 1-84	20- 5-84	On leave from 21-5-84
43	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L.	Ag: Do	22- 5-84	29- 7-84	
44	V. K. Kochunny Menon B. A. & B. L.	District & Sessions Judge, Anjikaimal	30- 7-84	14-11-84	On leave from 15-11-84
45	T. S. Narayana Iyer M.A.& B.L. ...	Ag: Do	15-11-84	30-11-84	
46	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar B.A.& B. L	Ag: Do	31-11-84	31-12-84	
47	T. M. Krishna Menon B. A. & B. L.	Additional District Judge	11-12-84	31-12-84	
48	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L.	District & Sessions Judge, Trichur			On deputation as District Magistrate
49	N. V. Subbarama Iyer B. A. & B. L.	Ag: Do	1- 1-84	30- 2-84	On leave from 1-3-84
50	V. K. Sankara Menon B. A.	Do	16- 3-84	2- 8-84	
51	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L.	District & Sessions Judge, Trichur	3- 8-84	20- 9-84	On deputation
52	V. K. Sankara Menon B. A.	Ag: Do	21- 9-84	31-12-84	
53	K. Shangu Wariar B. A.	Supdt: of Registration			On deputation as Comptroller
54	C. Anthappai B. A.	Ag: Do			
55	N. V. Subbarama Iyer B. A. & B. L.	Government Advocate and Law Officer			
56	T. A. Anantha Rama Iyer B. A. &	Ag: Do			Since confirmed
57	A. C. Augustus B. L.	Supdt: of Central Jail			
	Miscellaneous				
58	T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer B. A.	Supdt: of Devaswoms & Oottupuras			Ag: as Secretary to the Diwan
59	C. S. Mahalinga Iyer	Ag: Do			
60	G. E. Browning A. M. I. C. E.	Chief Engineer	1- 1-84	8- 4-84	On leave from 9-4- 84
61	H. C. Gill	Ag: Do	9- 4-84	18- 5-84	
62	F. S. Davies B. A.	Principal, Ernakulam College			
63	C. Mathai B. A.	Assistant to the Special Educational Officer			
64	Captain Leverett	Master Attendant of Sirkar Ports			
65	G. N. Coombes L. R. C. P. & S.	Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer			
66	J. I. Chandy B. A.	Superintendent of Anchal			

N. B. Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

Chapter II.
LAND REVENUE.
Settlement.

(2) Statement showing the incidence of the Settlement demand in the Taluk of Talapilli settled during the year 1084 M. E.

	Tenure	As per revenue accounts: Occupied area	Revenue demand	Incidence per acre	As per Settlement: Occupied aare	Settlement demand	Incidence per acre	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Rs,	Rs. A P	Acres	Rs.	Rs. A F	
Nilams	1 Pandaravaka Verumpattom ...	4,447	33,682	7 9 2	6,806	39,985	5 14 ...	
	2 Do Kanom ...	1,075	9.932	9 3 9	1.638	8,687	5 4 10	
	3 Puravaka ...	18,257	63,203	3 7 4	31,789	1,01,581	3 3 1	
	Total ...	23,779	1,06,817	4 7 10	40,233	1,50,253	3 11 9	
Parambas	1 Pandaravaka Verumpattom with taxable trees				1,800	4,963	2 12 11	
	P. P. Parambas				10,725	5,812	... 8 8	
	Total ...	7,106	5,700	... 12 10	12,525	10,775	... 13 9	
	2 Pandaravaka Kanom with taxable trees				120	262	2 2 11	
	P. P. Parambas				883	294	... 5 4	
	Total ...	459	393	... 13 8	1,003	556	... 8 10	
	3 Puravaka with taxable trees				14.416	13,308	... 14 9	
	P. P. Parambas				39,545	5,498	... 2 3	
	Total ...	40,645	6,458	... 2 7	53,961	18,806	... 5 7	
	Total for Parambas ...	48,210	12,551	... 4 2	67,489	30, 137	... 7 2	
	Grand Total ...	71,989	1,19,368	1 10 6	1,07,722	1,80,390	1 10 9	

(3)—*List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadakam 1084 M. E.*

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
1	Regulation I of 1010—extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1046 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
2	Regulation II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	,,	Do
3	Regulation III of 1010—for giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in Cochin	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076, Regulation I of 1077, Regulation V of 1083 and Regulation VII of 1084.
4	Regulation IV of 1010—for constituting the Zillah Courts Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges and for defining the respective powers	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
5	Regulation I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts	,,	Do
6	Regulation II of 1036—to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036	,,	
7	Regulation I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	,,	Amended by Regulation II of 1071
8	Regulation II of 1041—for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen and labourers	,,	
9	Regulation I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076
10	Regulation III of 1043—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases	,,	
11	Regluation I of 1053—for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, &c., used in contraband trade	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1077 and Regulation VII of 1084
12	Regulation I of 1057—to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts	,,	Partly repealed by Regulations II and III of 1076 and Regulation IV of 1084
13	Regulation I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1075
14	Regulation I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code	,,	Amended by Regulation VIII of 1084
15	Regulation II of 1059—The Code of Criminal Procedure	,,	Amended by Regulation VI of 1074
16	Regulation II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	,,	
17	Regulation I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, &c.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1080
18	Regulation I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State	Yes	
19	Regulation I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service, &c.	,,	
20	Regulation II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes	,,	Amended by Regulation IV of 1074
21	Do II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041	,,	
22	Do III of 1071—Cattle Trespass Regulation	,,	
23	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897 for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague.	,,	
24	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation	,,	
25	Do II of 1074—Survey Regulation	,,	
26	Do IV of 1074—Amending Regulation II of 1070	,,	
27	Do V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation	,,	
28	Do VI of 1074—Amending Regulation II of 1059	,,	
29	Do I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation	,,	
30	Do III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation	,,	
31	Do IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakal	,,	
32	Regulation I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	,,	
33	Do II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083
34	Do III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	,,	Amended by Regulation IV of 1084.

(3) *List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadakam 1084 M. E.—(Continued).*

Chapter III.
PROTECTION.
A—Legislation.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
35	Regulation IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial Officers	Yes	
36	Do V of 1076—The Coffee-Stealing Prevention Regulation	,,	
37	Do VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation	,,	
38	Do VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	,,	
39	Do VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	,,	
40	Do I of 1077—The Abkari Do	,,	
41	Do I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code	,,	Amended by Regulation III of 1083
42	Do II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation	,,	
43	Do III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation	,,	
44	Do IV of 1079—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
45	Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872	Yes	Brought into force from 1st Meenom 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1905
46	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
47	Do II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
48	Do III of 1080—The Forest Regulation	,,	
49	Do IV of 1080—The Companies Regulation	,,	Partly repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083
50	Do I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	
51	Do II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation	Yes	
52	Do III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation	,,	
53	Do I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation	,,	
54	Do II of 1082—The Ports Regulation	,,	
55	Do III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation	,,	
56	Do IV of 1082—The Public Gambling Regulation	,,	
57	Do V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation	,,	
58	Do I of 1083—A Regulation for the disposal of the appeal suit No. I of 1080 on the file of His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal	,,	
59	Do II of 1083—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
60	Do III of 1083—amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code	Yes	
61	Do IV of 1083—The Revenue Recovery Regulation	,,	
62	Do V of 1083—The Salt Regulation	,,	
63	Do VI of 1083—The Stamp Regulation	,,	
64	Do VII of 1083—The Factories Regulation	,,	
65	The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872 (with certain amendments)	,,	Brought into force from 1st Chingom 1084 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 14th August 1908
66	Regulation I of 1084—a Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants	,,	
67	Do II of 1084—The Arms Regulation	,,	
68	Do III of 1084—The Petroleum Regulation	,,	
69	Do IV of 1084—The Civil Courts Amendment Regulation	,,	
70	Do V of 1084—The Registration Regulation	,,	
71	Do VI of 1084—The Lepers Regulation	,,	
72	Do VII of 1084—The Tobacco Regulation	,,	
73	Do VIII of 1084—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code	,,	

(4) *Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Cochin State in 1084 M. E.*

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men: At the end of the last year	Recruited this year	Casualties: Died	Casualties: Invalided	Casualties: Discharged, deserted, etc.	Total of men at the end of the current year	Details of force at the end of the current year: No. of regiments or battalions	Number of guns	Number of men: European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men	Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry ...	15	1	...	4	...	12	...	...	...	1	2	9	Rs. 1,848	Non-fighting men such as clerks, cobbler, blacksmith, barber, etc., are omitted.
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery ...	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	...	2	20	Rs. 1,968	
Infantry ...	240	23	2	7	24	230	...	...	1	4	16	209	Rs. 21,576	
Imperial service troop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(5) *Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1084 M. E.*

C.—Police.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments: Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	Rewards: By promotion	By money	Education: Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent ...	1	400	400	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Inspector ...	1	125	125	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Second grade Inspectors ...	2	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Reserve Inspector ...	1	75	75		...	...	...	...	1	...	
Senior Drill Instructor ...	1	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Junior Drill Instructor ...	1	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Gymnastic Instructor ...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Sub-Inspectors ...	4	40	160	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	
Second grade Sub-Inspectors ...	5	30	150	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	
Third grade Sub-Inspectors ...	4	25	100	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	
Chief Head constable ...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Head constables ...	10	20	200	...	4	...	...	...	10	...	
Second grade Head constables ...	13	15	195	...	3	...	...	...	13	...	
Third grade Head constables ...	18	12	216	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	
First class constables ...	155	8	1,240	...	110	...	...	11	155	...	
Second class constables ...	325	7	2,275	8	286	2	1	30	325	...	
Total ...	543	...	5,424	8	409	2	2	41	543	...	...

(6) *Comparative Statement of cases (under the C. P. C.) handled by the Police during the years 1083 and 1084 M. E.*

Division.	Cases.						Persons.						Property.						Remarks.
	1083			1084			1083			1084			1083			1084			
	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A (Cochin-Kanayanur) ...	210	138	65·71	268	200	74·62	324	174	53·70	364	259	71·15	2,788	2,262	81·13	5,301	3,149	59·40	
B (Trichur, Irinjalakuda and Cranganur ...	220	169	76·81	203	117	57·63	356	235	66·01	416	150	36·05	4,676	3,727	79·70	2,017	1,828	90·62	
C Chittur and Talapilli) ...	189	159	84·12	130	93	71·53	301	227	75·41	194	127	65·46	2,460	1,162	47·23	1,945	1,183	60·82	
Total ...	619	466	75·28	601	410	68·21	981	636	64·83	974	536	55·03	9,924	7,151	72·05	9,263	6,160	66·50	

(7) *Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.*

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of in 1084	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to							No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment											Awaiting trial		Remarks
							Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Persons	Cases	
	Balance from 1083	Committed during 1084	Total				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
1. Offences against public tranquillity, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting, affray and abetment thereof ...	1	23	24	21	221	34	...	14	...	...	20	...	34	168	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	
2. Offences by or relating to public servants ...	2	105	107	107	120	89	3	...	...	...	86	...	89	31	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against public justice ...	1	12	13	13	31	27	...	4	...	...	23	...	27	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Offences relating to coin, &c. ...	...	6	6	6	16	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Offences relating to weights and measures ...	1	11	12	12	12	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, and other public nuisances ...	...	99	99	97	141	137	...	2	...	...	135	...	137	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	
7. Murder and abetment ...	...	15	15	15	22	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment ...	1	6	7	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
9. Causing death by rash or negligent acts ...	...	4	4	4	4	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Attempt at suicide and abetment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Hurt ...	12	886	898	884	1625	139	3	22	...	...	114	...	139	1422	...	...	2	11	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	14	
12. Grievous hurt ...	1	42	43	40	82	14	...	11	...	...	3	...	14	22	...	2	...	...	1	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	43	3	
13. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	1	34	35	34	90	10	...	1	...	...	9	...	10	76	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	
14. Assault and use of criminal force ...	1	85	86	84	201	42	...	17	...	...	25	..	42	156	...	...	3	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	
15. Kidnapping ...	...	4	4	4	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
16. Rape and attempt at rape ...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Other offences affecting the human body ...	1	2	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(7) *Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E. (Continued).*

Description of offences.	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of in 1084	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced to							No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment										Awaiting trial		
							Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine																				
	Balance from 1083	Committed during 1084	Total				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Persons	Cases	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30
18. Theft ...	24	467	491	477	920	340	12	230	2	4	52	46	340	520	...	...	7	75	81	78	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	59	14	
19. Extortion ...	...	2	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	
20. Robbery ...	1	4	5	5	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. Dacoity ...	1	7	8	6	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	
22. Criminal misappropriation ...	...	8	8	8	32	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Criminal breach of trust ...	4	34	38	37	45	13	1	6	...	...	6	...	13	31	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
24. Criminal breach of trust by public servant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Receiving or dealing in stolen property ...	...	9	9	8	15	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
26. Cheating ...	...	6	6	5	14	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	
27. Mischief by fire ...	...	3	3	3	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28. Other mischief ...	3	68	71	70	214	35	...	4	...	...	31	...	35	171	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	
29. Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property ...	4	97	101	100	279	34	...	...	...	...	34	..	34	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	
30. House-breaking and theft ...	2	44	46	44	87	54	...	49	...	4	...	1	54	31	...	...	..	23	14	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	
31. Forgery ...	1	4	5	5	11	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32. Defamation ...	...	5	5	5	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	...	9	9	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34. Offences against local and special laws such as smuggling ...	2	889	891	888	1214	880	46	84	...	...	750	...	880	323	...	...	130		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	
35. Other offences not included in the above ...	1	6	7	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	
Total ...	65	2997	3062	3008	5547	1879	69	460	2	10	1297	41	1879	3388	...	2	160	133	122	103	6	4	9	...	4	...	...	275	54	

(8) *Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.*

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial					Total								
	1083	1084		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of Magistrates	1083	1084	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
The District Magistrate's Court ...	55	37	17	27	2	134	1	...	158	164	37	30	20	...	...	77	
Kanayanur 2nd class Magistrate's Court ...	548	595	12	337	102	497	...	...	971	936	308	237	354	6	1	31	
Cochin 2nd and 3rd class Magistrate's Court..	716	627	75	318	140	807	43	...	1,137	1,303	455	399	355	16	1	78	
Cranganur Do Do Do ...	151	202	8	80	21	324	3	...	364	428	108	155	121	6	...	38	
Mukundapuram 2nd class Do Do ...	464	389	47	107	83	522	23	...	886	735	261	208	234	8	...	24	
Adoor 3rd class Do Do ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichur 2nd and 3rd class Do Do ...	579	423	20	192	50	537	20	...	948	799	333	258	219	9	...	...	
Talapilli Do Do Do ...	489	448	30	254	39	426	3	...	830	722	260	85	353	1	...	23	
Kunnamkulam 2nd class Do Do ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittur Do Do Do ...	1	287	...	142	79	229	8	...	10	458	142	104	201	7	...	4	
Nemmara 2nd and 3rd class Do Do ...	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Tattamangalam 2nd class Do Do ...	366	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	512	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	$ Died before being brought to trial.
Total ...	3,388	3,008	225	1,452	516	3,476	101	...	5,866	5,545	1,904	1,456	1,857	53	$ 2	275	

Chapter III.
PROTECTION
D.—Criminal.

(9) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.

Tribunals	Number of appeals for disposal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
		Appeals rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry &c ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	22	1	1	11	11	4	3	7	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	
Anjikaimal Sessions Court ..	5	..	..	6	3	0	0	12	1	..	..	..	..	§ 4	1	..	..	
Trichur do do ..	8	..	..	8	5	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	
District Magistrate's Court ..	246	21	4	223	154	23	14	131	73	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
Total :	281	22	5	248	173	28	18	152	80	..	..	..	..	6	3	2	2	

§ In fact there were only 18 persons really to be dealt with. These four persons were twice dealt with.

(10) *Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of Cochin for the year 1084 M. E.*

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year								Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value Rs. A. P.	Suits regarding landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value Rs. A. P.	Average duration Ys. Ms. Ds			
Anjikaimal District Court ...	40	100	203	175	243	275	143	126	100	149	5,61,205 2 10	58	92	25	16	8	6	124	21	35	7	...	84	399,275 4 3	...	4	24	
Trichur District Court ...	38	45	122	120	160	165	115	96	45	69	7,81,359 4 11	59	45	16	6	7	6	84	13	11	8	3	74	310,877 2 3	...	6	...	
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court ...	42	95	1521	1743	1563	1838	1468	1670	95	168	1,97,601 12 10	361	1347	35	1252	393	98	...	...	1145	12	82	431	158,557 9 2	...	1	2	
Cochin Do Do ...	37	50	1526	1705	1563	1755	1513	1661	50	94	2,50,097 13 ...	109	1573	23	1112	500	93	...	...	1116	139	13	393	219,873 13 11	...	1	11	
Irinjalakuda Do Do ...	13	24	1376	1277	1389	1301	1365	1277	24	24	1,09,870 11 9	111	1149	17	1009	229	39	...	...	818	145	53	261	103,499 2 4	...	...	22	
Trichur Do Do ...	58	70	1680	1468	1738	1538	1668	1461	70	77	1,13,397 11 8	180	1284	4	1167	265	36	...	...	839	101	94	427	111,034 1 4	...	...	29	
Wadakancheri Do Do ...	41	23	1346	1275	1387	1298	1364	1271	23	27	1,14,673 13 8	272	960	43	950	289	36	...	...	734	95	16	426	106,994 13 4	...	...	29	
Chittur Do Do ...	33	30	1153	937	1186	967	1156	931	30	36	1,04,150 6 11	25	907	5	656	236	45	...	...	875	60	91	405	97,170 13 5	...	...	24	
Nemmara Do Do ...	5	...	1	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	
Total ...	307	437	8928	8700	9235	9137	8798	8493	437	644	22,32,356 13 7	1175	7357	168	6168	1927	359	212	34	5073	567	352	2501	15,07,282 12 0	...	...	...	

(11) *Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees.*

Tribunals.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below six months	Below twelve months	Above twelve months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Anjikaimal District Court ...	130	49	6,72,020 11 ...	469	397	15,73,485 14 3	599	446	22,45,506 9 3	550	352	16,71,345 2 7	49	94	5,74,161 6 8	85	8	1
Trichur Do Do ...	39	44	54,809 5 8	296	206	3,42,170 15 9	335	250	3,96,980 5 5	291	234	3,65,400 2 2	44	16	31,580 3 3	16	...	...
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court ...	217	143	28,215 9 6	1,819	1,817	2,36,108 6 8	2,036	1,960	2,64,324 ... 2	1,893	1,832	2,15,337 14 4	143	128	48,986 1 10	126	2	...
Cochin Do Do ...	154	129	35,437 5 1	1,742	1,685	3,16,947 1 7	1,896	1,814	3,52,384 6 8	1,767	1,736	3,24,117 3 11	129	78	28,267 2 9	78	...	...
Irinjalakuda Do Do ...	119	117	18,834 5 5	1,850	1,768	3,72,441 4 11	1,969	1,885	3,91,275 10 4	1,852	1,801	3,73,874 11 9	117	84	17,400 14 7	83	1	...
Trichur Do Do ...	183	156	19,544 9 4	1,852	1,699	2,28,300	2,035	1,855	2,47,844 9 4	1,879	1,768	2,36,231 9 4	156	87	11,613	83	4	...
Wadakkancheri Do ...	138	122	65,347 10 9	1,461	1,382	1,50,718 15 4	1,599	1,504	2,16,066 10 1	1,477	1,421	2,02,784 3 11	122	83	13,282 6 2	83	...	...
Chittur Do Do ...	39	42	25,215 8 4	959	890	1,48,148 8 8	1,009	932	1,73,364 1 ...	967	882	1,59,802 11 8	42	50	13,561 5 4	50	...	...
Nemmara Do Do ...	3	...	... ...	8	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...
Total ...	1022	802	9,19,425 1 1	10,456	9,844	33,68,321 3 2	11,478	10,646	42,87,746 4 3	10,676	10,026	35,48,893 11 8	802	620	7,38,852 8 7	604	15	1

(12) CIVIL WORK.—*Number and results of appeals in Civil suits in the Civil Courts of Cochin for the year 1084 M. E.*

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total for disposal		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of: Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration		
	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year	present year	past year (yrs. mths. dys.)	present year (yrs. mths. dys.)	
Chief Court ... Regular appeals ...	144	87	157	115	301	202	214	121	87	81	3,43,578 0 7	2,48,575 5 11	91	54	14	7	61	39	25	15	23	6	... 10 24	... 8 1	
Chief Court ... Second „ ...	142	91	193	127	335	218	244	175	91	43	54,564 15 6	36,607 14 8	127	92	32	29	31	26	30	9	24	19	... 9 20	... 5 27	
Anjikaimal District Court ...	22	33	279	299*	301	299	268	209	33	90	53,032 7 5	56,810 14 6	141	97	60	39	33	26	25	38	9	9	... 1 23	... 3 22	
Trichur „ „ ...	53	36	258	334†	311	323	275	242	36	81	50,384 11 1	48,463 15 11	149	134	65	38	22	43	14	11	25	16	... 2 3	... 2 25	
Total ...	361	247	887	875	1248	1042	1001	747	247	295	5,01,560 2 7	3,90,458 3 ...	508	377	171	113	147	134	94	73	81	50	... ...	... ...	

* The number 299 includes 33 appeals transferred to the Trichur District Court and 47 received by transfer from the same Court.
† The number 334 includes 47 cases transferred to the Anjikaimal District Court and 33 cases received by transfer from the said Court.

(13) *Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails in the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.*

	Number of prisons	Number of persons: Remaining from last year	Number of persons: Admitted during the year	Number of persons: Total: Past year	Number of persons: Total: Present year	Daily average: Past year	Daily average: Present year	Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and prisoners Rs.	A.	P.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12
Ernakulam Central Jail ...	1	141	470	580	611	136·62	128·71	109	15,671	4	9	2·94	8 died during the year
Cochin Sub-jail ..	1	14	173	253	187	5·0	4·6	14	409	5	1	9·0	
Cranganur „ ...	1	3	78	61	81	3·2	11·7	4	229	2	3	8	
Mukundapuram „ ...	1	6	88	161	94	4·6	...	4	237	0	9	3·83	
Trichur „ ...	1	11	128	308	139	11	4	1	409	12	6	8·5	
Talapilli „ ...	1	6	171	199	177	6·0	6·01	11	552	10	2	4·08	
Chittur „ ...	1	8	91	119	99	8·7	6	5	390	11	9	9	

(14) *Registration of documents in the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.*

Names of Registry Offices	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented: Mortgages		Sale-deeds		Wills		Money-bonds		Miscellaneous		Documents registered		Value of documents registered						Documents of which registration was refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
	1083	1084	1083	1084	1083	1084	1083	1084	1083	1084	1083	1084	1083	1084	1083			1084			1083	1084	1083	1084	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17			18	19	20	21	22
															Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P					
Cochin ..	2,466	2,743	692	815	557	611	4	11	10	9	1,203	1,297	2,454	2,733	14,64,868	9	5	17,44,217	9	10	9	10	3	..	
Ernakulam ..	3,616	3,494	883	904	787	723	..	3	14	6	1,932	1,858	3,596	3,475	15,73,020	13	3¾	13,98,945	11	1½	20	19	..	..	
Kanayanur ..	3,117	3,352	836	1,344	528	498	4	8	6	2	1,743	1,505	3,110	3,344	8,01,874	7	5½	9,07,801	10	9½	7	8	..	..	
Kuzhupilli ..	2,065	2,141	638	534	537	516	4	7	7	3	879	1,081	2,042	2,133	10,26,354	2	1	9,50,630	7	9¼	19	8	4	..	
Kodungallur ..	2,789	3,040	785	1,077	636	725	5	3	4	..	1,359	1,235	2,774	3,021	9,76,653	12	5	14,10,981	12	2¼	15	16	..	3$	
Irinjalakuda ..	4,016	4,089	1,115	1,198	1,073	973	2	6	8	19	1,818	1,893	4,011	4,085	9,83,192	..	7	10,67,864	2	8½	5	3	..	1$	
Chalakudi ..	3,465	3,699	1,043	1,063	1,069	1,130	2	2	6	9	1,345	1,495	3,459	3,694	6,05,003	13	4	7,06,565	14	5	6	5	..	...	
Nellayi ..	2,784	2,766	714	707	787	790	6	1	..	..	1,277	1,268	2,781	2,763	7,93,488	1	8	8,24,783	...	3	3	3	..	...	
Trichur ..	3,784	3,755	1,164	982	1,267	1,219	11	10	4	2	1,338	1,542	3,782	3,749	14,41,825	2	4	13,85,432	6	7	2	6	..	...	
Enamavu ...	2,605	3,055	769	1,013	731	738	6	6	9	5	1,090	1,293	2,595	3,049	8,44,865	13	6	8,91,594	13	3	6	5	4	1$	
Mundur ..	2,222	2,208	529	602	534	521	3	3	18	8	1,138	1,074	2,221	2,203	4,60,014	13	7	4,99,906	8	11	1	4	...	1$	
Kunnamkulam ..	4,398	4,226	1,630	1,306	861	799	25	12	105	87	1,777	2,022	4,392	4,220	8,33,545	7	3	9,53,890	3	3	6	6	..	..	
Wadakkancherry ..	1,951	2,053	397	594	603	697	6	6	7	12	938	744	1,950	2,052	4,86,510	2	..	6,96,109	14	1	1	1		..	
Chelakara ..	1,895	1,831	481	378	587	491	12	6	7	6	808	950	1,892	1,827	8,18,076	12	10	10,16,385	...	9	3	3	..	1$	
Chittur ..	2,251	2,298	543	566	595	586	8	9	119	106	986	1,081	2,250	2,290	20,90,807	8	4	25,43,392	8	3	1	8	..	...	
Nenmara ..	687	693	171	161	188	211	4	4	14	48	310	269	687	693	5,38,767	5	9	6,12,476	15	4	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	44,111	45,443	12,390	13,244	11,340	11,173	102	97	388	322	19,941	20,607	43,996	45,331	1,56,78,868	13	10½	1,76,10,978	11	6¼	104	105	11	7	

$ Impounded documents pending adjudication with the Diwan Peishkar

(15) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1083 and 1084 M. E.

Description	1083									1084									Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property				Fees realised				Number of deeds	Value of property				Fees realised				
1	2	3				4				5	6				7				8
Mortgage deeds ...	12,363	48,32,438	15	1½		18,937	8	...		13,233	58,26,524	7	3¾		21,050	8	...		
Sale-deeds ...	11,305	42,01,940	7	4		15,975	...	...		11,160	45,63,655	4	11½		16,384	...	...		
Wills ...	102	1,50,654	...	6		390	8	...		97	1,04,917	10	10		388	...	...		
Money bonds ...	338	1,06,449	12	10		464	8	...		322	1,16,744	8	1		469	...	...		
Miscellaneous documents ...	19,888	63,87,385	10	0¾		24,757	8	...		20,519	69,91,136	12	4		25,623	8	...		
Total Registration fees ...	43,996	1,56,78,868	13	10¼		58,908	8	...		45,331	1,76,10,978	11	6¼		‡ 61,318	...	...		‡ The correct total comes to Rs. 63,915, but Rs. 2,597-0-0, out of this, relate to Cranganur funds. Hence the balance of Rs. 61,318 only is shown.
Fees for copies of registered documents						2,485	9	8							2,627	14	4		
Search fees ...						2,303	8	...							2,497	4	...		
Miscellaneous receipts ...						4,479	5	2							5,023	12	...		
Total ...						9,268	6	10							10,148	14	4		
Grand total ...	43,996	1,56,78,868	13	10¼		68,176	14	10		45,331	1,76,10,978	11	6¼		71,466	14	4		
Deduct expenditure ...						26,576	12	6							28,261	14	11		
Net saving ...						41,600	2	4							43,204	15	5		

A.—*Season and rainfall.*

(16) *Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.*

Stations	Chingom	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischigom	Dhanu	Makarom	Kumbhom	Meenom	Medom	Edavom	Mithunam	Karkadakam	Total	Total for past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
Ernakulam	6·69	7·01	8·79	..	2·64	..	1·15	4·56	8·81	17·08	20·66	16·76	94·15	106·93	100·18	
Mattancherry	9·25	7·08	9·90	..	3·16	..	1·22	3·65	9·55	18·96	23·66	17·82	104·25	113·32		
Cranganur	4·66	5·04	10·77	..	0·39	..	0·68	2·15	9·39	20·91	23·62	21·68	98·69	110·69		
Irinjalakuda	3·36	6·85	10·04	0·73	2·56	..	0·35	0·83	12·97	22·67	27·27	22·88	110·51	132·25		
Trichur	9·96	11·34	16·46	..	2·33	..	..	0·54	12·01	20·32	27·99	18·71	120·16	166·24	131·12	
Wadakancherry	4·15	4·96	7·75	..	3·82	..	0·09	1·95	16·38	23·40	32·40	17·69	112·59	157·18		
Chittur	1·41	2·52	13·40	..	3·58	..	..	4·20	7·43	14·10	17·93	14·93	79·50	56·65	71·66	
Total for the State ..	39·48	44·80	77·11	0·73	18·98	..	3·49	17·88	76·54	137·44	172·93	130·47	719·85	848·26	302·96	

B.—*Staple food grains.*

(17) *Statement as to the prices of staple food grains.*

Articles	Prices of food grains per maund of 82 2/7 lbs						Remarks
	During Karkadakam 1083			During Karkadakam 1084			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Rice (husked) ...	6	5	2	5	13	3	
Wheat ...	7	3	5	6	11	1	
Peas ...	5	5	3	5	10	5	
Dholl ...	7	9	7	7	12	2	
Gram ...	3	...	8	4	1	7	
Til or gingelly ...	8	14	5	8	9	1	
Green peas ...	5	8	5	5	13	5	
Bengal gram ...	6	4	4	6	1	6	

C.—*Agricultural stock.*

(18) *Agricultural Stock in the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.*

Name of Taluk	Year.	Horses and cattle						Sheep and goats	Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
				Buffaloes									
		Bullocks	Cows	Male	Female	Horses	Asses		With 2 bullocks	With 4 bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	1084	7,240	8,785	864	347	58	14	2,724	3,511	...	104	85	
Cranganur ...	,,	627	1,681	134	355	5	...	996	263	...	...	...	
Mukundapuram ...	,,	17,173	10,663	4,042	2,565	42	4	5,916	9,749	...	125	569	
Trichur ...	,,	9,162	10,064	6,041	2,617	78	4	4,394	16,000	...	800	600	
Talapilli ...	,,	7,422	17,912	11,079	1,028	8	6	16,828	14,986	...	280	317	
Chittur ...	,,	4,562	5,901	5,483	1,801	61	37	3,150	7,586	...	210	668	
Total...	,,	46,186	55,006	27,643	8,713	252	65	34,008	52,095	...	1,519	2,239	

Chapter IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION D.—Public works.

(19) Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1084 M. E.

Serial No.	Description of work	State funds			Contribution			Total	Remarks
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Communications ...	19,665	89,275	1,08,940	5,006	503	5,509	1,14,449	
2	Buildings ...	61,065	57,639	1,18,704	3,567	4,295	7,862	1,26,566	
3	Irrigation ...	85,244	27,716	1,12,960	48	605	653	1,13,613	
4	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	10,506	2,826	13,332	263	441	704	14,036	
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	3,912	...	3,912	...	...	...	3,912	
6	Miscellaneous ...	...	2,110	2,110	...	2,193	2,193	4,303	
7	Petty construction & repairs ...	...	37,469	37,469	...	1,315	1,315	38,784	
	Total	1,80,392	2,17,035	3,97,427	8,884	9,352	18,236	4,15,663	
8	Establishment ...	...	...	61,642	...	...	...	61,642	
	Grand total ...	1,80,392	2,17,035	4,59,069	8,884	9,352	18,236	4,77,305	

Chapter V. REVENUE AND FINANCE. Abkari.

(20) Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.

Taluks	Country Spirit		Toddy		Opium		Ganja		Total		Remarks.
	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Total Abkari rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12
				Rs.							
Kanayanur ..	242	..	442	35,175	15		15		714		
Cochin ..	813	..	1,331	*48,773	24		24		2,222		* Column 5 gives the revenue of both toddy and country spirit shops together. As the Abkari farm is sold as a whole, separate figures cannot be given.
Cranganur ..	157	..	169	4,620	3		3		332		
Mukundapuram	120	..	215	25,250	14	Rs. 23,000	14	Rs. 4,550	363	Rs. 2,36,768	
Trichur ..	89	..	131	59,000	9		9		238		
Talapilli ..	30	..	78	17,100	10		10		128		
Chittur ...	21	..	43	19,300	6		6		76		
	1,502	..	2,409	2,09,218	81	23,000	81	4,550	4,073	2,36,768	

(21) *Vital Statistics of the Cochin State for the year 1084 M. E.*

Name of Taluk	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	2,35,084	3,151	4,908	1,757	...	3,693	3,177	...	516	13·4	20·87	15·7	13·59	
Mukundapuram ...	1,61,833	1,768	3,065	1,297	...	2,264	2,031	...	233	10·92	18·93	13·98	12·54	
Trichur ...	1,45,104	928	2,222	1,294	...	1,952	1,555	...	397	6·39	15·31	13·45	10·71	
Talapilli ...	1,51,315	1,107	3,125	2,018	...	2,690	2,296	...	394	7·31	20·65	17·77	15·17	
Chittur ...	89,549	535	1,516	981	...	977	1,290	313	...	5·97	16·92	10·91	14·4	
Cranganur ...	29,140	390	677	287	...	429	389	...	40	13·38	23·23	14·72	13·34	
Total ...	8,12,025	7,879	15,513	7,634	...	12,005	10,738	313	1,580	9·7	19·1	14·78	13·22	

(22) *Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Cochin State Medical Institutions during the year 1084 M. E.*

B.—Medical Relief.

Hospitals and Dispensaries	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure			Daily average	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment	Rs.	A.	P.		
Ernakulam General Hospital ...	37,356	1,272	1,143	...	77	52	* 44,751	8	11	257·51	* Cost of drugs etc, for all the Medical institutions are included in this.
Do Central Jail Do ...	474	65	53	...	8	4	¶			10·62	¶ Cost borne by the Jail Department.
Tripunithura Hospital ...	11,796	94	76	6	9	3	2,606	...	1	83·67	† Rs. 2,334-4-11 met from the Cranganur Funds
Andikadavu Dispensary ...	11,359	...	...	...	...	...	1,101	10	1	72·56	$ Cost borne by the Forest Department.
Mattancheri Hospital ...	27,169	954	899	...	28	27	6,220	15	8	214·40	
Narakkal Dispensary ...	10,733	...	...	...	...	...	1,044	5	2	79·85	
Cranganur Dispensary ...	11,909	61	55	...	2	4	†			69·44	
Chalakudi Hospital ...	19,784	396	368	7	8	13	2,452	7	...	103·82	
Forest Tramway Dispensary ...	4,315	23	22	...	1	...	$			18·92	
Irinjalacuda Hospital ...	10,338	202	183	1	18	...	1,776	11	...	71·77	
Trichur Hospital ...	29,239	801	672	13	86	30	6,317	12	3	183·48	
Kunnamkulam Hospital ...	8,191	232	211	1	11	9	2,242	3	1	58·92	
Wadakkancheri Dispensary ...	8,518	71	64	...	7	...	1,597	4	2	47·98	
Pazhayanur Dispensary ...	11,697	...	...	...	...	...	1,301	5	2	55·88	
Chittur Hospital ...	9,377	131	97	12	13	9	1,958	6	7	56·02	
Nemmara Hospital ...	10,961	139	132	3	4	...	1,986	7	7	46·89	
Nelliampathy Dispensary ...	3,455	30	24	...	2	4	1,593	15	5	15·85	
Temporary Dispensary, Kanjirapilli	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·09	
Total ...	2,26,824	4,471	3,999	43	274	155	76,950	14	2	1,453·67	

Chapter VII. INSTRUCTION

Education.

(23) *Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1084 M. E.*

Agency	1083				1084			
	No. of schools	No. of pupils		Total	No. of schools	No. of pupils		Total
		Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	
Government ...	57	5,295	2,694	7,989	75	8,530	4,741	13,271
Church Mission Society ...	7	551	137	688	13	1,036	285	1,321
Roman Catholic Missionaries ...	9	995	241	1,236	10	1,007	245	1,252
Native Priests ...	48	2,805	1,364	4,169	69	4,261	2,196	6,457
Native Gentlemen ...	97	6,019	1,885	7,904	111	7,888	2,293	10,181
Masters themselves ...	25	1,248	344	1,592	28	1,140	519	1,659
Protestant Missionaries ...	3	111	64	175	8	370	156	526
Total ...	246	17,024	6,729	23,753	314	24,232	10,435	34,667
Unaided schools ...	1,352	22,259	8,883	31,142	807	12,557	4,601	17,158
Grand Total ...	1,598	39,283	15,612	54,895	1,121	36,789	15,036	51,825

Education.

(24) *Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1084 M. E.*

Taluk	Population of school-going age.		Pupils		Percentage.	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	18,153	17,110	11,634	4,558	64·2	26·6
Cranganur ...	2,206	2,164	1,753	651	79·4	30·0
Mukundapuram ...	12,050	12,225	7,128	3,036	59·1	24·8
Trichur ...	10,747	11,019	7,593	3,641	70·6	33·0
Talapilli ...	11,083	11,614	5,354	2,090	48·3	17·9
Chittur ...	6,541	6,891	3,327	1,060	50·8	15·4
Total ...	60,780	61,023	36,789	15,036	60·5	24·6

Education.

(25) *Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1084 M E.*

Class	Population		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage of pupils to population		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hindus ...	2,74,547	2,79,708	41,182	41,956	21,064	6,654	7·6	2·4	51·2	15·8
Christians ...	1,00,404	97,835	15,061	14,675	13,292	7,686	13·2	7·8	88·2	52·4
Mahomedans ...	27,726	26,763	4,159	4,015	2,278	636	8·2	2·4	54·7	15·8
Jews ...	548	589	82	88	155	60	28·2	10·2	* 189·0	68·2
Jains ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists ...	1,971	1,926	296	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,05,200	4,06,825	60,780	61,023	36,789	15,036	9·0	3·7	60·5	24·6

* The excess in the number of pupils attending schools over that of boys of school-going age must be due to the fact that there might have been increase in the population of school-going age since the Census of 1901.

(26) *Statement showing the number and strength of Special Schools in 1084 M. E.*

Education.

Schools	No. of schools	Strength	Whether Sirkar, aided or unaided
Trichur Normal school	1	32	Sirkar
Industrial schools	9	330	Aided
Sanskrit schools	27	399	Unaided
Koran schools	86	1,905	do
Hebrew school	1	122	do
Music schools	24	353	do
Bible schools	11	237	do
Hindustani school	1	39	do
Tamil schools	17	386	do
Medical schools	5	95	do
Vedic schools	15	161	do
Industrial school	1	32	do
Schools teaching astrology	14	106	do
Total ..	209	4,247	1 Sirkar, 9 aided and the rest unaided

(27) *Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial Schools in 1084 M. E.*

Education.

Name of Industry	Boys	Girls	Total
Needle work	45	29	74
Mat-making	9	3	12
Embroidery	8	25	33
Cookery	..	..	..
Tailoring	...	25	25
Rosary making	6	..	6
Shoe-making	2	..	2
Carpentry	21	..	21
Blacksmith's work	10	..	10
Rope-making	8	...	8
Printing works	2	..	2
Book-binding	15	..	15
Composing	4	..	4
Lace-making	..	30	30
Gardening	30	3	33
Rattaning	..	..	..
Drawing	17	8	25
Painting	...	1	1
Modelling	3	2	5
Geometrical drawing	2	..	2
Type writing	27	1	28
Basket-weaving	9	3	12
Kindergarten drawing	..	8	8
Designing	2	..	2
Umbrella-making	7	..	7
Total ..	227	138	365

(28) *Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1084 M. E.*

Education.

Description of schools	Number of schools		Number of pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure						Remarks
	1083	1084	1083	1084	1083	1084	Collegiate	Upper Secondary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sirkar schools ..	57	75	7,989	13,271	6510·6	10,019·6	21,461	29,095	28,356	53,931	2,908	5,400	
Aided schools ..	189	239	15,764	21,396	12,719	16,148·2	..	1,837	2,882	15,336	1,579	1,537	
Total ..	246	314	23,753	34,667	19,229·6	26,167·8	21,461	30,932	31,238	69,267	4,487	6,937	

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

COCHIN

THE YEAR 1087 M. E.

(17th August 1911 to 15th August 1912)

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ERNAKULAM.

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1912.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

COCHIN is a Native State on the west coast of India, bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency on the north, north-west and north-east; a small portion of the south-west is washed by the Arabian Sea; and the State of Travancore forms the southern boundary. It lies between 9°48′ and 10°50′ N. lat., and 76°5′ and 76°58′ E. long., and has an area of 1,417¾ square miles according to the cadastral survey of the State, of which about 605 square miles are forests. The forests abound in teak, ebony, blackwood and other valuable species of trees. The State enjoys the benefit of both the south-west and north-east monsoons.

2. The population of Cochin, according to the Census of 1911, is 9,18,110, of whom 4,57,342 are males and 4,60,768 females. The majority, 67·06 per cent. are Hindus, Christians forming 25·38 per cent. and Mahomedans 6·95 per cent. There is also a small community of Jews numbering 1,175. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

3. Very little is known of the early history of Cochin. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin claim to hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin, and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch, with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom she remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between His Highness the then Raja and the Honorable East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection from outside invaders. Since then, the State entered on an era of peace and progressive prosperity under the protection of the British Power. In 1809, a fresh treaty was entered into, by which Cochin agreed to pay, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lakh of rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of native infantry, making an aggregate payment, yearly in six equal instalments, of Rs. 2,76,037. Subsequently in 1818, the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000, which forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

4. His Highness Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Raja of Cochin, was born on the 27th December, 1852, and ascended the Musnad on the 23rd October, 1895. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. in 1897, G. C. S. I. in 1903 and G. C. I. E. in 1911. Her Highness Kunjipilla Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 2nd July, 1840, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 6th October, 1858. There are, besides, 84 male and 90 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.

5. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into five taluks, *viz.*, Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur; in addition, there is also the estate of Cranganur. The chief towns are Ernakulam (the capital), Mattancheri, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakancheri, Chittur and Cranganur. The administration is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Raja. The Diwan is His Highness' chief minister and the chief executive officer of the State, with whom the British Resident and the Heads of departments correspond in all official matters.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

M. E. 1087.

(17th August 1911 to 15th August 1912)

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PERSONNEL.

THE year under report witnessed the most important event in the history of the British Dominions in India, *viz.*, the first Imperial visit of THEIR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTIES THE KING EMPEROR and THE QUEEN EMPRESS to India. The Royal intention to hold an Imperial Durbar at Delhi was announced in the Royal Proclamation dated 22nd March 1911. The memorable function came off on the 12th December 1911 in the historic and ancient city of Delhi.

2. At the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness the Raja, accompanied by the Diwan and a few Darbar Officers attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. His Highness left Ernakulam on the 27th October 1911, and after a brief stay of four days at Trichur, reached Madras on the 2nd November 1911. Here His Highness halted for about a week, during which a State visit was paid to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, which was returned by His Excellency. His Highness proceeded on his journey on the 9th and reached Delhi on the 26th November 1911, halting, *en route*, at Tungabhadra, Poona, Baroda, Rutlam, Ajmere and Jaipur. At Baroda, Rutlam and Jaipur, His Highness was the guest of the Rulers of those States. The tour was specially arranged to enable His Highness to visit some of the most interesting and important Native States, where there was much to see and learn. In Baroda, His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, accompanied by the British Resident and the important Officers of the State, received His Highness in State at the Railway Station. His Highness' stay at Baroda was usefully spent in visiting all places of interest and the important institutions at the Capital of the State. His Highness left Baroda on the 18th November and reached Rutlam early morning on the 19th. Owing to the absence of His Highness the Raja of Rutlam at Delhi, His Highness was received by the First Member of the State Council. Leaving Rutlam on the night of the 19th, His Highness reached Jaipur on the 22nd November after halting for a day and a half at Ajmere. At Ajmere, His Highness visited the Mayo Rajkumar College and was much interested in all that was shown to him by the Principal Mr. C. W. Waddington, C. I. E., M. V. O. At the Jaipur Railway Station, His Highness was welcomed by the First Councillor of the State. At Delhi, His Highness' arrival was private. On the 7th December 1911, His Highness attended the State Entry of Their Imperial Majesties at the Fort and followed the King in procession through the city in State.

His Highness' tour to Delhi.

CHAP. I.

On the 8th, a State visit was paid to His Imperial Majesty in the Royal Camp at the appointed hour—a visit which will for ever be cherished as the most memorable event in the whole Durbar Programme. His Excellency the Viceroy returned His Highness' visit on behalf of His Majesty on the same day. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar on the 12th and paid his homage to the King-Emperor. The grandeur and magnificence of this function will never fade from the memory of those who were privileged to witness it. In the evening His Highness attended the State Reception of the Ruling Chiefs which took place at the King's camp. On the 14th December, His Highness attended the Investiture at which His Highness was decorated by His Majesty with the Insignia of the Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. On the same memorable occasion, Mr. A. R. Banerji, M. A., I. C. S., Diwan of the State, was created a Companion of the Indian Empire. His Highness was also presented by His Imperial Majesty with a Durbar Gold Medal on the 16th December, when His Highness along with other Ruling Chiefs took leave of Their Imperial Majesties.

His Highness left Delhi on the 18th December 1911 and halted *en route* at Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Sholapur, Tungabhadra, Madras and Trichur, reaching Ernakulam on the 29th Idem amidst the enthusiastic greetings and rejoicings of all classes of His Highness' grateful subjects.

The Darbar avail themselves of this opportunity to express their thanks to the Madras Government for having made all the necessary arrangements *en route* to facilitate His Highness' journey to Delhi and back as also for the escort and sentry furnished at Delhi and for the general attention paid by the special Officers to make His Highness' visit convenient. The thanks of the Darbar are also due to the Governments of the Native States of Baroda, Rutlam and Jaipur, at each of which His Highness was accorded a hearty and splendid reception and hospitality.

Durbar day in the State.

3. Throughout the State, the auspicious day was celebrated in a manner suited to the grandeur of the solemn occasion. All classes of His Highness' subjects from one end of the State to the other, heartily co-operated in making the celebrations in their respective centres a success. Arrangements were made for reading the Imperial Proclamation in all the towns and important villages of the State. The day was celebrated on a grand scale in the towns of Ernakulam, Tripunithura, Mattancheri, Cranganur, Irinjalakuda, Chalakudi, Trichur, Wadakancheri, Kunnamkulam, Chittur, Tathamangalam, Nallepilli and Nemmara, and with more or less the same programme on a smaller scale in 120 villages. At Ernakulam, the Capital of the State, the firing of 101 pop-guns at dawn announced the important day. All Heads of Departments and offices, the leading men of the town and the general public gathered at the Darbar Hall Compound, where a procession was formed, which went round the town amidst the vociferous cheers of a multitude of school children. A Public Darbar was held in the Darbar Hall at mid-day, when the Imperial Proclamation was read in English by the Port Officer at British Cochin and in Malayalam by the Diwan Peishkar in Charge. A Royal salute of 101 guns was also fired at the time of reading the Proclamation. Prayers were offered in all temples, churches, synagogues, mosques and other places of worship: feeding the poor, treat to school children, sports, illumination, fireworks, dramas, boat-races, etc., formed the main items of the programme of celebration.

Other tours of His Highness the Raja.

4. On the 7th September 1911, His Highness went to Kanjirapilli and after a stay there of about three weeks, returned to the Capital on 2nd October 1911, visiting, *en route*, the temples of Annamanada, Iyranikulam, Kuzhur,

Poyya, Thiruvanchikulam and Chittur. On the 30th January 1912, His Highness went to Trichur to witness the 4th Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Cattle Show and returned to Tripunithura on the 4th February, 1912. In March 1912, His Highness proceeded to Coonoor, and after a sojourn there of about nine weeks, returned to the Capital on 2nd June, 1912.

The Ruling Family.

5. Six male and five female members were born and one female member died in His Highness the Raja's family during the year.

6. The thanks of His Highness' Government are due to the Madras Government and the Travancore Darbar for the assistance rendered by them in connection with the State Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Cattle Show.

The British Resident.

7. Mr. A. T. Forbes, I. C. S., was the British Resident till the 10th February 1912, when he was relieved by Mr. R. A. Graham, I. C. S., who continued to be the Resident during the remaining period of the year under report.

The Diwan.

8. Mr. A. R. Banerji, M. A., C. I. E., I. C. S., continued to be the Diwan till the 9th April 1912, on which date he availed himself of 7 months' combined leave. During his absence from the State on tour with His Highness the Raja to Delhi, M. R. Ry. K. Narayana Marar, Avergal, B. A. & B. L., Diwan Peishkar, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the Diwan, and during his leave, Mr. K. Narayana Marar was appointed to act as Diwan and continued in that office till the end of the year.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Introduction. THE year 1087 was the last of the quinquennium—a period of growing prosperity and expansion in the revenues of the State—which stood the crucial tests of (1) shortage of receipts with reference to the anticipations in the budget under two main heads of revenue on the one hand and (2) abnormal expenditure under certain heads not anticipated to the actual extent on the other. During the past four years the total revenues have increased from Rs. 33,52,452 to Rs. 43,52,797, but the expenditure showed a decrease from Rs. 37,49,840 in 1083 to Rs. 35,49,056, the total of 1086. To quote from the Budget Memorandum of 1087,

"The improved financial position has not resulted in the hoarding up of surpluses, but has been taken advantage of to the utmost in developing those branches of the administration which tend to the material well-being and advancement of His Highness' subjects."

The grants under 'Education' rose from Rs. 1,36,956 to Rs. 2,78,827; under 'Medical', 'Vaccination' and 'Sanitation' from Rs. 1,04,067 to Rs. 2,55,418 and under 'Public Works' from Rs. 3,85,978 to Rs. 4,72,178. Besides the above increased expenditure, the State was able to clear off a debt of Rs. 21,27,177 during these four years and entered upon the year now under report with a very small liability of Rs. 1,43,851, as against Rs. 22,71,028 in 1083.

10. For the year 1087, the Budget estimate of Revenue and Expenditure worked to a surplus of Rs. 6,83,200, the anticipated receipts and expenditure being, Rs. 44,30,000 and Rs. 37,46,800 respectively. There were however as already stated, certain disturbing elements which seriously affected the actuals. The Imperial Durbar at Delhi cost the State considerably more than the original estimate and the receipts fell short of the anticipations by a considerable sum owing to the postponement of the sale of certain lands in the Chittur Kanam Forest Reserve in deference to the wishes of the Government of Madras and also owing to the postponement of the sale of the lands on the Ernakulam Foreshore, which the Darbar acquired and cleared at a large capital cost. The postponement of the former was taken exception to at the time, but without effect, and as regards the latter, the delay will in no way affect the ultimate results, for the value increases as time goes on, and the Durbar will probably recover a major portion of the cost of the Town Improvement Scheme if the sales are held after the improvement works have made appreciable progress. These factors are responsible for a shortage of revenue legitimately anticipated by about two lakhs of rupees and an additional expenditure over the Budget estimate also of nearly two lakhs. The net result therefore is that the accounts ought to show a deficit of nearly four lakhs, against the net closing surplus of Rs. 4,26,430 as anticipated in the Budget of the year, or in other words, the year should have closed with a perfectly clean sheet of liabilities but without any net surplus to its credit.

Total receipts and expenditure. 11. The financial transactions of the year however show somewhat different results. The total receipts under all the service heads (Devaswom of course excluded) came to Rs. 43,43,454, as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 44,30,000, and the total expenditure incurred came to Rs. 40,07,563, as agains

the Budget allotment of Rs. 37,46,800. The year therefore closed with a surplus of Rs. 3,35,891, as against Rs. 6,83,200 anticipated in the budget. The receipts will appear, from the actuals under most of the heads, to have more than fulfilled the anticipations in spite of the disappointment of two lakhs, or so referred to above. The expenditure on the other hand shows a large increase of Rs. 2,60,763, for which the Delhi Durbar is mainly responsible.

Taking the abnormal conditions into consideration, it is a matter for gratification that the finances do not show the depression that was apprehended at the close of the year, and this is chiefly due to a satisfactory advance, during the course of the year's administration, in some of the major heads of receipts over the Budget estimates.

12. The following statements exhibit the main heads of receipts as well as expenditure.

RECEIPTS.

Heads of receipts.	Actuals of 1087	Budget estimate of 1087	Actuals of 1086	Actuals of 1085	Actuals of 1084
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	11,66,901	11,69,700	11,69,465	11,12,964	10,79,994
II. Forests	6,23,252	7,19,400	8,12,364	7,47,358	8,37,046
III. Excise Revenue*	10,79,476	10,85,600	9,78,384	8,58,020	9,57,938
IV. Stamps	4,42,632	3,95,000	4,31,772	3,93,776	3,81,563
V. Railway	6,00,960	5,60,000	5,62,461	5,18,338	4,44,076
VI. Other receipts	4,30,233	5,00,300	3,98,351	3,26,245	3,55,210
Total of service heads ...	**43,43,454**	**44,30,000**	**43,52,797**	**39,56,701**	**40,55,827**

* Includes revenue from 'Salt', 'Customs', 'Abkari', 'Opium and Ganja' and 'Tobacco'.

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of expenditure	Actuals of 1087	Budget estimate of 1087	Actuals of 1086	Actuals of 1085	Actuals of 1084
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	1,73,350	1,69,700	1,56,402	1,67,969	1,64,168
2. Palace	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000
3. Subsidy	2,00,089	2,00,100	2,00,089	2,00,089	2,00,089
4. Excise including customs ...	1,89,439	1,80,700	1,69,917	1,65,567	1,63,805
5. Forests	3,28,767	3,82,200	3,46,034	3,55,351	3,02,747
6. Tramway	1,23,339	1,33,000	1,53,877	1,86,493	2,13,757
7. General administration... ...	98,328	89,500	93,391	81,858	85,011
8. Law and Justice	1,64,223	1,58,500	1,57,119	1,58,196	1,52,750
9. Police	91,904	87,300	88,201	86,719	84,508
10. Education	3,37,383	3,41,000	2,78,827	2,29,506	1,78,213
11. Religious and Charities... ...	68,993	65,700	74,081	70,720	2,06,218
12. Medical, Vaccination, Sanitation and Conservancy	3,23,311	3,18,500	2,55,418	1,48,797	1,28,948
13. Pension and Gratuity	87,306	89,000	83,033	78,241	76,465
14. Public Works	4,86,832	4,50,000	4,72,178	4,45,647	4,59,069
15. Cochin State Railway	3,35,695	2,50,000	3,22,779	2,41,238	2,60,210
16. Other expenditure	6,48,604	4,81,600	3,47,710	3,60,775	3,29,717
Total of service heads ...	**40,07,563**	**37,46,800**	**35,49,056**	**33,27,166**	**33,55,675**

SERVICE HEADS. Receipts.

13. The receipts under service heads amounted to Rs. 43,43,454, as against Rs. 44,30,000 anticipated in the Budget estimate and Rs. 44,46,000 in the revised estimate. The actuals of 1086 excluding the sum of ten lakhs of rupees transferred in that year to the Service Head from the Debt Head "Sinking Fund" for repayment of the 5 per cent Debenture Loan of 1901, which fell due, came to

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Rs. 43,52,797. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the revenue of 1087 therefore showed a small decrease of Rs. 9,343. A large increase of revenue of over 3¼ lakhs of rupees was however realised under 'Salt', 'Stamps', 'Abkari,' 'Education,' 'Medical and Sanitation,' 'Public Works,' and 'Railway.' There was an advance in receipts of nearly Rs. 2,00,000 under 'Abkari' alone due mainly to the introduction of the new Abkari system in the northern taluks and the higher bids secured for the southern taluks. Next to 'Abkari', 'Railway' shows a gross revenue of a little over 6 lakhs, the highest on record since the opening of the line, or Rs. 38,499 better than that of the previous year, which in its turn was better than that of the year previous to it by Rs. 44,123, indicating thereby a steady growth of traffic over the line. The Forest revenue showed a serious fall of Rs. 1,89,112, as also 'Customs', the decrease under the latter being Rs. 1,12,389. The decrease under 'Forests' is accounted for by the fact that, while in 1086 a portion of the Forest area was thrown open for rubber cultivation and the revenue of that year accordingly included the amount realised by the sale of these lands, there was no receipt under this item in the year under report. Further, the sale of the Chittur Kanam lands under which over a lakh of rupees was anticipated in the Budget, had to be postponed in deference to the wishes of the Madras Government. Under 'Customs', the additional compensation over and above the guaranteed amount for the two years 1909 and 1910 was recovered in a lump sum from the British Government in 1086 and credited to that year's account, while the receipts for 1087 represent only the amount realised for one year. In regard to the receipts under 'Customs', it has also to be noted that the revenue under the head is a fluctuating item being dependent on the total customs collection at British Cochin. Under 'Sanitation', there was a fall of nearly Rs. 75,000 in the anticipated estimate owing to the postponement of sale of the Ernakulam 'Foreshore lands. Under 'Interest', there is a satisfactory decrease of Rs. 26,781. This was due to the withdrawal at the close of 1086 of a major portion of the amount invested in the Bank on behalf of the Darbar for the repayment of the 5 per cent. Debenture Loan.

The fall in certain directions, as explained above, was to a great extent counterbalanced by rise in others, and had the Darbar been able to realise the capital revenue by sale of lands according to their plan of operations, the year, instead of showing a decrease of Rs. 9,343 as compared with the actuals of the previous year, would have shown an advance of two lakhs or more.

Expenditure.

14. The total expenditure under Service Heads excluding the payment on account of the Sinking Fund amounted to Rs. 40,07,563, as against Rs. 37,46,800, the Budget estimate and Rs. 39,94,500, the revised estimate and Rs. 35,49,056, the actuals of 1086. The disbursements of 1087 thus showed an advance of Rs. 4,58,507 over that of the previous year. The increase is prominent under Miscellaneous', being Rs. 3,36,896, of which the Delhi Durbar is responsible for Rs. 2,42,758. The expenditure, however, was under strict control and is very moderate having regard to the long tour made and the elaborate arrangements successfully carried out in connection with the Durbar. Next to 'Miscellaneous', comes 'Education'closely followed by 'Sanitation and Conservancy', which between them share an increase of Rs. 1,10,446—Rs. 58,556 under the former and Rs. 51,890 under the latter. The increase under 'Education' was due to the several changes introduced by the Darbar to place the Educational Department of the State on a satisfactory footing under the new Code, the increase under 'Salaries' alone being responsible for nearly Rs. 44,000. The expenditure incurred during 1087 under 'Sanitation and Conservancy' amounted to Rs. 2,14,515 and represents mainly the outlay already incurred chiefly under land acquisition charges in respect of the Ernakulam Water Supply and Town Improvement schemes. Increase of Rs 19,232

under 'Excise' is due to the reorganisation of the executive and preventive staff. Increase in Railway expenditure was due to the capital expenditure of Rs. 21,172 sanctioned during the year from the State funds. 'Interest' shows a decrease of Rs. 46,888 due to the liquidation of the 5 per cent Debenture Loan in 1086. The decrease of Rs. 30,538 in the expenditure on account of the Forest Tramway was due to the fact that no capital expenditure was incurred during the year. 'Forests' shows a decrease of Rs. 17,267, and this was due to reduction in the quantity of timber felled and removed by Sirkar agency.

Opening and closing balances.

15. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 11,02,978, as against Rs. 7,91,254 anticipated in the budget estimate of 1087 and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 9,96,493, against Rs. 14,16,694 anticipated in the budget estimate and Rs. 12,02,796, in the revised estimate of 1087. The decrease in the closing cash balance is chiefly due (1) to a decrease in the total anticipated revenue by about one lakh, (2) to a sum of Rs. 1,15,053 pending adjustment to the credit side under 'Remittances,' and (3) to the withdrawal of (a) a sum of two lakhs from the cash balance for investment in the purchase of the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills and (b) Rs. 17,500 for investment in Bank Fixed Deposits. Of the closing balance of Rs. 9,96,493, a sum of Rs. 6,69,176 was in the State Treasuries and Rs. 3,27,317 in current account with the National Bank of India, Limited, Cochin.

Sinking Fund and State Loans.

16. The indebtedness of the State at the close of 1082 stood at the high figure of 24 lakhs in the shape of two Debenture Loans of 10 lakhs each and the balance in temporary loans. The liquidation of this large debt was a matter of some anxiety for the past few years and necessitated a careful re-adjustment and the formulation of a detailed financial policy. The chief feature of the financial policy thus formulated was the organisation of a Sinking Fund to liquidate the Debenture Loans of 20 lakhs of rupees. The scheme was in full operation during the years 1084 to 1086 and the total amount to the credit of the Fund in 1086 was Rs. 11,69,896. In that year, a sum of rupees ten lakhs was withdrawn from the Fund and utilised for the repayment of the 5 per cent Debenture Loan of 10 lakhs. With the liquidation of this Debenture Loan, the Darbar's indebtedness at the beginning of 1087 was reduced to 10 lakhs, wholly in Debentures, the temporary loan of nearly 4 lakhs of rupees having been paid off in 1083 itself. Against this Debenture Loan there was already a balance of nearly two lakhs available in the Sinking Fund at the commencement of the year. As announced in the Financial Statement for 1087, a sum of Rs. 4,08,000 being the surplus cash balance of the State held in securities in Bank Fixed Deposits and another sum of Rs. 1,10,500 being a portion of the receipts under 'Customs' were carried forward in 1087 to augment the Sinking Fund. This brought the total amount to the credit of the Fund to Rs. 6,88,396 at the close of 1087, the particulars of which are given below :—

Purchase of 4% Debenture Loan	Rs. 29,000
Advance given to the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Trichur	,, 20,000
Investments in Bank	,, 6,39,396
	Rs. 6,88,396

The balance required to make up the amount for repayment of the second Debenture Loan which falls due in 1918, is therefore only Rs. 3,11,604, and this amount can be made available at any time from the surpluses which are expected to accrue in future years.

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Liabilities of the State.

17. The following statement exhibits the financial position of the State at the end of the year with that at the commencement of the year :—

Liabilities.	At the beginning of the year Rs.	At the end of the year Rs.
Debenture Loan	10,00,000	10,00,000
Deposits including Devaswom Fund, Town Fund, Palace Fund, Provident Fund, etc.	7,29,629	7,37,504
Remittances pending adjustment	1,79,072	64,018
Total ...	19,08,701	18,01,522
Assets.		
Advances recoverable	61,463	89,097
Amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund ...	1,69,896	6,88,396
General balance investments	4,29,009	2,17,500
Departmental balances	2,404	2,078
Cash balance	11,02,078	9,96,493
Total ...	17,64,850	19,93,564
NET LIABILITY— or NET SURPLUS + ...	— 1,43,851	+ 1,92,042

Net surplus.

The liability at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,43,851, against Rs. 9,47,592 and Rs. 15,77,128 at the beginning of 1086 and 1085 respectively. At the close of the year 1087, all the liabilities of the State had completely disappeared and for the first time, for a little over a decade, the net financial transactions resulted in a surplus, the amount of surplus accrued being nearly Rs. 2,00,000. This, however, falls short of the anticipations owing to the abnormal circumstances explained above.

General remarks.

18. In concluding the Memorandum explaining the financial statement of 1086, the Diwan made the following observations :—

"The results of the past two years, and the prospects for the future, judging from the anticipated figures of 1086, are eminently hopeful and satisfactory. There are however large undertakings and schemes before the Darbar, especially in regard to Education, Sanitation and Irrigation, which will considerably tax their resources, but there is every likelihood of the liquidation of all debts, earlier than was perhaps anticipated, and the year 1087 M. E. will, it is hoped, see the commencement of an unbroken period of net surpluses and no liabilities, and of reinforced activity and progress in all branches of internal administration"

The results of the year's finances show how far the Darbar's anticipations made two years ago have been fulfilled. The year closed for the first time, after a long period of struggle, with a net surplus of nearly Rs. two lakhs after providing for all liabilities against the Darbar including the ten lakhs of Debentures payable six years hence. Almost all the heads of revenue showed satisfactory advance. The year's financial transactions show a surplus of Rs. 3,35,891 even after providing for an unusual expenditure of Rs. 2,42,758 under 'Miscellaneous' for the tour of His Highness the Raja to Delhi and another 2½ lakhs approximately under 'Sanitation and Conservancy' and 'Education'.

The financial position of the State at the close of the year as compared with the past 4 years is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure.	Surplus + or deficit —	Net liability	Net surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1083	33,52,452	37,49,840	— 3,97,388	22,63,364	...
1084	40,55,827	33,55,675	+ 7,00,152	15,77,128	...
1085	39,56,701	33,27,166	+ 6,29,535	9,47,592	...
1086	43,52,797	35,49,056	+ 8,03,741	1,43,851	...
1087	43,43,454	40,07,563	+ 3,35,891	...	1,92,042

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

Regulations passed.

AS there was no law in the State requiring the Managers and Proprietors of Newspapers to furnish information to the Darbar of the starting, discontinuance, etc., of such publications, the Darbar passed a Regulation on the lines of the British Act XXV of 1867 and the Travancore Regulation II of 1079.

Proclamation for the stay of eviction suits.

20. As a result of the proposals made by the Darbar to legislate with a view to define the relative rights and obligations of landlords and tenants in the State, a large number of suits was filed by the landlords for redemption, eviction, etc. To safeguard the various interests and rights of the tenants till the contemplated legislative measure is passed into law, a Proclamation having the force of law was issued by His Highness the Raja under date, the 26th Mithunom 1087 (9th July 1912), by which all suits for redemption of Kanom and other cognate tenures and for eviction instituted in the Civil Courts on and after the publication of the Minute on the question of Land Legislation, dated 9th March 1912, were ordered to be kept pending for three years, or until the legislative measure was passed into law, whichever was earlier. The Proclamation did not, however, prevent the institution of suits for redemption, eviction, etc., if the right to bring such suits would become time-barred by limitation between the dates of the Proclamation and the enactment of the law under consideration.

Rules issued under Regulations.

21. The following rules and notifications under the various Regulations in force in the State were also issued during the year under report:—

(1) By-laws under the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, requiring the owners of licensed hackney carriages to post the license number in some conspicuous part of the conveyances.

(2) Notification under the Abkari Regulation, I of 1077, prescribing the fees to be levied for licenses for the sale of foreign liquors.

(3) Notification under the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, enforcing in some rural parts sections 60 to 67 of the Regulation relating to public and private markets.

(4) Notification under section 6 of the Abkari Regulation, I of 1077, prohibiting the import of salt, liquor, opium, ganja and cocaine, without permits.

(5) Notification prescribing additional rules under section 19 of the Cochin Forest Regulation, III of 1080, to further control the transport of timber through the Kurumali river.

(6) Notification amending the rules issued under section 8 of the Petroleum Regulation, III of 1084, for the importation of, and the granting of licenses for the possession and transport of, petroleum.

(7) Notification under section 29 of the Abkari Regulation, I of 1077, prescribing rules for the supply of toddy to professional bakers.

(8) Notification under the Tobacco Regulation, VII of 1084, prohibiting the importation of tobacco into the State in any form through the British Post.

(9) Notification under section 24 of the Cochin Abkari Regulation, I of 1077, prescribing rules for the issue of licenses for the tapping of toddy producing trees.

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(10) Notification introducing certain rules under sections 19 and 20 of the Forest Regulation, III of 1080, to regulate the transport of private timber by the State Forest Tramway.

(11) Rules issued under the Anchal Regulation, I of 1067, revising and amplifying the existing rules.

(12) Notification prohibiting the floating of logs of timber down rivers and canals without any one to control them.

Legislative measures under consideration.

22. The following legislative measures were also under consideration at the close of the year.

(1) A Regulation to amend the Cochin Ferries and Tolls Regulation, III of 1082, with a view to prevent the plying of private boats for transport of passengers, etc., near public ferries (since passed).

(2) A Regulation for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies (since passed).

(3) A Regulation for the registration of Co-operative Credit Societies.

(4) Amendment to the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, for the purpose of investing the Town Councils with power to execute certain works in case of failure of the parties asked by the Councils to do the same.

(5) A Legal Practitioners' Regulation.

(6) A Tenancy Regulation.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

AS the result of Mr. Hensman's report on the Test Audit of the Accounts of the State, referred to in paragraph 23 of the report for 1086, the establishment of the Account Head Office underwent some revision during the year. An Assistant Comptroller on Rs. 150-200 was appointed for the purpose of conducting the local audit of the accounts of specified departments and institutions. The appointments of (1) an Auditor to assist the local Audit Officer and (2) a Record Keeper were also sanctioned. The work of local audit was efficiently conducted. There was considerable improvement in the administration of the Treasuries. The Department controlled the expenditure by close scrutiny and check, and the Code rules were strictly enforced.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

24. M. R. Ry. K. Narayana Marar, Avergal, B. A. & B. L., continued to be in charge of the Land Revenue Department as Diwan Peishkar till the 9th April 1912, when he assumed charge, as acting Diwan. M. R. Ry., T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer Avergal, B. A., Superintendent of Devaswoms, acted as Diwan Peishkar during the remaining period of the year.

25. The chief administrative changes effected during the year were (1) the transfer of the work of maintenance of survey marks and sub-division to the normal Revenue department, the abolition of the establishment of Land Records Inspectors and a corresponding strengthening of the staff of the Revenue Inspectors, (2) the appointment of a Special Deputy Surveyor to attend to special items of work requiring professional knowledge, (3) the strengthening of the establishment of the Diwan Peishkar's office, (4) the raising of the pay of one of the shroffs and of the masapidies in the village and taluk offices and (5) the appointment, as a temporary measure, of an Agricultural Assistant to attend to poultry rearing and cattle-breeding operations.

26. The administration of the department was characterised by marked improvement and steady progress in all directions. The collection work in all the taluks was satisfactory. The Jamabundy notes showed that there was considerable improvement in the matter of keeping the village accounts. The revised rules relating to the maintenance of survey marks worked satisfactorily. Demonstrations on improved methods of agriculture were given to the ryots in mofussil stations. The Taluk and Municipal offices were stocked with standard weights of several denominations for sale to the public.

FISHERIES.

27. To facilitate the administration of the back-water fisheries and also to give full effect to the new settlement of fishing stakes and Chinese nets, specific rules were framed and brought into force during the year for the guidance of the department. At the close of the year, the number of registered Chinese nets and fishing stakes stood at 315 and 2,857 respectively, with a demand of Rs. 6,245 per annum and the stakes were permanently demarcated and shown with caution posts and lights at night for the convenience of navigation.

ESTATES.

28. There were no estates under Sirkar management at the beginning of the year. But, on the death of the Thachudaya Kaimal of the Koodalmanickom Devaswom on the 9th April 1912, the management of its affairs was assumed temporarily by the Sirkar and placed under the supervision of the Diwan Peishkar pending the nomination and appointment of a successor to the *Stanom*. A First Grade Inspector of the Devaswom department of the State was appointed Chief Manager of the Devaswom to look after its affairs and a Senior Grade Auditor of the Comptroller's office deputed to audit the accounts of the institution.

SALT.

29. The arrangements made by the Darbar under the revised agreement with the contractor for the supply and storage of salt continued to work satisfactorily. The abolition of the State bankshalls caused no inconvenience to the public.

FISH-CURING YARD.

30. The operations at the Fish-curing Yard at Narakal progressed satisfactorily during the year.

ABKARI.

31. The re-organisation of the department sanctioned in 1086 was brought into force from the beginning of 1087. By the re-organisation, the pay of the Assistant Superintendent was raised from Rs. 150-200 to Rs. 200-300, and that of the office Manager from Rs. 70 to Rs. 70-90. The Inspectors were placed in three grades of Rs. 80-100, Rs. 65-80 and Rs. 50-65, as against the original grades of Rs. 70-80, Rs. 60-70, Rs. 50-60 and Rs. 40-50. The number of Inspectors was also raised from 6 to 7 and one of the Inspectors who was specially trained was placed in charge of the Distillery newly opened at Trichur. The pay of the first three grades of Aminadars was raised from Rs. 16, Rs. 14 and Rs. 12 to Rs. 20, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14 respectively, and the peons in all the three grades were given an increment of one rupee each. Towards the close of the year an Assistant Distillery officer on Rs. 30 to 45 was also appointed. The following changes in the Excise administration took place during the year:—

In the three northern taluks, *viz.*, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur, the right to manufacture and vend arrack was separated from that of toddy. The toddy farm alone was let on contract, the arrack shops being sold independently. The supply of arrack to the independent shop-keepers was arranged to be made through a contract supplier. Towards the end of the year, arrangements were made to introduce, from the beginning of the current year, the tree tax system and the sale of toddy shops independently and necessary rules and notifications were issued. Arrangements were also made to introduce, in the southern taluks, certain changes, such as, the prohibition of the sale of toddy arrack, the substitution of jaggery arrack to be issued from a central Distillery, limiting the number of shops with reference to the number in the northern taluks of Travancore, the assimilation of prices in the frontier shops, the prohibition of the sale of toddy and arrack in one and the same shop, etc., preparatory to the introduction of the Excise System in these taluks as well.

All the changes referred to above were introduced in the current year as contemplated.

FORESTS.

32. Mr. E. H. Johnstone continued to be in charge of the department till 9th January 1912, after which date he was granted privilege leave for three months, at the expiry of which he was permitted to resign his appointment. Mr. K. Govinda Menon, B. A. (Oxon), Assistant Conservator of Forests, who returned from Europe after his special training, was appointed to act as Conservator from 10th January 1912 and confirmed in that post on the resignation of Mr. Johnstone, when, Mr. K. Ravunny Menon, Working Plan Officer and Superintendent of Depots, was also confirmed as Assistant Conservator. The Timber and Saw Mill at Kokalai with all its appurtenances and premises was purchased by the Darbar from the proprietors thereof and leased to Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty of Madras, who has purchased the Sirkar teak on a five years' contract.

ANCHAL.

33. The revised Anchal Rules were brought into force towards the close of the year. Arrangements were completed for the introduction of the Money Order System between Travancore and this State from the beginning of 1088. The executive staff was strengthened by the appointment of two Inspectors to secure more efficient supervision over the work of the subordinate staff, and the appointment of three additional sorters and two delivery peons was also sanctioned to cope with the increased work in some of the Anchal offices.

STAMPS.

34. The Stamp department lost the permanent Superintendent Mr. P. C. Job, B. A., who died during the period of his leave. The department worked under the new system of restricted local manufacture and advanced in revenue and efficiency.

POLICE.

35. An additional Prosecuting Inspector in the 3rd grade on Rs. 35-50 was appointed towards the end of Kanni 1087 as it was found that the local jurisdiction of the two Inspectors already appointed was too extensive, much of their time being taken up in marches to the distant camps of the Magistrates. The 1st grade Inspector with his Head Quarters at Trichur attends to all the cases in the District Magistrate's Court and the Sub-Magistrates' Courts of Trichur and Mukundapuram. The 2nd grade Prosecuting Inspector has his Head Quarters at Ernakulam and attends to cases in the Kanayannur, Cochin and Cranganur Sub-Magistrates' Courts, while the 3rd grade Prosecuting Inspector with his Head Quarters at Chittur is in charge of the prosecutions in the Talapilli and Chittur Courts. An enhanced daily allowance of Rs. 1-8-0 to Inspectors and 12 annas to Sub-Inspectors was sanctioned with effect from the last quarter of the year in order to induce these officers to move about more frequently within their respective charges.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

36. Mr. C. Achyutha Menon, B.A., permanent District Magistrate, retired from service towards the close of the year, and Mr. B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A., & B. L., who was acting for him, was confirmed as District Magistrate. The pay of the menial staff—peons and masapidies—in the Magistrates' Courts was raised from Rs. 6 to 7 and Rs. 5 to 6 respectively. A typist on Rs. 15 to 25 was sanctioned for the District Magistrate's office. The copyist establishment working under the Civil Judicial department was made permanent, and the pay of the copyists and readers was fixed at Rs. 12 in all the Courts.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

37. A new medical dispensary at Mala and a Veterinary dispensary at Ernakulam were opened from the beginning of 1087 as was arranged in the previous year. The hospital at Tripunithura was reduced to a dispensary, and a full time officer, a first grade sub-assistant surgeon, was placed in charge of Palaces to attend upon the members of His Highness the Raja's family. Arrangements were also made for opening a new Veterinary dispensary at Chittur. The Maternity Hospital at Trichur proposed to be established in memory of the late King Edward VII also received the attention of the Darbar, the site chosen for the institution having been acquired at a cost of Rs. 12,729. The work has been ordered to be started at once.

SANITATION.

38. The three Town Councils at Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur continued to work satisfactorily. The Porambokes within the town limits of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur were transferred to the respective Town Councils for management.

39. With a view to improve the general appearance and sanitation of the Ernakulam Town, the scheme referred to in the previous year's report, *viz.*, (1) removing the congested and unhealthy hamlets along the road leading from the Police station northwards, (2) the acquisition of all private lands along the foreshore, (3) laying out a new road along the shore of the back-water and selling in auction all lands available between the proposed new road and the old one for private occupation on an improved system of housing on strictly sanitary principles and (4) providing the town with good drinking water, was pushed on vigorously during the year. The 1st and 2nd parts of the scheme, *viz.*, removing the congested hamlets and acquiring the site, were completed. The 3rd part, *viz.*, the disposal of the sites in auction, will be taken up this year along with the foreshore wall now under construction. The details of the scheme for the supply of good drinking water to the town were also worked out and definite plans and estimates for the supply and distribution of the Alwaye river water were submitted to the Darbar during the year. The Darbar sanctioned the scheme and provided an allotment of Rs. 2,00,000 for 1088.

The general scheme for the town improvement involves, in addition to the above, the improvement of the two canals, *viz.*, Palathode and Padiathode, which connect the interior of the Ernakulam town with the back-water. This portion of the scheme also engaged the special attention of the Darbar. The congested and insanitary portions on both sides of these canals were acquired at a cost of Rs. 65,724, and an estimate was passed for the improvement of the said canals at a total cost of Rs. 70,920.

DEVASWOMS.

40. The Devaswom department was strengthened during the year by the appointment of four Revenue Kariakars, one for each of the four groups in the State, and of three additional clerks in the Superintendent's office. A slight re-adjustment of the existing staff was also effected. These appointments were found necessary to cope with the increase of work in the offices of the Inspectors and the Superintendent by the introduction of the new settlement and the assumption of management of the Tirumala Devaswom at Cochin in the course of the year, consequent on the disclosure of several acts of negligence and mismanagement on the part of the Devaswom Adhikaris. For the efficient management of the affairs of this Devaswom, a Manager on Rs. 120-150 was appointed by the

Darbar and the existing staff was slightly strengthened. With a view to ascertain the true financial position of the Devaswom, the audit of past accounts and the survey and settlement of the lands of the Devaswom have been taken in hand and are expected to be completed in the current year. As a result of enquiries made in pursuance of complaints received from the public, the *Urallers* of two private Devaswoms were fined for culpable negligence noticed in regard to the maintenance of the accounts of the Devaswoms under their charge. The settlement of the unincorporated Devaswom lands was given effect to from the beginning of the year. A Jamabundy of the Devaswom accounts was, for the first time, conducted during the year and the results showed that the accounts were fairly maintained. The department has now been placed on a sound and satisfactory footing, and the results achieved so far have fully justified the action of the Darbar in separating the Devaswom and Trust funds from the State funds and administering them by a special agency.

PUBLIC WORKS.

41. The Irrigation Branch of the department which was under the control and supervision of the Assistant Engineer was placed under the direct control of the Chief Engineer. The Mechanical Engineer appointed during the year to be in charge of Telephone, Electric Installations, etc., was placed under the Chief Engineer with the status of a sub-divisional officer of the Public Works department under the changed designation of Mechanical Assistant, and the State workshop machinery was transferred to his charge. The prospects offered by the re-organization effected in 1907 failed to attract proper men for the Divisional Officers' posts, and experience showed that the supervision exercised by the existing officers was inadequate. A revision involving a change in the designation and pay of the executive staff, which resulted in an increase of Rs. 8,868 per annum, was therefore sanctioned during the year and given effect to from the beginning of the current year. The main features of the revision are :—

(1) The Supervisors who had charge of the Divisions were designated Assistant Engineers, the Assistant Engineer being designated Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

(2) The Assistant Engineers were placed in charge of the Divisions in three grades on salaries of Rs. 300, 250 and 200.

(3) The pay of the three grades of Overseers was likewise raised from Rs. 80, 70 and 60 to Rs. 100, 80 and 75.

(4) The staff of the Drawing Branch was slightly reduced, and the pay of the Head Draftsman and the 2nd Draftsman in the Head Office was made incremental from Rs. 75-100 and Rs. 50-75, and that of the Divisional office Draftsman raised to Rs. 50, and

(5) A Surveyor on Rs. 60-85, a Tracer on Rs. 20-25 and a copyist on Rs. 15-20 were also newly added to the establishment of the Head Office.

INSTRUCTION.

42. Mr. John Vansomeren Pope was in charge of the department till 23rd September 1911 on which date he retired from service. Mr. F. S. Davies, Principal of the Ernakulam College, was appointed Director of Education, and he took charge of the department with effect from the above date and was in charge of it till 29th May 1912, when he entered on three months' privilege leave. Mr. C.Mathai, Chief Inspector of Schools, was in charge of the department during this period. Mr. V. R. Venkiteswara Iyer, Senior Lecturer of the College, acted

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as Principal till 1st January 1912, when he was relieved by Mr. Glyn Barlow, who was appointed Principal.

43. Although the Cochin Education Code was brought into force from 15th June 1911 (1st Mithunom 1086), its provisions came into full operation only from 17th August 1911 (1st Chingom 1087). The Code was framed with the main object of making adequate provision for ensuring continuity of policy and to embody in a concise form all the Rules and Regulations necessary to carry out the same. The general educational policy of the State in all its administrative details was therefore guided and controlled during the year by the provisions of the Code. The more important features of the administration of the department during the year are given below : —

(a) Close adherence to the curricula was insisted upon in the schools of the State, which secured uniformity in the standard of instruction imparted.

(b) The rules regarding school discipline and management were strictly enforced. A set of rules was drawn up by the Head of the department in consultation with the Head Masters of all Upper Secondary schools, Sirkar and aided, and circulated among the schools in the State.

(c) The rules regarding admission and transfer were strictly followed.

(d) The rules regarding the licensing of teachers were given effect to, and 1,495 licenses and 189 exemption certificates were issued.

(e) The introduction of free Vernacular education bore beneficial results. The various classes of scholarship sanctioned in the Code were fully awarded, which enabled many poor deserving students to continue their studies.

(f) The conditions of grants-in-aid were closely followed, and liberal grants were given to all well-managed schools.

(g) Satisfactory progress was made in the Technical and Industrial branches of education in the State.

(h) The special examination for untrained teachers under Chapter XII of the Code was held in November 1911, and 299 teachers appeared for it. The teachers who passed this examination were given preference and the efficiency of the teaching staff was thereby improved.

(i) The Night Schools received special attention during the year, and full time Head Masters were appointed in these institutions.

(j) The Text Book Committee was re-appointed with its maximum strength of 13 members.

(k) The Cochin School Final Certificate was recognised by the Madras Government, and the Cochin School Final Scheme was brought into line with the British Scheme.

(l) The rules framed for the conduct of Teachers' associations and conferences were modified, and these associations and conferences continued to be a valuable training ground for the teaching staff. A conference of the Heads of all Educational Institutions was held during the year under the presidency of the Director of Education, at which important educational questions were discussed and resolutions passed, which were duly submitted for the orders of the Darbar.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

44. Consequent on the delegation of powers to Heads of Departments under the Decentralization Scheme brought into force from Mithunom 1083 and the completion of the Land Revenue Settlement and the Settlement of Devaswom lands, a steady reduction in the ordinary routine work of the Huzur office was noticed, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to reduce the strength of the Secretariat by five hands without impairing its efficiency or affecting the prompt despatch of work. The reduction of expenditure was utilised for improving the pay of the clerks and the revision was brought into force from the beginning of the second half of the year.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

I. LAND REVENUE.

THE Diwan Peishkar continued to be in charge of the Land Revenue administration including Land Records and Agriculture, Fisheries, Avenues and Water-pandals.

Occupation and cultivation.

46. The total area under cultivation was 4,81,873 acres—2,03,365 acres under wet or paddy, and 2,78,508 acres under dry—as against 4,80,621 acres in 1086. The increase was due to the assignment of waste and poramboke lands made during the year. An extent of 13,155 acres was under *Kole* cultivation during the year, as against 12,117 acres in 1086.

Current demand.

47. The total current demand under land revenue proper for the year was Rs. 10,57,882, as against Rs. 10,48,047 in 1086. The demand under land revenue miscellaneous fell from Rs. 1,00,087 in 1086 to Rs. 85,416. The decrease was mainly due to (1) reduction in occasional second crop charges and quarrying fees, (2) reduction in the contribution from the Devaswom department as the amount due was only for one year, *viz.*, 1087, as against two years in 1086 and (3) reduction under rent on occupied porambokes and back assessment. Besides the above, there was also a demand of Rs. 23,603 under "*Capital*" on account of the sale of the occupancy right of forest exclusions and newly registered fishing stakes. Thus the aggregate current demand under land revenue amounted to Rs. 11,66,901, of which a sum of Rs. 11,58,773 was collected and Rs. 3,836 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,292 at the close of the year, as against Rs. 9,468 in 1086. The percentage of collection to current demand was 99·6, as against 99·2 in the previous year.

Collection.

Arrears.

48. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 9,888, as against Rs. 5,335 in 1086, of which Rs. 8,283 was collected and Rs. 942 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 663.

Total land revenue.

49. The total revenue collected under all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 11,67,056, as against Rs. 11,69,884 in 1086, or 99·6 per cent. of the total demand, as against 99·2 per cent. in the previous year.

Expenditure.

50. The total expenditure under land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,73,350, as against Rs. 1,56,402 in 1086. The increase in expenditure during the year was due to (1) the revision of establishments, (2) the provision made for an agricultural scholarship for the Darbar student at Cambridge and (3) the large refunds sanctioned in the year.

Coercive measures.

51. The total number of coercive measures during the year was 4,403, as against 4,405 in the previous year. Of these, 4,304 were only demand notices and 89 distraints. Actual sale of moveables took place only in 8 cases, as against 19 in 1086. There was one case of *Nadupattom* as well as one case of sale.

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Maintenance of land records.

52. The Land Records staff attended to the re-demarcation of lands covering an extent of nearly 912 acres, the demarcation of forest exclusions, new

reclamations, etc., for purposes of assignment, the training of the revenue subordinates in survey work and the preparation and printing of maps for special purposes. All the Trigonometrical stations were also inspected during the year, and they were found to be in good order.

Agriculture.

53. The operations of the department of Agriculture during the year were conducted on the same main lines as in previous years. A start was however made during the year in the direction of conducting experiments on the fields of private land-owners in a few selected centres in the State, with a view to demonstrate to the agriculturists in moffusil stations, improved methods of cultivation. During his tours, the Superintendent of Agriculture gave detailed instructions to the ryots on improved methods of agriculture, such as (1) selection and preservation of seeds, (2) manner of finding out the quality and quantity of manure suited to particular soils, (3) improvement of the implements of husbandry and (4) prevention of insect pests. He also investigated the cause of insect pests, such as Bud rot disease, Mealy bugs, stem bleeding, paddy pest, cocoanut pest and leaf disease, which prevailed in certain localities of the State and adopted remedial measures with success. Attempts were also made towards organising rural Agricultural Associations at some centres, with the result that four such associations were formed during the year. Notes in colloquial Malayalam on different subjects were also published in the Gazette. Experiments were conducted during the year in the Government Farm at Viyyur in the cultivation of different varieties of paddy, vegetables and fruit trees. The study of manurial experiments of the staple crops of the country was also continued during the year. The cattle breeding and the poultry farming sections were placed under the special charge of a trained Agricultural Assistant. Some bulls and cows were purchased and breeding operations started during the year. The Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show was held as usual at Trichur. It was formally opened by the British Resident on the 29th January, 1912, and kept open till the 5th February, 1912.

Agricultural loans.

54. The offer of State aid for the improvement of agriculture was well availed of by the ryots. The whole budget allotment of Rs. 10,000 under agricultural loans was disbursed during the year.

FISHERIES.

Operations of the department.

55. As in the previous year, the Fishery department attended to the following items of work :—

(1) The registration of fishing stakes and Chinese nets, (2) the issue of licenses to stake-holders, (3) the planting and lighting of caution posts at each end of the stake sites to prevent accident to navigation, (4) the preparation of accurate maps showing the position of stakes and nets and (5) the assignment of new areas for fishing.

Chinese nets and fishing stakes.

56. 54 Chinese nets and 67 fishing stakes were relinquished during the year by the holders as being unprofitable, and 70 nets and 340 stakes were newly registered during the year. The occupancy right of 288 stakes was sold in auction during the year, which fetched a capital revenue of Rs. 3,285. The total demand on the back-water fisheries during the year amounted to Rs. 9,689, as against Rs. 13,222 in 1086. The decrease was due to the fewer number of stakes sold in auction and the consequent decrease in receipts under capital.

Demand.

Preparation of maps and lighting.

57. The original survey of stake sites was completed during the year, and the preparation of final survey maps is in progress. 70 caution posts with lights were fixed to demarcate these stakes.

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WARDS' ESTATES.

Assumption of management of the Koodalmanickom Devaswom.

58. On the death of the Thachudaya Kaimal of the Koodalmanickom Devaswom on the 9th April 1912, the management of the affairs of the Devaswom was assumed temporarily by the Darbar and placed under the supervision of the Diwan Peishkar. The receipts of the Devaswom under all heads from the date of assumption of the management till the end of 1087 amounted to 6,363 parahs of paddy and Rs. 16,425, and the expenditure amounted to 3,478 parahs of paddy and Rs. 13,400, thus leaving a surplus of 2,885 parahs of paddy and Rs. 3,025.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

59. During the year, a dispute arose between the State and Travancore about the ownership of certain accretions formed in the Azhikode village of the Cranganur taluk near the Monambam bar. As they could not agree, the Darbar have since addressed the British Resident to arrange for the settlement of the dispute by an arbitrator.

AVENUES.

60. The work of the avenue staff was confined to the maintenance of the plants planted in previous years, as new plantings were not undertaken in any of the taluks during the year. The avenues are reported to be in good condition in all the taluks except Cochin-Karayanur, where the soil was found to be not suited to the plants selected. Arrangements have, however, been made to replace the dead plants by new plants suited to the soil. The total revenue derived from avenues was Rs. 3,519, as against Rs. 4,150 in 1086 and the total expenditure Rs. 3,074, as against Rs. 2,416 in 1086.

II. SALT AND ABKARI.

SALT.

Sale of salt.

61. The State contractor continued to supply salt and conducted the sales under the terms of the revised contract referred to in the last year's report. The contractor delivered 2,49,859 maunds of salt out of 2,60,000 maunds contracted for, there being a transit wastage of 10,141 maunds. Full duty was levied on the quantity short-delivered. Including the balance of the previous year in stock and slight excess found in the godowns, there were 3,04,153 maunds of salt at the disposal of the Government, of which, 2,42,568 maunds were sold during the year. There was also a wastage of 130 maunds. The consumption per head of population was 21·74 lbs, as against 21·28 lbs. in the previous year. The value of salt sold during the year amounted to Rs. 3,79,884, as against Rs. 3,69,590 in 1086.

Fish-curing yard.

62. The operations of the Fish-curing Yard opened in the previous year were satisfactory. In order to give facility to the curers of fish, the Darbar have taken in hand the work of deepening the two canals at Narakkal leading to and from the back-water.

Breaches of salt law.

63. Eight cases of salt offences were reported, all of which were disposed of during the year, as against 7 and 4 respectively in the previous year.

ABKARI.

Introduction of the Excise system.

64. The triennial lease of the Abkari Farms of the whole State having terminated with the year 1086, opportunity was taken to introduce the Excise system into the three northern taluks of Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur. The right to manufacture and vend arrack was separated from that of toddy in those three taluks, and the toddy and arrack shops were sold independently. During the year, a Central Distillery was opened at Trichur and placed under the supervision of a trained

officer. The three northern taluks were supplied with arrack by a contract supplier from the Trichur Distillery, excise duty being levied at Rs. 3—12—0 per gallon. The monopoly of the southern taluks was, as usual, leased out for a period of two years. The demand for the whole State amounted to Rs. 3,25,080, as against Rs. 2,09,218 in the previous year, of which Rs. 3,21,633 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,447. Of this balance, Rs. 3,100 was collected at the beginning of the current year, the amount pending realisation being only Rs. 347. 19 foreign liquor licenses were sold, as against 25 in 1086, the tavern licensees having remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 8. Besides these, a license for the possession and sale of medicated wines was also issued during the year. The total fees realised amounted to Rs. 2,039, as against Rs. 2,996 in 1086. 34,879 licenses for the tapping of trees for jaggery were, as usual, issued during the year, as against 30,277 in the previous year, and the fee collections amounted to Rs. 12,388, as against Rs. 9,614 in 1086. The number of arrack and toddy shops in the Trichur taluk was 73 and 80 respectively, being the same as in the previous year. During the year, 16,541 gallons of 20° U. P. and 710 gallons of 30° U. P. were sold in the northern taluks of Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur. Current demand.

65. 586 cases of offences under the Abkari Regulation were reported during the year, which, together with 16 cases pending at the beginning of the year, made a total of 602 cases for disposal. Of these, 566 cases were disposed of, leaving 36 cases pending at the close of the year. The number of cases for disposal and the number disposed of in 1086 were 758 and 742 respectively. Breaches of abkari law.

TOBACCO.

66. The system of selling tobacco shops in auction continued as in previous years. 32 A class and 938 B class, or 970 shops were sold during the year, as against 39 and 904 respectively, or 943 shops in the previous year. The total rental for the year amounted to Rs. 1,40,244, as against Rs. 1,36,421 in 1086, and the whole of this was realised during the year. Out of a sum of Rs. 7,685 outstanding as old arrears at the commencement of the year, Rs. 3,906 was written off the accounts as irrecoverable and Rs. 682 realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,097. A major portion of these arrears is expected to be realised during the current year. Revenue.

67. Including the one case pending at the beginning of the year, there were 118 offences under the Tobacco Regulation, of which all but two were disposed of. The number of cases for disposal and that disposed of in 1086 were 166 and 165 respectively. Breaches of tobacco law.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

68. The biennial lease of these farms having terminated with the year 1086, the farms were leased for another two years. The annual rental of the opium farm, including Cranganur, was Rs. 14,000 and that of the ganja farm was Rs. 5,050, as against a rental of Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively in the previous year. The supply of these drugs continued to be made from the Government Stores, Madras. 1,731 seers of opium and 998 seers of ganja were sold during the year, as against 1,457 and 758 respectively in the previous year. Revenue.

69. During the year, 44 cases were reported under the Opium Regulation, of which 42 ended in conviction and 2 in acquittal, as against 115 cases in 1086, of which 114 ended in conviction and one in acquittal. Breaches of opium law.

70. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 10,79,476, Rs. 1,89,439 and Rs. 8,90,037, as against Rs. 9,78,385, Rs. 1,69,917 and Rs. 8,08,468 respectively in the previous year. Financial results of Excise administration.

III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY.

FORESTS.

AREA. Reservation of forests.

71. The forest area continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 605 square miles. During the year two blocks were finally constituted as reserved forests. The five blocks taken up for Settlement in 1086 and referred to in paragraph 75 of the report for last year, were also notified as reserved forests during the year. These together with 113 blocks already notified as reserved forests, make up a total of 120 blocks. From the reserved forests, a total area of 1,481 acres of land was excluded for assignment in the Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur taluks. This includes an extent of 725 acres ordered to be excluded from the Chittur Kanam forests in a special proceedings. The assignment however has been postponed in deference to the wishes of the Madras Government. A topographical survey of the State forests, arranged with the Government of India Survey Party, was completed during the year.

Selection and working of coupes.

72. During the year, six coupes in the Orukomban Working Circle were worked under departmental agency, but the work of extraction in these coupes together with that of coupe D/7 opened in 1086, is, under the terms of the contract, to be completed only in 1088. Contracts for the extraction of marked exploitable trees on seigniorage system were also given during the year with respect to coupes A/8 and A/9, as well as coupes Adirapilli and Vengapara, besides other contracts, some of which, though entered into in previous years, were current during the year under report. Of the four coupes which remained unworked in the previous year for want of suitable offers, the Poycaud and the Veloopadam coupes were arranged to be worked during the year. A new coupe in Elanad was also opened and the marking of trees in it was in progress when the year closed. Besides the above, four new fuel coupes were opened in the Machad Range—three for the extraction of fuel for supply to the Railway Company and the remaining one for the supply of fuel to the Kokalai Saw Mill. No new working plans were drawn up during the year. The question of the future working of the Parambikulam forests with a view to ensure a continuous supply of timber for transport by the Tramway engaged the attention of the Darbar. The joint report made by the Conservator of Forests and Mr. C. C. Wilson of the Madras Forest Department as to the feasibility of leasing to the Darbar a portion of the British forests in the Coimbatore District as a means of increasing the output for transport by the Tramway was received during the year and forwarded to the Madras Government with the Darbar's remarks.

Working plans.

Communications.

73. The most important means of communication is the Forest Tramway, particulars of which are given in a separate section.

Forest crime.

74. 168 cases were reported during the year, as against 186 in the previous year and 173 in 1085. Including 77 cases pending at the end of 1086, there were 245 cases for disposal. Of these, 82 were compounded, 98 dropped or otherwise disposed of and 34 were disposed of by the Magistrates (25 ending in conviction and 9 in discharge or acquittal), leaving a balance of only 31 cases at the end of the year (8 pending with the Magistrates and 23 pending departmental enquiry and action), as against 77 cases in 1086 and 103 cases in 1085. There was marked reduction in the number of pending cases at the end of the year. The rules framed under the Forest Regulation continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Protection from fire.

75. No serious damage was caused by forest fire during the year. An area of about 5,000 acres of the reserved forests was fire-traced by cutting fire lines to the extent of 21 miles at a cost of Rs. 185. The timber depots

of the O.W. Circle and the buildings at Parambikulam were also as usual fire-traced at a cost of Rs. 1,122.

Sylviculture.

76. Natural regeneration of teak was found to be satisfactory in the Kannimari forests of the Chittur Kanam and in the villages of Malayattur, Padhearam, Melur and Kodasseri. The regeneration of rosewood in the Machad and in Vallikad and Adirapilli forests was also found to be satisfactory. About 4¾ acres of land in the Kodasseri Range have been newly stocked with teak, rosewood and sandalwood plants, and they are found to be in good condition. A large quantity of sandalwood seeds have been sown in Palapilli and the seeds are germinating slowly. In the O. W. Circle, the teak seedlings transplanted out of the nursery beds numbering in all 13,281 were also pitted during the year in an area of 20 acres. The trees in the Palapilli and Chettikulam teak plantations and the growing stock in the Chittur Kanam are in good condition. Selection fellings and improvement fellings in the O. W. Circle and Kannimari forests of the Chittur Kanam were carried on and fellings under the system of coppice with standards were effected in the fuel coupes opened during the year.

Artificial reproduction.

Coffee.

77. The total area under coffee cultivation on the Nelliampathies was 3,040 acres, of which 2,954 acres were under mature and 86 acres under immature plants, as against 2,838 acres and 215 acres respectively in 1086. Cultivation on 362 acres was abandoned during the year and 32 acres were newly brought under cultivation. The total yield of coffee was 5,91,628 lbs. (1,836 bushels of cherry dried and 19,885 bushels of parchment), or an average of 200 lbs. per acre of mature plants, as against 166 lbs. in 1086. The number of persons permanently employed was 45, as against 43 in the previous year and the number of temporary hands was 849, as against 724 in 1086. The amount of quit rent due from the estates including the balance of the previous year was Rs. 15,394, of which a sum of Rs. 12,301 was collected and Rs. 69 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,024.

Rubber.

78. No new grant of land for rubber cultivation was made during the year. The survey of the lands leased in 1086 was completed and the total extent of the assignments made till the end of the year is ascertained on actual survey to be 10,252·65 acres. The total area planted up to the end of 1087 is 5,616·99 acres in the Palapilli forests and 1,250 acres in Paravattani, or 6,867 acres in all. Tapping operations are reported to be in progress on 507 acres in the Palapilli estate and on 200 acres in the Vellanikara estate and also in the major portion of the Pudukad and the Mysore Syndicate estates. The growth of the rubber plants in all the estates as well as the yield is reported to be very satisfactory.

Privileges to ryots.

79. The concessions allowed to the people by the rules framed under the Forest Regulation, such as the grazing of cattle, free removal of head loads of dry fuel, split bamboos, thorns, manure leaves and other produce for domestic purposes, were continued during the year.

Sirkar elephants.

80. There were 18 elephants including the one belonging to the Cranganur Devaswom in the charge of the department at the beginning of the year. Of these, three died during the year and two cow-elephants were sold away. Three new captures were made by means of departmental operations in the Kodasseri and O. W. Ranges, one of which, a cow-elephant, died in the kraal. The total number of elephants under the control of the department at the end of the year was therefore 15. All the new captures were trained including the two elephants captured in 1086 and the total cost of training amounted to Rs. 1,741.

Gross yield and out-turn.

81. 9,930 candies of teak, 1,521 of blackwood, 22,708 of other species and 17,303 tons of firewood were removed by Sirkar agency: 1,933 candies of teak,

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1,927 of blackwood, 19,167 of other species, 1,22,075 bamboos and firewood valued at Rs. 7,980 were removed by purchasers and consumers: and produce valued at Rs. 1,455 was confiscated. The disposal of the produce removed by Sirkar agency was 9,554 candies of teak, 1,204 of blackwood, 24,610 of other species and 17,303 tons of firewood. The disposal of the produce otherwise removed was the same as the yield. Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 35,129 was collected by the sale of standing trees in some of the coupes and in the assigned lands. The decrease in the disposal of teak by Sirkar was due to the non-supply of logs to the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills for about two months when negotiations were in progress for the purchase of the Mill by the Sirkar. The increase in the disposal of blackwood and other species was due to larger demands from the public. The increase in the yield and disposal of firewood was due to the increased demands from the Railway and Tramway departments. The stock of felled and collected timber lying at the end of the year in the several depots was 14,240 candies, of which 4,187 candies were of teak, 641 of blackwood and 9,412 of other species. The value of the balance stock is estimated approximately at Rs. 1,40,551.

Disposal.

Balance in stock.

Trichur Timber and Saw Mills.

82. According to the revised agreement entered into with Messrs. Aspinwall and Co., Ltd., on the 1st April 1909, the Company continued to be the Agents of the Sirkar for the sale of teak and certain species of junglewood up to the end of March 1912, when the entire property of the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills Company of which Messrs. Aspinwall and Company, Ltd., were the managing agents was purchased by the Darbar. This step was taken as it was found that in the interests of forest revenue it was not desirable to continue the contracts for supply of Europe teak and for the sole agency any longer, and the Darbar resolved to extinguish the contracts and buy up the whole plant and machinery and good-will of the business on payment of a lump sum of Rs. 3,25,000, of which only Rs. 2,00,000 were paid during the year. Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty of Madras was appointed Managing Director and Lessee of the Mill from 1st May 1912 on condition that he purchased the teak transported by the Tramway at a fixed price and also shared the profits of mill working with the Darbar. During the period of 8 months from 1st August 1911 to 31st March 1912, the Company sold 22 candies of teak in log form, 10,222 Cft. of Europe teak, 42,947 Cft. of converted teak materials, 682 tons of teak slabs and fuel, 4,190 candies of junglewood logs and 429 Cft. & 22 tons of junglewood scantlings and slabs. The proceeds of the agency sales amounted to Rs. 1,82,472, as against Rs. 3,43,919 in the previous year. 4,154 candies of teak were sold to Mr. Namberumal Chetty from 1st May 1912 till the end of the official year, according to the terms of the contract.

Financial.

83. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 6,23,252 and Rs. 3,28,767, as against Rs. 8,12,364 and Rs. 3,46,034 respectively in 1086, and as against the revised estimates of Rs. 7,20,000 and Rs. 3,37,100 for the year. The decrease in the receipts of the year, as compared with those of the revised estimate is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 1,03,700 provided in the revised estimate on account of the sale of a portion of the Chittur Kanam lands was not realised as the sale did not take place during the year. The expenditure which includes the cost of the Anchal offices on the Tramline and half the cost of the Tramway hospitals is less than the amount of the revised estimate by Rs. 8,333. This difference is explained as being due to the reduction in the amount of commission paid to Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., Ltd., on account of the purchase of the Trichur Timber & Saw Mills, and the reduction in the expenditure under 'training and capture of elephants' and under 'sowing and planting'. The net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 2,94,485. Against this has to be set off a sum of Rs. 1,23,339 on account of the maintenance charges

of the Forest Tramway for the year, which is debitable to the Forest department. The actual net revenue, therefore, is Rs. 1,71,146, as against Rs. 3,28,814 in 1086. The decrease in the net income of the department is due to unavoidable circumstances referred to above.

TRAMWAY.

84. The total length of the main line opened up for traffic including double lines on the Inclines, was the same as that of the previous year, *viz.*, 52 miles 18·4 chains. Seven new sidings covering a length of 37·73 chains were put up during the year for loading operations. Owing to heavy floods during the monsoon, there were some breaches and heavy slips at some places. Traffic was not, however, very seriously affected as temporary arrangements by inserting cribs and girders were made and prompt repairs executed wherever necessary. Of the 8 engines in stock, 7 engines were running as in the previous year, and one was under repairs. Three of these were re-wheeled and petty repairs and painting of all the seven engines were attended to during the year. 69 pairs of trucks were available for timber traffic throughout the year. There was no accident during the year. Permanent way. Rolling Stock.

85. For purposes of traffic, the whole line of Tramway is, as in previous years, divided into three sections. Two trains were run daily in each of these sections. The number of traffic days during the year was 338, as against 332 in the previous year. The total quantity of timber transported by the Tramway in 1087 was 21,319 candies, as against 21,506 candies in 1086, or an average of 63·02 cds. per day in 1087, as against 64·75 cds. per day in the previous year. The other articles of transport in the year were 3,746 tons of fuel, and 11,800 sleepers, besides odas, boats and some minor forest produce. The decrease in the output by the Tramway was, as explained in the previous year's report, due to the curtailment of the supply of timber for transport. Traffic and total transport.

86. One bridge was reconstructed and 15 of the bridges were also improved or repaired during the year. The reconstruction of two bridges, thorough repairs to one bridge and improvements to a culvert were the other works in progress when the year closed. The work of constructing a compound wall round the Engineer's Bungalow was completed during the year. Petty construction or repairs were executed to other buildings also during the year. As in the previous year, the entire length of 48 miles of the telephone line worked satisfactorily during the year. Bridges. Buildings. Telephone.

87. The total expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 1,23,339, all under 'maintenance', as against Rs. 1,53,877—Rs. 17,902 under capital and Rs. 1,35,975 under maintenance—in 1086. No capital work was undertaken during the year and this accounts for the decrease in expenditure. Expenditure.

88. In view of the reduction in the supply of timber for transport, the question of further reducing the Tramway staff, controlling capital expenditure and effecting other retrenchments is under the consideration of the Darbar. General.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

ANCHAL.

89. The number of Anchal offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 43, including the two branch offices on the Forest Tramway. Five additional letter boxes were opened during the year; the total number of letter boxes at the end of the year was thus 89. The length of the mail line remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 301 miles. The number of articles carried Anchal offices and letter boxes.

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by Anchal during the year was 12,71,403, as against 11,80,127 in the previous year. Of these, 6,06,910 were Sirkar articles and 6,64,493 private articles, as against 6,15,890 and 5,64,237 respectively in the previous year. The Dead Letter office received 4,411 articles during the year, as against 4,032 in the previous year. All the articles received were disposed of.

Financial.

90. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 17,598 and Rs. 26,793, as against Rs. 17,325 and Rs. 29,912 respectively in the previous year. The official covers of the State departments carried and delivered through Anchal free of cost as usual would have, if charged, brought in to the department a revenue of Rs. 27,573. The cost per official article was 2·9 piés, as against 3·9 pies in the previous year.

General.

91. The Anchal Rules, which were revised and published were brought into force towards the close of the year. Fair progress was made in the compilation of a departmental Manual. Arrangements were completed for the introduction of the Hundi or Money Order System as between Travancore and this State from the beginning of 1088.

RAILWAY.

Receipts.

92. The State Railway was worked during the year by the South Indian Railway Company under the existing agreement with the Company. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year 1911 amounted to Rs. 6,00,960, as against Rs. 5,62,461 in the previous year. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 3,14,523 on account of working charges (including the Company's share of the surplus profits according to the agreement), the net receipts came to Rs. 2,86,437, which represent 47·7 per cent. of the gross receipts. The net earnings give a return of 4·07 per cent. for the year 1911 on the total capital outlay of Rs. 70,22,057.

Expenditure.

93. The total expenditure on the Railway during the year was Rs. 3,35,695 —Rs. 3,14,523 on account of working charges and Rs. 21,172 on account of capital expenditure. The credit for the year 1087 shows a net return of 4·1 per cent. on the capital outlay.

Net earnings.

94. The following statement shows the net earnings on account of the Railway and the percentage thereof on the capital expenditure during the past 6 years :—

Year	Capital expenditure Rs.	Net earnings Rs.	Percentage on booked capital	Remarks
1906 ...	68,59,349	1,55,689	2·27	
1907 ...	69,34,602	1,35,751	1·95	
1908 ...	69,74,562	2,15,143	3·08	
1909 ...	69,80,038	2,60,923	3·73	
1910 ...	69,79,918	2,55,520	3·66	
1911 ...	70,22,057	2,86,437	4·07	

MARINE.

95. At the Sirkar Port of Malipuram, 32 steamers and 75 native crafts entered and cleared during the year, as against 48 and 96 respectively in 1086, the aggregate tonnage being 98,331, as against 1,38,878 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 9,359 was collected as port dues, as against Rs. 14,218 in 1086. The Darbar have in the course of the year raised the important question of harbour improvement in Cochin, giving facts and figures in support of the claim of Cochin to be made into an inland harbour. The matter is now under correspondence.

STAMPS.

96. The Stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 4,42,632 and the expenditure to Rs. 34,992, as against Rs. 4,31,772 and Rs. 28,367 respectively in the previous year. There was no material change in the system of manufacture and sale of stamps.

CUSTOMS.

97. A sum of Rs. 1,37,870—Rs. 1,27,370 on account of Customs and Rs. 10,500 on account of the import duty on foreign tobacco—was received from the British Government during the year as moiety of the net Customs collection at British Cochin for the official year 1911-12, as against Rs. 2,10,594 in 1086.

V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

POLICE.

98. The sanctioned strength of 63 officers and 477 men was maintained throughout the year. 57 officers and 470 men were engaged in purely executive functions, the ratio of effective police to population and area being 1 to 1,738 persons and 1 to 2·57 square miles, as against 1 to 1,732 persons and 1 to 2·56 square miles respectively in 1086. Literacy is insisted upon as an essential qualification for enlistment in the force, so that every one in the force is able to read and write. The strength of the Reserve Police was 8 officers, 56 men and a bugler. The total number of departmental punishments fell from 446 in 1086 to 341 in the year under report. Good service promotions were given to three officers and red marks to 221, as against 4 and 172 respectively in the previous year. 62 persons received money rewards from the State and 10 from private parties, as against 71 and 5 respectively in 1086. There was no departmental prosecution in the year under report. There were 13 cases of criminal prosecution of Police officers by private parties, as against 20 in the previous year. Of these, one case is still pending, while in another, the constables concerned were convicted for unlawful restraint and extortion; the remaining cases were thrown out. 10 prisoners, as against 8 in 1086, escaped, 8 from Police custody and 2 from the Central Jail. Of these, 8 were recaptured.

Strength.

Education.

Armed Reserve Police.

Punishments.

Rewards.

Prosecution.

Escapes and recaptures.

99. The total number of cases under the Penal Code and local and special laws registered during the year was 1,152, as against 1,529 in 1086. Including the 11 cases pending at the close of 1086, the total number of cases for investigation was 1,163, of which 754 were cognizable, 147, non-cognizable, and 262 were under local and special laws. Of the 1,163 cases for investigation, 1,151 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 12 cases pending investigation at the end of the year, the percentage of disposal being 98·96, as against 99·29 in the previous year. Of the 1,093 cases charged (including the 56 cases pending from last year), 835 ended in conviction, 162 in discharge, 30 entered in the block register, and the remaining 66 cases were pending trial in the Courts at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction to charged cases was 80·5, as against 88·2 in 1086. The average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 13·92 and 38·78 days, as against 15·09 and 31·02 days respectively in the preceding year. The total number of grave crimes for detection was 555, of which 549 were cases reported in the year under report, as against 445 in the previous year. The number of murders and culpable homicide reported during the year was 5 each. There was increase in the number of grave crimes reported during the year. The percentage of detection was 83, as against 71 in the previous year. Inclusive of the 6 cases pending from 1086, the Police investigated 555 cases of grave crimes, of which 459, or 82·70 per cent were charged, as against 72·14 per cent in the previous year. The Magistrates had 485 cases for disposal including the 26 cases pending from 1086; of these, 387 ended in conviction, 61 in discharge

CRIME.

Percentage of conviction.

Grave crimes.

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and 36 were pending. In the remaining one case, the accused escaped from Police custody. The percentage of conviction was 79·79, as against 76·19 in the previous year. 9 cases were referred by the Police as maliciously false, and 62 were referred as mistake of fact or of law. The complainants in all these 9 cases were prosecuted, of whom, 2 were convicted, 5 discharged and the remaining 2 were pending trial. The total loss of property involved in cases reported by the Police during the year was Rs. 21,164, of which Rs. 15,223 worth of property was recovered, or 71·92 per cent as against 56·93 per cent in the previous year. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 17,334, of which property worth Rs. 14,767, or 84·03 per cent was recovered, as against 65·10 per cent in 1086. Including the 17 persons awaiting trial at the end of 1086, 51 persons, or 6 less than in 1086, were put up before the District Magistrate under the security sections, of whom, 11 were ordered to furnish security, 26 were discharged, the cases against 4 were dropped, and 8 were awaiting trial, as against 19, 16, 5 and 17 respectively in the previous year. The remaining 2 persons are reported to be absconding. The number of finger impression slips received for record during the year was 399, which together with 2,392 slips already existing, made a total of 2,791, all of which were properly indexed. 71 slips were received for search during the year, as against 50 in the previous year. Of these, 15 were successfully traced, as against 5 in 1086.

False cases.

Recovery of property.

Prevention.

Finger-print bureau.

Periodical meetings.

100. For the exchange of intelligence, periodical meetings of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Station House Officers and of Constables on beat duty were effected.

Expenditure.

101. The total expenditure of the Police department was Rs. 90,968, as against Rs. 86,557 in the previous year. The average cost of a Policeman during the year was Rs. 162·73, as against Rs. 159·70 in 1086 and the net cost per head of population was 1 anna 7 pies, as against 1 anna 6·7 pies in the previous year.

General.

102. The relations between the State Police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be satisfactory. There was steady improvement in the work of the Police during the year as disclosed by the statistics of investigation, detection of crimes and recovery of property.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of Courts.

103. The Courts that exercised original jurisdiction in the year under report were one third class Magistrate's Court, 7 second class Magistrates' Courts, one first class Magistrate's Court and two Sessions Courts, as against 2, 7, 1 and 2 respectively in the previous year. The Courts that exercised appellate and revisional powers were the District Magistrate's Court, the two Sessions Courts and the Chief Court.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS. File and disposal.

104. Including arrears, the Magistrates had for disposal 3,499 cases in the year, of which 3,435 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 64 cases at the end of the year, as against 3,849, 3,784, and 65 respectively in the previous year. The total number of persons brought to trial before the Magistrates (including 234 persons awaiting trial at the commencement of the year and excluding those died, escaped or transferred) was 5,985, as against 6,664 in the previous year. Of these, 2,036 persons were convicted, 3,667 were discharged or acquitted, 86 committed or referred to higher Courts and the remaining 196 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction fell from 40·34 in the previous year to 35·17 in the year under report. In 38 cases, complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 96 persons under section 226 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of the 2,435 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 2,330, or 67·83 per cent

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Offences dealt with.

related to offences under the Penal Code, and 1,105, or 32·17 per cent. to offences under local and special laws, as against 61·54 per cent. and 38·46 per cent. respectively in the previous year. Of the 2,036 persons convicted, 469 were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment, 39 to simple imprisonment, 19 to fine with imprisonment, 1,395 to fine only and 114 to whipping, as against 468, 56, 30, 1,963 and 77 respectively, in the previous year. Of the 114 persons sentenced to whipping, 46 were juveniles, as against 22 in 1086. The total fines imposed by the Magistrates during the year amounted to Rs. 16,627, as against Rs. 21,210 in the previous year. This together with Rs. 903 outstanding realisation at the beginning of the year made a total of Rs. 17,530 for collection, as against Rs. 22,039 in 1086. Of this, Rs. 15,722 was realised during the year, a sum of Rs. 808 was written off and Rs. 159 cancelled on appeal. 26·4 per cent. of the appealable decisions of the second and third class Magistrates were appealed against, as against 23·3 per cent. in 1086. Of these, the appeals in 43·01 per cent. were confirmed, as against 46·37 per cent. in 1086. 97·7 per cent. of the appealable orders of the District Magistrate were appealed against, as against 91·5 per cent. in 1086. The percentage of confirmation of decisions of the District Magistrate appealed against was 47·7, as against 53·5 in the previous year. The average duration of cases disposed of by the first, second and third class Magistrates was 66·2, 9·4 and 6·8 days respectively, as against 73·5, 8·27 and 5·4 days respectively in the previous year. 7,325, or 130 witnesses less than in 1086 were examined by the Magistrates during the year. No witness was detained for more than 3 days in any of the Courts. Inclusive of 11 cases pending at the close of 1086, there were 145 cases affecting 276 persons for disposal under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as against 156 and 215 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 21 related to proceedings against witnesses, 23 to furnishing security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, 39 to nuisance, 7 to temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger, 10 to possession of disputed immovable property, 38 to frivolous or vexatious accusations, 4 to maintenance and 3 to forfeiture of bail or recognisance. 52 persons were concerned in the 23 cases relating to furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, of whom 33 were discharged, 15 were convicted and 4 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Nature of sentences.

Fines.

Quality of work.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

Prevention.

SESSIONS COURTS.

105. In the Sessions Courts there were 42 cases, or 17 more than in 1086, for trial during the year, all of which were disposed of. The average duration of trials in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court fell from 38 days in the previous year to 36·6 and in the Trichur Sessions Court from 6·4 to 5·8 days in the year. The Sessions Courts examined 444 witnesses, or 206 more than in the previous year, of whom 33 were detained beyond 3 days, as against 14 in 1086.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

APPELLATE WORK.

106. The District Magistrate had for disposal 328 appeals, of which 316 were disposed of, as against 323 and 313 respectively in the previous year. The number of appellants concerned in 328 appeals was 523, or 64 less than in 1086. The cases of 512 persons were disposed of, rejecting appeals in the case of 98 persons, confirming sentence or order in the case of 229, modifying sentence or order in the case of 69, and reversing it in the case of 111 persons. Further enquiry was ordered in the case of the remaining 5 persons. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 23·9, as against 23·7 days in the preceding year. 26 appeals involving 44 persons were received by the Sessions Judges in the year, as against 27 involving 56 persons in 1086, and all of them were disposed of. The sentence or order was confirmed in the case of 21 persons, rejected in the case of 9, modified in the case of one, reversed in the case of 12 and the proceedings were quashed in the case of one person. The average duration of appeals disposed of in the year was 32·23 days in the Anjikaimal and 20 days in the Trichur Sessions Courts, as

District Magistrate's Court.

Sessions Courts.

against 22·35 and 14 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the former Court is attributed to the general increase in the file, and in the latter Court, to the adjournments granted at the request of the appellants in two appeals. The Chief Court had 23 appeals for disposal, and all of them were disposed of, as against 12 in the previous year. 45 persons were concerned in the 23 appeals disposed of, of which the sentences passed on 24 were confirmed, those on 4 modified, those on 13 reversed, and in the case of the remaining four persons new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The average duration of appeals was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 28 days.

The Chief Court.

Inspection.

107. The District Magistrate inspected all the subordinate Courts during the year. One of the Judges of the Chief Court inspected the two Sessions Courts and the District Magistrate's Court.

Expenditure.

108. The expenditure under Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 42,306, or Rs. 1,554 more than in the previous year.

JAILS.

Number of prisons.

109. The number of prisons in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, seven—the Central Jail at Ernakulam and the six sub-jails.

THE CENTRAL JAIL. Population.

110. At the beginning of the year, the population in the Central Jail consisted of 164 convicts, 6 under-trials and 7 civil prisoners. The number of convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners admitted during the year was 474, 170 and 58 respectively. Of these, 495 convicts, 171 under-trials and 52 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, thus leaving 143 convicts, 5 under-trials and 13 civil prisoners at the end of the year. 638 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, as against 589 in the preceding year, the average daily number being 128·56, as against 114·49 in 1086. Of the total number of convicts, 7 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 3 rigorous imprisonment for more than 7 years, 64 rigorous imprisonment for more than one year, 42 rigorous imprisonment for more than 6 months, 515 rigorous imprisonment for 6 months and less, and 7 were undergoing simple imprisonment. There were 111 re-convicted prisoners who were classed as habituals, as against 72 in the previous year. The convicts were as usual supplied with clothing manufactured in the Central Jail, but the convict warders were supplied with uniforms obtained from outside. The system of dieting remained the same as in the previous year.

Clothing and feeding.

Health of prisoners.

111. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 879, as against 652 in 1086. Of these, 44 were in-patients and 835 out-patients, as against 41 and 611 respectively in 1086. There was no death in the year, while there were three in 1086. All admissions except those bearing clear marks of small-pox or of recent vaccination were vaccinated in the year. The number of prisoners vaccinated in the year was 502, as against 330 in 1086, and of these, 401 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and discharge was 100·15 lbs. and 107·54 lbs., as against 102·62 lbs. and 108·15 lbs. respectively in 1086.

Jail industry.

112. The daily average number of convicts detailed for work during the year was 119·51, as against 108·31 in 1086. The chief industries carried on in the Jail during the year were manufacture of coir fibre, weaving and extraction of gingelly oil. A few minor industries, such as, bamboo and rattan works, carpentry, blacksmith's work, etc., were also carried on on a small scale. The sale proceeds of Jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 6,276, as against Rs. 4,571 in 1086. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 3,890, as against Rs. 3,135 in 1086. The net profit was thus Rs. 2,386, as against

Rs. 1,436 in the previous year. The question of improving the existing industries and of introducing new ones will be taken up after the Jail is transferred to Trichur where the construction of the jail buildings is now in progress.

Release of prisoners.

113. His Highness the Raja was pleased to order on the auspicious occasion of the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi, the release of one female and 17 male convicts and to grant remission of sentences to 101 convicts, the period of remission ranging from 20 months to 15 days. By virtue of this remission, seven more convicts were released on the auspicious day.

Expenditure.

114. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail was Rs. 19,760, or Rs. 2,250 more than in 1086. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 139, as against Rs. 146 in the previous year, and the net expenditure was Rs. 90, as against Rs. 107 in 1086.

SUB-JAILS.

115. As in previous years, the Sub-Jails were under the immediate charge of the Sub-Magistrates of the several stations, subject to the control of the District Magistrate who is *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Prisons. At the beginning of the year, there were 10 prisoners in all the Sub-Jails together. There were 764 admissions and 750 discharges, thus leaving 24 at the end of the year. The total cost on account of the Sub-Jails was Rs. 2,193, as against Rs. 1,688 in the previous year. The increase was due partly to the large number of admissions and partly to the fact that the cost of dieting prisoners varied at the several stations owing to differences in the cost of the various articles of diet prescribed.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Tribunals.

116. The number of Courts that exercised original civil jurisdiction was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, six Munsiffs' Courts and two District Courts. Appellate jurisdiction continued to be exercised by the two District Courts and the Chief Court.

Litigation

117. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed in the year was 11,083 and 930, as against 9,007 and 922 respectively in the previous year. The total number of suits and appeals disposed of during the year was 10,957 and 858 respectively, as against 9,030 and 956 respectively in 1086.

ORIGINAL LITIGATION.

Munsiffs' Courts.

District Courts.

Contested suits.

Quality of work.

118. The Munsiffs had 501 cases at the beginning of the year, received 10,764 and disposed of 10,658, leaving 607 cases for disposal at the end of the year. Out of the 607 cases pending at the end of the year, two were more than one year old, 52, over 6 months and the remaining 553 less than 6 months, as against 1, 62 and 438 respectively in the previous year. The District Judges began the year with 166 original cases, received 319, disposed of 299 and ended with a balance of 186 cases, as against 208, 284, 326 and 166 respectively in the previous year. Of the 186 cases pending, 6 were over 2 years old, 12 over one year, 63 over 6 months and the remaining 105 cases below that period, as against 2, 19, 54 and 91 respectively in the previous year. The Munsiffs and the District Judges disposed of 2,799 and 213 contested suits, as against 2,522 and 240 respectively in 1086. The average duration of contested ordinary suits and of small cause suits in the Munsiffs' Courts fell from 118 and 46 days in 1086 to 101 and 38 days respectively in 1087. The average duration of contested cases in the District Court of Anjikaimal was 10 months and 23 days, as against 9 months and 12 days in 1086, and in the Trichur District Court it was 9 months and 29 days, as against 11 months and 13 days in 1086. The percentage of appealable decisions of the Munsiffs appealed against and the percentage of such decisions affirmed on appeal were 13·8 and 55·3, as against 15·5 and 62·19 respectively in the previous year. The decisions of the District Judges were appealed against in 49·2 per cent., of which 44·8 per cent. were confirmed on appeal, as against

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Execution.

61·7 per cent. in 1086. Including arrears, the Munsiffs and the District Judges had 11,178 and 700 applications for execution of decrees, as against 10,002 and 738 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 10,612 and 616 were disposed of, as against 9,483 and 680 respectively in 1086.

APPELLATE LITIGATION. District Courts.

119. The District Judges had 164 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 640 and disposed of 544, leaving an arrear of 260, as against 174, 599, 609 and 164 respectively in the previous year. Of the 260 appeals pending at the end of the year, 51 were over six months old and 209 below six months, as against 16 and 148 respectively in 1086. The average duration of appeals in the Anjikaimal District Court rose from 3 months and 11 days to 4 months and 21 days, and in the Trichur District Court, from 4 months and 12 days to 6 months and 6 days.

The Chief Court.

The Chief Court began the year with 213 appeals (110 A. S. and 103 S. A.), received 290 (147 A. S. and 143 S. A.) and disposed of 314 (154 A. S. and 160 S. A.), leaving a balance of 189 (103 A. S. and 86 S. A.) at the close of the year, as against 237, 323, 347 and 213 respectively in the previous year. The average duration of contested regular and second appeals disposed of by the Chief Court was 9 months and 11 days and 7 months and 26 days, as against 10 months and 22 days and 6 months and 25 days respectively in 1086.

Miscellaneous appeals.

120. The District Courts received 36 miscellaneous appeals in all, of which 35 were disposed of, leaving a balance of one appeal pending at the close of the year, as against 62, 57 and 5 respectively in the previous year. The pendency is in the Anjikaimal District Court. The Chief Court had in all 53 appeals for disposal, of which 42 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 11 at the end of the year, as against 48, 31 and 17 respectively in 1086. Including arrears, *viz.*, 42, the District Judges had for disposal 69 references under the Land Acquisition Regulation, of which 67 were disposed of. The Chief Court had 140 revision petitions in all for disposal, of which 108 were disposed of in the year, leaving a balance of 32 at the close of the year, as against 160, 137 and 23 respectively in 1086.

Revision petitions.

Inspection.

121. The Chief Judge inspected the two District Courts, and the two District Judges inspected the Munsiffs' Courts under their jurisdiction during the year.

Enrolment of Vakils

122. Nine Graduates in Law and one Barrister-at-Law were enrolled as Vakils of the Chief Court, and five persons were granted Munsiffs' Court Pleadership certificate.

Financial.

123. The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial Department were Rs. 2,43,794, as against Rs. 2,28,280 in 1086. Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,05,138, as against Rs. 1,06,000 in the previous year.

General.

124. The increase in the file of original and appeal suits shows that litigation is still on the increase. The disposal during the year however, kept pace with the file. Except in the Munsiffs' Courts, there was increase in the average duration of cases. The question of providing measures to relieve the congestion of work in the District Courts is now engaging the attention of the Darbar.

REGISTRATION.

Registry offices.

125. The number of Registry offices was 17 as in the previous year.

Number of instruments. Wills.

126. The number of documents registered during the year was 47,852, or 1,913 more than in the preceding year. Of these, 30,069 were compulsory and 17,783 optional, as against 28,360 and 17,579 respectively in 1086. The number of wills registered was 142, or 26 more than in the previous year, of which 5 were

executed by Brahmans, 65 by Sudras, 19 by other Hindus, 41 by Christians and 12 by Mahomedans. One sealed cover containing a will was deposited during the year, as against none in 1086. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 409, as against Rs. 426 in 1086.

127. Of the total number of 47,852 documents registered, 47,668, or the same percentage as in the previous year, *viz.*, 99·6 per cent were registered on the day of presentation. Of the remaining, 176 were registered within one week and 8 after one week. The number of documents that were refused registration was 141, as against 165 in the previous year. 6 documents remained unregistered at the end of the year. Including the 4 registration appeals pending at the end of the previous year, the Superintendent had in all 38 appeals for disposal. Of these, 37 were disposed of, leaving a balance of one at the end of the year. Registration was ordered in 30 appeals, and the remaining 7 were dismissed, the percentage of confirmation being 18·9, as against 21·29 in 1086. Business in Registry offices.

128. There was no prosecution for breach of the Registration Regulation in the year. Prosecution.

129. The Superintendent inspected all the Registry offices during the year. Inspection.

130. The receipts and expenditure of the department (excluding Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 82,017 and Rs. 33,318 respectively, as against Rs. 76,949 and Rs. 33,356 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 41·1 and the average registration fee per document was Rs. 1-9-0, as against 43·9 and Rs. 1-8-3 respectively in the previous year. Financial.

131. Two new Companies were registered during the year in Trichur, *viz.*, The Gokulavilasom Co., Ltd., and The Vaniampara Rubber Co., Ltd. A sum of Rs. 290 was realised as fees for registering these Companies and recording resolutions and intimation. The nominal capital of these Companies was Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 respectively and the paid up capital, Rs. 282 and Rs. 16,060. Of the three old Companies, the Vanivilasom Co., Ltd., made no progress in the year, while the paid up capital of The Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., and The Mangalodayam Co., Ltd. showed material increase. The paid up capital of the above Companies was Rs. 10,210, Rs. 95,470 and Rs. 12,227 respectively, as against Rs. 10,120, Rs. 71,278 and Rs. 9,760 in the previous year. Joint-stock companies.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

132. Compulsory registration of births and deaths under Regulation II of 1081 continued to be in force in 11 towns of the State as in 1086. The Parvathyakarans of villages continued to be ex-officio Registrars of Births and Deaths except in the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur, where there were special Registrars working under the Town Councils for registering births and deaths. In villages where the Regulation has not been introduced, the work was attended to by the Parvathyakarans of the respective villages. The total number of births registered was 16,331 (8,391 males and 7,940 females), as against 16,602 in 1086. The number of deaths registered was 13,799 (7,286 males and 6,513 females), as against 11,876 in the previous year. The percentage of births and deaths during the year to population (according to the Census of 1911) was 1·78 and 1·50, as against 1·80 and 1·18 respectively in 1086. There were 41 prosecutions in the year, as against 50 in the previous year. Registration.

133. The public health continued to be fairly satisfactory. There were no outbreaks of cholera or small-pox in an epidemic form. The total number of deaths from small-pox and cholera was 248, as against 286 in the previous year. Public health.

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Death from injuries.

134. Deaths from injuries numbered 312, as against 225 in 1086. Of these, 43 were suicides, 60 deaths due to snake bites and 209 to injuries and accidents, as against 25, 42 and 158 respectively in 1086.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Institutions.

135. The number of Medical institutions in the State during the year was 24, *viz.*, 10 Hospitals, 12 Dispensaries and 2 Asylums.

Accommodation.

136. The total number of beds available was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 291 (134 for males and 157 for females).

Relief.

137. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,68,423, as against 2,65,973 in 1086. Of these, 5,540 were in-patients and 2,62,883 out-patients, as against 5,324 and 2,60,649 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of in-patients treated fell from 4·47 in 1086 to 4·22 in 1087. As in the previous year, the three institutions at Mattancheri, Ernakulam and Trichur continued to work during the year with female medical aid. The female medical subordinates treated in all 32,987 women and 20,808 children during the year, as against 34,717 and 19,514 respectively in 1086. The daily average attendance was 321·80, as against 325·87 in 1086 and 351·17 in 1085.

Work amongst women and children.

Cholera and Small-pox.

138. Under cholera and small-pox, no death was reported from the several institutions during the year, as against 7 and 6 respectively in 1086.

Diseases treated.

139 The chief diseases treated during the year, in the order of their frequency, are diseases of the digestive system (40,432), skin disease (23,255), worms (21,884), diseases of the respiratory system (19,591), malaria (17,881) small-pox (12) and cholera (14). The largest number of admissions was under diseases of the digestive system, due, as in previous years, to the high price of food-stuffs and the consequent consumption of inferior indigestible food. There was a further fall in the number of malarial cases in Chittur (which contributed the largest number of malarial cases), the number of cases being only 458, the lowest for the last 7 years.

Post-mortem examination.

140. 92 post-mortem examinations were held for medico-legal (the largest number on record) and 11 for pathological purposes, as against 47 and 12 respectively in 1086.

Lunatic Asylum

141. At the beginning of the year, there were 14 lunatics in the asylum. There were 13 admissions in the course of the year. Of these 27 inmates, 13 were discharged and 14 remained at the close of the year, one being a criminal lunatic. Owing to want of sufficient accommodation, the construction of a more commodious building to house 20 inmates has been sanctioned, and the requisite site for the building has been acquired. The cost of maintenance of the asylum amounted to Rs. 1,422, as against Rs. 1,518 in 1086.

Leper Asylum

142. There were 39 inmates (33 males and 6 females) in the Leper Asylum during the year, as against 31 in 1086. There were 61 new admissions. The total number of inmates thus rose to 100, as against 88 in the previous year. Of the 100 patients treated, 43 were discharged as relieved, 13 absconded, 13 died and 31 remained at the close of the year. The number of patients brought to the asylum under Magistrates' warrants was only one, as against 3 and 24 in the two preceding years respectively. The attention of the District Magistrate and the Police is again being drawn to their lack of interest in this matter. The cost of maintenance of the asylum amounted to Rs. 4,261, as against Rs. 3,551 in the previous year.

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143. There was accommodation for 18 animals in the Trichur Veterinary Hospital, as against 13 in the previous year. The institution at Ernakulam is only a Dispensary. The number of animals treated was 2,702 (2,432 out-patients and 270 in-patients), as against 2,658 (2,345 out-patients and 313 in-patients) in 1086. Of the in-patients treated, 91 were horses, 130 cattle, 24 dogs, 17 goats, 5 fowls and 3 elephants. Of the out-patients, 1,320 were cattle, 366 horses, 297 dogs, 300 goats, 58 elephants, 58 fowls, 10 pigs, 10 cats, 4 deer, 3 monkeys, 3 birds, 2 squirrels and 1 rabbit. Of the 330 operations performed, 81 were amongst in-patients and 249 amongst out-patients. The operations included 41 castrations. There was no out-break of Rinderpest as in the previous year. Inoculation against Anthrax was carried out only in the Cochin-Kanayanur taluk, 180 bovines having been inoculated. The method of inoculation followed was the "Serum alone" method, the serum having been obtained from Muktesar at a cost of Rs. 188. The total cost of maintaining the two institutions at Trichur and Ernakulam amounted to Rs. 6,585, as against Rs. 3,225 in 1086. Veterinary Hospital.

144. The total expenditure, on account of medical relief during the year including the two Asylums and the Veterinary Hospital and Dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,04,369, as against Rs. 89,112 in 1086. Expenditure.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

145. The department continued to work under the immediate control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. The Medical Subordinate at Cranganur was made ex-officio Sanitary officer of that station and a 3rd grade Sanitary Inspector was appointed to work under him. In all other respects, the staff continued to be the same as in 1086 with an increase in the number of scavengers by 14, due to the introduction of compulsory scavenging in some stations. Organisation and staff.

146. The number of Boards at the beginning of the year was 7 including the one newly constituted at Cranganur—Kunnamkulam, Irinjalakuda, Nenmara, Chittur-Tathamangalam, Nelliampathies, Tripunithura and Cranganur and the number of meetings held by the Boards 42. Constitution of Boards and meetings.

147. Compulsory scavenging introduced in some of the towns during the year 1086 was kept up and showed good progress. 1,239 houses were served, as against 1,012 in 1086, and the collections amounted to Rs. 2,897, as against Rs. 923 in the previous year. Departmental lighting introduced in the previous year worked satisfactorily. Operations of the department.

148. 10 public tanks and 19 public wells were cleaned during the year. Further investigations for the supply of water in the Viyyur Park and certain parts of the Trichur town were continued by the Special Water Works Engineer, whose report on the subject is being considered by the Darbar. Water supply.

149. There were 8 markets and 5 cart-stands controlled by the department, and the fee collections including those of Cranganur amounted to Rs. 7,411, as against Rs. 6,676 in 1086. The provisions of the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation I of 1085 relating to markets, were introduced into the towns of Nenmara, Chittur, Cranganur and certain important villages. The expenditure for the improvement of rural markets and cart-stands (including Cranganur) was Rs. 3,192, as against Rs. 3,654 in the previous year. Markets.

150. The total number of deaths from cholera during the year was 58, as against 37 in the previous year. During the year the number of deaths recorded under small-pox was much less than that in 1085 and in 1086, the total number being 190, as against 249 in 1086 and 668 in 1085. In the beginning of the year, cholera Epidemics and preventive measures.

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broke out in an epidemic form at Trichur and Kunnamkulam, but special measures were promptly adopted and the spread of the epidemics was effectively arrested.

Plague.

151. During the year, there was one suspected case of plague in Chittur imported from Coimbatore which proved fatal. 21 vessels were inspected at the Malipuram port and 9,824 passengers were under pass-port observation, as against 29 vessels and 11,494 passengers respectively in the previous year. There were 63 prosecutions under the pass-port rules with 26 convictions. Rat destruction was carried out in Mattancheri as in previous years.

Snake-bite.

152. Eight cases of snake-bite were treated with Sir Lauder Brunton's method with 4 cures and 4 deaths.

Expenditure.

153. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,857, excluding the payment of contribution to the extent of Rs. 18,000 to the Town Councils.

Town Councils.

154. The three Town Councils at Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur, which attended to the sanitation and conservancy of these towns continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Working of rules.

155. The rules framed under sections 7 and 140 of the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation 1 of 1085 were strictly enforced. All porambokes within the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur were transferred during the year to the respective Town Councils for management. The Government contribution to the Town Councils amounted to Rs. 18,000. The total receipts and expenditure of the Town Councils during the year were Rs. 69,044 and Rs. 49,162 respectively. There was therefore a balance of Rs. 19,882 to the credit of the fund at the close of the year.

Financial.

General.

156. The following important works undertaken by the Darbar for the improvement of the town of Ernakulam made substantial progress:—(1) clearance of the Ernakulam Foreshore, (2) construction of a foreshore wall, (3) deepening and widening the Palathode and Padiathode and acquisition of land for clearing the congestion along the canal banks, and (4) a scheme for the supply of good drinking water to the town of Ernakulam.

VACCINATION.

Staff.

157. The number of vaccinators in the permanent establishment continued to be 13 as in the previous year. One temporary vaccinator throughout the year and another for five months were also employed.

Supply of lymph.

158. The lymph was obtained from the Bangalore Vaccine Institute as in the previous year. The average cost per mensem including the supply to the Town Councils amounted to Rs. 183, as against Rs. 133 in the previous year.

Operations.

159. The number of vaccinations performed during the year, including the operations under the Town Councils, was 46,593 (26,604 males and 19,989 females), as against 34,369 (19,445 males and 14,924 females) in the previous year. Of these, 38,080, or 81·73 per cent. were successful, as against 31,092, or 90·47 per cent. in the previous year. The decrease in the percentage of success was due chiefly to the large number of unsuccessful cases resulting from the bad quality of the lymph supplied for two months during the hot weather. Of the 46,593 vaccinations, 41,691 were primary, 109 secondary and 4,793 re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 87·09, 68·50 and 65·93, as against 92·87, 80·95 and 64·62 respectively in 1086. Of the 41,691 subjects who underwent primary vaccination, 3,378 were less than one year old, 20,863 above one year and under six years and 17,450 were above six years, as against 2,529, 14,926 and 13,920 respectively in 1086.

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Expenditure.

160. The expenditure of the department in 1087 including that of Cranganur amounted to Rs. 4,732, as against Rs. 3,963 in the previous year and the average cost of each successful case was 2 annas 7 pies as in 1086.

VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWOMS.

161. The department had charge of the administration of the following classes of institutions :—

Number of institutions.

(1) Group Devaswoms 139, (2) Cranganur Devaswoms, 14, (3) Charitable institutions and the management of Pandaravaka Vazhivadus, etc., and of endowments, (4) Elangunnapuzha and Pazhuvam Devaswoms, the management of which had already vested in the Sirkar under the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation and (5) The Cochin Tirumala Devaswom, the management of which was assumed by the Darbar in the course of the year under the provisions of the same Regulation.

(1) Group Devaswoms.

Demand, collection and balance of rent on lands.

162. The year opened with a balance of 1,977 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,487. The fresh arrears brought to account in the course of the year and the current demand for the year together amounted to 2,94,961 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,34,614. The total demand for collection in the year therefore amounted to 2,96,938 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,36,101, of which 2,93,861 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,32,381 were collected and 451 parahs of paddy and Rs. 862 written off, leaving a closing balance of 2,626 parahs of paddy and Rs. 2,858 under arrears and current. The percentages of collection of paddy and money demands were 99·12 and 98·05 respectively. There were only a few instances in which coercive measures had to be resorted to, there being during the year 18 cases of *Nadupattom*, 22 of *Sthirapattom* and 90 of attachment of moveables. The documents which had become ripe for renewal were also duly attended to, the number renewed in the year being 567.

Total receipts.

163. The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 3,76,593, as against Rs. 3,83,314 in 1086. The decrease noticed was under arrears and renewal fees, which were mostly collected in 1086.

Expenditure.

164. The total expenditure of the group Devaswoms came to Rs. 3,28,395, as against Rs. 3,46,722 in 1086. The decrease was due to the disbanding of the settlement staff at the close of 1086.

Financial condition.

165. The surplus to the credit of the Devaswoms after meeting the expenditure from the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 48,198. The receipts and disbursements under debt heads were Rs. 7,020 and Rs. 9,526 respectively, which resulted in a deficit of Rs. 2,506. The actual net surplus after meeting the deficit under debt head transactions was thus reduced to Rs. 45,692. The closing balance of 1086 according to the previous year's report was Rs. 1,05,867, which by subsequent adjustment of accounts was raised to Rs. 1,05,971. Thus the group Devaswoms had a total surplus of Rs. 1,51,663 at the close of the year.

Balance to the credit of the individual Devaswoms.

166. The balance outstanding to the credit of the Devaswoms at the close of 1086 according to the previous year's report was Rs. 9,70,064, which by further adjustment was raised to Rs. 9,70,094. This together with the balance of Rs. 3,829 of the Incorporated Devaswoms now brought to account amounted to Rs. 9,73,923. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,400 of the Azhakiyakavu Devaswom had to be written off in the course of the year as being irrecoverable. The total balance therefore to the credit of individual Devaswoms was Rs. 9,72,523 at the close of 1087.

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(2) Cranganur Devaswoms.

Cranganur Devaswoms.

167. The receipts and expenditure of the Cranganur Devaswoms for the year were Rs. 23,325 and Rs. 27,928, respectively. A sum of Rs. 8,000 was lent to the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom as referred to in the previous year's report, and this accounts for the apparent increase in the disbursements of the year. The Devaswoms had a surplus of Rs. 9,748 (including previous year's balance) at the close of the year, even after disbursement of the loan. The surplus of Rs. 380 under interest on endowments of the previous year has also been now added to the general surplus.

(3) Charitable Institutions, etc.

168. As in the previous year, there were 14 *Oottupuras*. The total expenditure during the year on account of Oottupuras, Chattrams, subscriptions to charitable institutions, etc., amounted to Rs. 45,543, as against Rs. 42,910 in 1086.

Expenditure.

169. The expenditure incurred by the State for Pandaravaka Vazhivadus in Sirkar temples and for contribution to religious institutions came to Rs. 21,428 in the year, as against Rs. 29,136 in 1086.

(4) Pazhuvam and Elangunnapuzha Devaswoms.

170. These are two institutions which are being managed by the Sirkar under the provisions of the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation.

Pazhuvam Devaswom.

171. The receipts of the Pazhuvam Devaswom for the year were Rs. 11,263, as against Rs. 14,753 in the previous year and the disbursements Rs. 16,538, as against Rs. 8,541 in the previous year, which resulted in a deficit of Rs. 5,275. The surplus of the previous year, *viz*, Rs. 9,764 was therefore reduced to Rs. 4,489 at the close of the year under report. The sale proceeds of the occupancy right of certain lands and the collection of excess renewal fees account for the increase noticed in the receipts of 1086. The increase in the expenditure of 1087 was due to the liquidation of debts to the extent of Rs. 6,000 and to the payment of certain law charges. The liabilities of the Devaswom, which amounted to Rs. 29,000, were reduced to Rs. 23,000. The collection and renewal works were also satisfactory. Under the management of the Sirkar, the Devaswom has made substantial improvement both in its finance and the general administration of its affairs.

Elangunnapuzha Devaswom.

172. The receipts and expenditure of the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom for the year were Rs. 24,802 and Rs. 30,281, as against Rs. 26,007 and Rs. 24,414 respectively in the previous year. The large increase in disbursements was due to the payment of a decree debt amounting to a little over Rs. 16,000, for which a loan of Rs. 11,000 was raised as stated in the previous year's report. The increase in receipts was due to the loan raised. Thus the year's transactions resulted in a deficit of Rs. 5,479, which reduced the previous year's surplus, *viz.*, Rs. 5,482 to Rs. 3 at the close of the year. The Devaswom has liabilities still to the extent of Rs. 11,000. Provision has however been made in the budget of 1088 for repaying a sum of Rs. 3,500 of the liabilities. It will take some years before the liabilities of this Devaswom are completely discharged and its financial condition is improved.

Tirumala Devaswom.

(5) Tirumala Devaswom.

173. The formal enquiry into the affairs of the Tirumala Devaswom was completed during the year, and the Superintendent's reports disclosed several acts of negligence and mismanagement on the part of the Devaswom

Adhikaries. Various complaints were also received and the Darbar were compelled to resort to the provisions of the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation, under which the management of the Devaswom was assumed by the Sirkar with effect from the beginning of the last quarter of the year. For the efficient management of the Devaswom affairs, a Manager was appointed by the Darbar and the Devaswom staff slightly strengthened. A preliminary inspection of the Devaswom accounts brought to light that many of the *muthalkadams* due to the Devaswom had become time-barred, and that no proper records and arrangements existed regarding the dues to be collected on the Devaswom lands. Hence the entertainment of a temporary staff of auditors and survey and settlement officers has since been sanctioned for a thorough overhauling of the Devaswom accounts and for the demarcation and settlement of the Devaswom lands. An accurate estimate of the financial condition of the Devaswom can be made only after ascertaining the results of the audit and settlement now ordered. Correct particulars showing the financial position of the Devaswom will be shown in the next Administration Report.

The Tirumala Devaswom High school.

174. The Tirumala Devaswom High school conducted by the Devaswom was also under the management of the Devaswom department for the last three months of the year. The Darbar have since ordered the transfer of its management to the State Educational department, and arrangements have also been made to reorganise this institution and to conduct it on efficient and satisfactory lines.

General.

175. The department has worked under the reorganised scheme now for three years and the new settlement was given effect to from the beginning of the year. The expenditure has been brought under sufficient control by fixing *pathirus* where there were none, or revising them where they were found to be necessary. All surplus funds have been invested or otherwise secured. A local audit of the Devaswom offices and an annual Jamabandy of Devaswom accounts were also conducted. The department has thus been placed on a sound and satisfactory footing. The results achieved so far have fully justified the steps taken by the Darbar for the protection and conservation of all trust funds by separating them altogether from the State funds and administering them by a separate agency.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

Organisation.

176. The organisation of the department remained the same as in the previous year with the slight changes mentioned in Chapter IV.

Total expenditure.

177. In addition to State works, the department attended, as usual, to Contribution works also during the year. The expenditure under State Public Works during the year was Rs. 4,86,832, as against the final budget grant of Rs. 4,86,650. The excess of Rs. 182 over the allotment was due to the adjustment of the pay of the Mechanical Assistant, whose services were transferred to the department during the year. The value of Contribution works executed by the department during the year amounted to Rs. 60,015,—Rs. 28,810 for Cranganur, Rs. 29,830 for Devaswoms and Rs. 1,375 for other departments. Thus the total amount of expenditure, which the department had to control during the year, was Rs. 5,46,847, as against Rs. 5,34,552 in 1086. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 71,222, being 13·02 per cent on the total expenditure, as against Rs. 65,152, or 12·18 per cent in 1086.

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Communications.

178. The total expenditure on 'Communications-Original' was Rs. 23,558, as against Rs. 32,039, in 1086, while that under 'Maintenance and Repairs' was Rs. 1,19,877, as against Rs. 1,32,356 in the previous year. 517 miles of road were under maintenance during the year, as against 496 in 1086. With a view to improve the condition of the roads, an extra allotment of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned in the budget for the year and the same distributed for the improvement of the most important roads. Three new roads were opened and two abandoned roads brought under maintenance during the year. The condition of the roads on the whole showed improvement. All the navigable canals in the State were maintained satisfactorily.

Irrigation.

179. All the Irrigation systems in the Chittur taluk were satisfactorily maintained during the year. The question of the internal management and development of some of the systems is still under correspondence with the Madras Government. The question of distribution of water to the lands in the Palghat taluk from the Thembaramadakku and Kunnamkattupathy Systems is still engaging the attention of the Darbar. The maintenance of the Chiras in the other taluks was duly attended to during the year. The estimate for constructing permanent protective works proposed to be executed to the Karuvannur river bund is being revised in the light of the views expressed by the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle of the Madras Public Works Department. With a view to ensure the timely and regular maintenance of minor chiras and to avoid frequent complaints on this score, orders were issued transferring to the control of the Revenue department all the minor irrigation works, *viz.*, chiras, tanks, etc., useful for the irrigation or the drainage of areas of 200 acres and less, and which do not require any high professional skill in their construction, as the local officers of that department are better acquainted with the localities and the actual requirements in each case. The question of affording facilities for the irrigation of the Kole lands is still under the consideration of the Darbar. The diversion of the water of the Chalakudi river to irrigate the Kole lands during the hot months of the year, when pre-monsoonic showers fail, was under correspondence with the Travancore Darbar when the year closed. The total expenditure under Irrigation during the year was Rs. 45,102, as against Rs. 43,488 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

Petty construction and repairs.

180. The total expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 40,558, as against Rs. 46,178 in the previous year and a final grant of Rs. 40,108. The system continued to work satisfactorily.

Receipts.

181. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,10,213, as against Rs. 85,882 in 1086.

Inspection.

182. All the Divisional and Sub-Divisional offices were inspected by the Chief Engineer, and the work turned out in the year in all the offices inspected was found to be on the whole fair. All the sub-Divisional offices were duly inspected by the Divisional Officers also.

IX. INSTRUCTION.

183. The more prominent features of the administration of the department during the year are summarised in Chapter IV of the Report.

Number of institutions.

184. The total number of Sirkar schools rose from 102 in 1086 to 107 in 1087, but the total number of aided schools fell from 216 to 164. This large fall in the number of aided schools was due to the rules of the Code as regards the licensing of teachers being strictly enforced in the matter of awarding grants.

The number of unaided schools also fell from 697 to 544 in 1087. This decrease was likewise due to the natural disappearance of a number of inefficient schools as a result of the introduction of the Code, which demanded a higher standard of efficiency, which these schools could not supply, in the matter of accommodation, staff, equipments, etc. The result of the introduction of the new Code must, in the first year, show such a fall; but considerable allowance was made and latitude given to managers of aided schools to enable them to conform to the new rules. Without such a policy, there would have been a further reduction in the number of aided schools. Strictness in admission, insistence upon a minimum of attendance, introduction of a higher scale of fees in A. V. Schools and institution of proper tests in Class IV and Form III also account for the fall in the number and strength of aided and unaided schools. The total number of pupils in Sirkar, aided and unaided schools in 1087, was 17,551, 16,816 and 12,842, as against 17,265, 18,852 and 15,246 respectively in 1086. The total number of pupils under instruction during the year was 47,209, as against 51,363 in 1086. 37·2 per cent of the educational work was done by Sirkar institutions, 35·6 per cent by aided agencies and 27·2 per cent without any help from the Sirkar, as against 33·7, 36·8 and 29·5 per cent respectively in the previous year. Strength.

185. Of the pupils under instruction, 69 per cent were boys and 31 per cent girls, the total number of boys and girls being 32,594 and 14,615 respectively out of the total number of 47,209 pupils. The percentage of boys and girls to the male and female population of school-going age was 53·6 and 24 in the year, as against 59·6 and 24·8 respectively in 1086. Boys and girls.

186. Of the 47,209 pupils under instruction, 25,457, or 53·9 per cent were Hindus, 19,382, or 41·1 per cent Christians, 2,280, or 4·8 per cent Mahomedans, and 90, or ·2 per cent Jews, as against 54·3, 40·4, 5 and ·3 per cent respectively in 1086. Education among different communities.

187. The strength of the College department was 145, as against 182, the average attendance being 94·3, as against 97·1 in 1086. This fall was due to strictness in admission to the Junior Intermediate Class, pupils fully qualified at the School Final Examination alone having been admitted into the class. 65 candidates appeared for the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University, of whom 35 came out successful, 8 being placed in the First Class, as against 55 and 27 respectively in 1086, the number of passes in the First Class being the same, *viz.*, 8. The fee receipts of the College classes amounted to Rs. 12,202 and the expenditure to Rs. 20,863, the net expenditure being Rs. 8,661, or Rs. 50·7 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 42·6 in 1086. The increase in the average cost was due to the supply of furniture, apparatus, etc., at a cost of Rs. 5,000 as recommended by the University Commission of Inspection. The College Hostel was opened during the year with 15 boarders, but the number rose to 36 by the close of the year. The former Sub-Hostel which was converted into a Christian Hostel had, at the beginning of the year, 12 boarders, but before the close of the year the number on the rolls rose to 22. The health of the boarders in both the institutions was very satisfactory. The finances of the hostel were satisfactory. Collegiate education. College Hostel.

188. Upper Secondary education was imparted in 14 schools as in 1086, of which 8 were Sirkar (including the High School Department of the College), 5 aided and one unaided. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary education was 1,201 (1,144 boys and 57 girls), as against 1,246 in the previous year. Upper Secondary education.

Sirkar High schools.

189. The total strength of the High School department of the 8 Sirkar High Schools was 839, as against 873 in 1086. As in the previous year no candidate appeared for the Matriculation Examination since all the pupils appeared for the School Leaving Certificate Examination. The fee receipts of the Sirkar High Schools including the High School department of the College amounted to Rs. 28,020 and the expenditure to Rs. 37,509, the net expenditure being Rs. 9,489, as against Rs. 9,444 in 1086. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 11·3, as against Rs. 10·8 in the previous year.

Kunnamkulam Hostel.

190. The management of the Hostel attached to the Kunnamkulam District High School continued to be satisfactory. The number of boarders increased from 67 to 75 in the year under report, the average strength being 71, as against 60 in 1086. The new hostel building, nearing completion, will supply suitable accommodation to the boarders. The financial condition of the hostel was satisfactory, as it worked at a profit of Rs. 193. Physical exercise was duly encouraged, and the health of the boarders was good. A small hostel attached to the Wadakancheri Lower Secondary School opened by the efforts of the Head Master was recognised by the department during the year.

Wadakancheri Hostel.

Aided High schools.

191. The number of aided High Schools was five as in 1086, of which four were for boys and one for girls. The total strength of these aided High Schools was 323, as against 373 in 1086. The grants-in-aid given by the Sirkar to the High School department of these schools amounted to Rs. 2,385, as against Rs. 1,946 in 1086, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 7·4, as against Rs. 5·2, in the previous year. Among the aided High Schools, the St. Albert's High School, Ernakulam, the St. Teresa's Convent School, Ernakulam, and the St. Thomas High School, Trichur, had boarding establishments attached to them.

Unaided High Schools.

192. High School or Upper Secondary education was given only in one private school unaided by the Sirkar, *viz.*, the Tirumala Devaswom High School, Cochin. The management of this school was taken up by the Sirkar during the year, the funds required being provided by the Devaswom.

School Leaving Certificate Examination.

193. The School Leaving Certificate Examination was the second of the kind after its introduction in the State. 234 candidates appeared for the examination, of whom 78, or 33·3 per cent came out successful. The total receipts in the shape of examination fees came to Rs. 2,811 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,360.

Lower Secondary education.

194. Lower Secondary instruction was imparted during the year in 34 schools (including the Lower Secondary departments of the College and of the High Schools), as against 35 in 1086. The decrease was due to the reduction of the Jacobite Syrian Girls' School, Kunnamkulam, from the Lower Secondary to the Primary standard on account of inefficiency. Of the 34 Lower Secondary Schools, 17 were Sirkar, 16 aided and one unaided, as against 17, 17 and one respectively in 1086. The total strength of the Sirkar Lower Secondary Schools was 1,560, as against 1,561 in the previous year. The fee collections of the Lower Secondary department amounted to Rs. 29,383 and the expenditure to Rs. 45,393. The net expenditure was therefore Rs. 16,010, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 10·3, as against Rs. 10·7 in 1086. The total strength of the 16 aided Lower Secondary Schools was 1,102, as against 1,085 in the previous year. The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary department of these schools amounted to Rs. 3,364, as against Rs. 4,352 in 1086. Increase in receipts due to the introduction of an enhanced scale of fees led to a proportionate reduction in the Government contribution to these schools. The boarding establishment attached to the St. Mary's Convent School, Elthuruthy, continued to be maintained during the year. The only unaided Lower Secondary School during the year was the Lower Secondary department attached to the Tirumala Devaswom High School, Cochin. For the public examination of Form III, 491 candidates appeared, of whom, 281 were successful.

Sirkar schools.

Aided schools.

Unaided schools.

Primary education.

195. Including the Primary departments of the Ernakulam College and of the High and Lower Secondary Schools of the State, Primary education was given in 803 schools, as against 1,004 in 1086. Of these, 105 were Sirkar, 154 aided and the remaining 544 unaided schools. The cause of this large decrease in the number and strength of Primary Schools has been already explained in paragraph 184 *supra*. Of the 105 Sirkar schools, 8 were the Primary departments of High Schools (including the College), 8 were the Primary departments of Lower Secondary Schools, one was the Primary department attached to the Sirkar Training School, 75 were purely Primary Schools (47 for boys and 28 for girls) and 13 Night schools. The total strength of the Primary departments of these Sirkar schools was 14,590 (9,226 boys and 5,364 girls), as against 14,302 in 1086. The fees realised from the Primary department amounted to Rs. 18,342 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,09,594, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 6·3, as against Rs. 5·5 in 1086. Of the 75 Sirkar Primary schools, 56 were held in rented buildings. 13 buildings according to the standard plan were put up during the year and 6 more were under construction. Standard pattern furniture were supplied to Primary Schools at a cost of Rs. 3,144, as against Rs. 3,652 in the previous year. In addition to the three Primary Schools newly opened, one Night school also was opened during the year. The number of pupils of backward classes in these schools was 3,256, as against 3,120 in 1086. The number of aided schools was 154, as against 207 in 1086, the strength of the same being 15,072, as against 17,103 in 1086. The grants-in-aid given to these schools were Rs. 26,997, as against Rs. 21,762 in 1086. The liberality of the grants-in-aid rules explains the increase of grant earned by these schools. Nine new schools were brought into the aided list during the year. The number of unaided schools was 544, as against 697 in 1086, the strength of the same being 12,763, as against 15,246 in 1086. 1,159 candidates appeared for the public examination of Class IV, of whom, 764 came out successful.

Sirkar schools.

Aided schools.

Unaided schools.

Public examination.

Night schools.

196. The number of Night Schools that worked during the year was 14, of which, 13 were Sirkar and one aided. The total strength of the Sirkar Night Schools was 616, as against 738 in 1086. The condition of these Night Schools was fully enquired into in the course of the year and full-time Head Masters were appointed to ensure their efficient working.

Female education.

197. The total number of Girls' schools in the State during the year was 54 (34 Sirkar and 20 aided), as against 53 (33 Sirkar and 20 aided) in 1086. Two new schools were opened during the year and one was abolished. The number of girls attending Sirkar and aided schools was 6,125, as against 5,923 in the previous year. The total number of girls attending Sirkar and aided Boys' and Girls' schools was 10,365 (5,740 in Sirkar and 4,625 in aided schools), as against 10,131 in 1086. Of the 34 Sirkar Girls' Schools, one was the Victoria Jubilee Girls' Literary and Industrial School, 5 were Lower Secondary schools and 28 were Primary schools. Out of the 20 aided Girls' schools, one was a High school, one a Lower Secondary school and three Special schools. The policy of eliminating male teachers from Girls' schools was steadily followed. The appointment of music and needle-work teachers has also tended to steadily increase the strength of these schools. The new curriculum, as prescribed in the Code for female education, was strictly followed. Special attention was paid to the teaching of Kindergarten, music and needle-work.

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Girls' High schools.

198. As in the previous year, there were two fully developed High Schools for Girls, *viz.*, the V. J. G. L. and I School, Trichur, and the St. Teresa's Convent School at Ernakulam. In the School Leaving Certificate Examination, 3 girls were declared fit for admission into the College, as against 6 in 1086.

Special schools.

199. The Sirkar continued to maintain two Special Schools, - the Training school and the Government Technical, Commercial and Industrial school, in addition to the Industrial section of the V. J. G. L. and I. school.

Training school.

200. The standard of the Practising Branch of the Training school was raised to Form II. The Slojd section was removed to the Government Technical, Commercial and Industrial school, where better teachers, appliances and accommodation are available. The total strength of the school was 212, as against 230 in 1086. Of these 212 pupils, 88 were undergoing regular training, 16 were undergoing special training in drawing and music, 13 were pupils in the Lower Secondary department of the Model School and 95 were in the Primary department. In addition to these regular students there were 38 students undergoing special courses in different subjects. The result of the training examination was poor, as only 4 out of 60 came out successful. In the final examination for trained teachers, 29 candidates appeared, of whom 16 passed. The examination being the first of its kind under the Code, the results although poor in a manner showed that the tests were strictly enforced under the newly prescribed curricula. The net cost to the Sirkar for maintaining the institution was Rs. 17,812, as against Rs. 9,351 in 1086. The large increase in 1087 was due to the fact that the new scheme was brought into force only during the closing months of 1086. Extra accommodation was provided during the year and the school was supplied with better equipment by way of furniture, apparatus, maps, books, etc.

Technical, commercial and industrial school.

201. Pupils from the Technical school were as an experiment allowed to appear for the Madras Technical examination. In the Industrial section, carving was separated from carpentry and a new teacher was appointed. The hours of practical work were increased and the rules regarding the payment of work fees were modified, so as to reward the work turned out by each boy month by month and to induce a spirit of wholesome emulation among the pupils. The development of Industrial education depends on the supply of qualified teachers, and this long felt want will be largely supplied when the stipendiaries now under training come out duly qualified. The strength of the Commercial and Technical Sections at the end of the year was 53 and the Industrial section 176, the total strength of the whole institution being 229, as against 178 in 1086. In the School Leaving Certificate Examination, two candidates passed in the "A" subjects out of four sent up and in the Madras Technical Examinations, 23 passed (5 with honours) out of 37 sent up. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 16,347, as against Rs. 15,355 in the previous year.

Aided special schools.

202. There were 10 aided special schools, as against 9 in the previous year. The total strength of these institutions was 319, as against 291 in 1086. The total grant given by the Sirkar to these institutions was Rs. 2,220, the grant for the previous year being Rs. 1,917.

Qualifications of teachers.

203. Of the 872 and 761 teachers in Sirkar and aided schools in 1087, 384 and 187 were trained men, as against 325 and 165 respectively in 1086. There was a considerable increase in the number of trained teachers both in the Sirkar and aided schools.

Inspecting staff.

204. Besides the Director, the inspecting staff consisted of the Chief Inspector of Schools and three Deputy Inspectors as in the previous year. The subordinate inspecting staff did good inspection work during the year under the searching scrutiny and effective supervision of the Director.

Grants-in-aid.

205. The new grants-in-aid rules came into operation from the beginning of the year under report. According to the new rules, grants are distributed under the following heads: (a) Salary grants to fully trained teachers, (b) Ordinary grants calculated on the difference between income and expenditure of a school, (c) Special grants for school buildings, standard pattern furniture and educational apparatus, (d) Special grants for indigenous schools, (e) Grants-in-aid to Technical and Industrial schools, and (f) Half-salary grants to teachers undergoing training. The actual amount of grants disbursed was Rs. 36,766, as against Rs. 30,061 in 1086. 114 schools were given increased grants during the year and 9 new schools were newly brought into the aided list. Two schools were given building grants amounting to Rs 1,200, and two were given special grants for furniture and apparatus amounting to Rs. 600 during the year. The grants-in-aid to Public Libraries and Reading Rooms were paid out of "29—Miscellaneous Subscriptions and Donations" during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 5,051 was spent for stipends and scholarships. In addition to the scholarships and work fees allowed for technical and industrial education and the stipends paid to students undergoing training, the scholarships provided in the Code were also awarded during the year. Two special scholarships, one of Rs. 50 per mensem to a student in the Madras Engineering College and the other of £ 175 a year to a student undergoing training in Tannery in England were also awarded. Two special Sanskrit scholarships of Rs. 8 each per mensem to two pupils studying in the Chittur Veda Sastra Patasala and one of Rs. 20 per mensem to a student prosecuting his studies for the Honours course in Sanskrit in the Madras Presidency College were also awarded. The expenditure on account of these three Sanskrit scholarships was met from the interest on the amount invested by His Highness the Raja for the improvement of Sanskrit Education in the State.

Stipends and scholarships.

Co-operation with Travancore.

206. Co-operation on general educational matters continued during the year. A second batch of graduate teachers was sent up for training in the Training College at Trivandrum.

Financial.

207. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 94,855 and Rs. 3,37,383, as against Rs. 70,102 and Rs. 2,78,827 respectively in 1086. The net expenditure to the Sirkar on education during the year was Rs. 2,42,528, or Rs. 33,803 more than in 1086. Of this, 13·9 per cent was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 65·4 per cent. on Sirkar schools and 15·2 per cent. on aided schools, as against 15·8, 65·8 and 14·9 per cent respectively in 1086. Classified according to branches of instruction, 13·9 per cent was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 3·6 per cent on Collegiate education, 12·9 per cent on Secondary education and 48·8 per cent on Primary education, as against 15·8, 3·7, 15·5 and 48·6 per cent respectively in 1086.

Physical education.

208. Athletics continued to receive adequate attention. The Inter-School sports were held in the last week of January 1912, and at the finals, which came off in the first week of February, the Trichur District High School carried away the trophies.

Education of the junior members of H. H's. family.

209. The 10th Thampuran continued to be the Warden of the Common Residential Palace. There were 6 Thampurans residing in the Common Residential Palace during the year under report. Two of them appeared for the

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Intermediate Examination, but both of them failed. The library and the reading room attached to the Palace were made free use of by the wards.

Boys.

210. The 7th Thampuran continued to be the Guardian of the younger members of His Highness' family. The number of wards studying in the Tripunithura school was 14, as against 16 in 1086. Three Thampurans appeared for the Public Examination of Class IV, but only one passed, and out of the three that appeared for the Public Examination of Form III, 2 came out successful. Physical exercise of the wards of the Residential Palace and of the young Thampurans under the Guardian Thampuran at Tripunithura continued to receive special attention. The general health of the young Thampurans at both stations was fairly satisfactory.

Girls.

211. The Palace Girls' School continued to work satisfactorily under the management of the 7th Thampuran. The strength of the school was 48, as against 30 in 1086. The staff of the school was strengthened during the year to meet the increased requirements of the school.

General.

212. The year was one of special activity in the matter of bringing the new Code into operation, and the results achieved have, on the whole, been satisfactory. The more important features of the administration of the department during the year under report have been enumerated in Chapter IV. The decrease in the number and strength of a set of Vernacular schools, being the natural result of the strenuous efforts made by the department to bring up similar institutions to a more efficient standard of usefulness, has to be considered as a wholesome feature, since it must, in course of time, lead to the birth of healthier institutions in their places in conformity with the essential conditions of the Code and satisfying the growing demands of the people. The results of the Intermediate Examination were eminently satisfactory, the percentage of passes being a little over 50, with 8 pupils in the 1st class and those of the School Final Examination showed some improvement, as compared with the number of passes in the previous year. In the matter of Technical and Industrial education, there was a distinct advance during the year as regards the strength of the several sections of the school and the selection of the subjects taught. The education of the backward classes received special attention, full-time Head Masters having been appointed for the Night schools. The new system of grants clearly indicates generally the educational policy of the Darbar, and the Grants-in-aid rules have been so framed as to afford free and ample scope for the encouragement of indigenous efforts in the field of education. The most important part of the scheme which affects the status of the teaching profession was worked out rigorously but in a liberal spirit. An additional expenditure of nearly Rs. 41,000 has been incurred during the year to give the teachers better pay. Licensing system has been strictly enforced, and the department has carefully watched the requirements and the proper standards of teaching by insisting on the employment of qualified and trained men. The Darbar are satisfied that the Code in the first year of its working has worked with great success and has contributed to a large extent to the growth of healthy activity in all directions in the field of education.

X. MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Huzur Secretariat.

213. The Huzur Office continued to work as reorganised in 1083 divided into the following departments—Revenue, Public Works, Judicial and Local and Legislative. Consequent on the delegation of powers to Heads of Departments under the Decentralization Scheme brought into force from Mithunam 1083 and the completion of the Land Revenue Settlement and the Settlement of Devaswom

lands, some reduction in the ordinary routine work of the Huzur Office was noticed, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to reduce the strength of the Secretariat by five hands without impairing its efficiency or affecting the prompt despatch of work. The reduction of expenditure was utilised for improving the pay of the clerks, and the revision was brought into force from the beginning of the 2nd half of the year. A telephone installation was established between the Huzur Office and His Highness' Hill Palace. Telephone.

214. The work of compiling the Anchal and Excise Manuals is in progress. Departmental Manuals.

DEPARTMENTAL TESTS EXAMINATION.

215. In the course of the last five years, the Darbar arranged for the compilation and publication of various Codes and Manuals for the information and guidance of the officers. With a view to improve the general working efficiency of the staff, certain Departmental Tests Examinations were instituted and ordered to be held annually. The qualifications required for employment in the several departments were also prescribed, and the officers are required to pass the tests to entitle them to promotion in service. The examiners for the several subjects were selected by the Diwan from amongst the Heads of Departments and the examination was conducted by the Secretary to the School Leaving Certificate Examination Board. The first Departmental Tests Examination was held in November 1911. Though 73 applications were registered for the various tests, only 61 candidates actually appeared, of whom 35 came out successful.

MILITARY.

216. The Nair Brigade (including the Infantry and the Artillery) consisted of 23 officers and 242 men at the beginning of the year. During the year, there were four dismissals, six deaths, two resignations, one discharge on pension, six deserters and 24 admissions. Thus the total strength at the end of the year was 23 officers and 247 men, as against the sanctioned strength of 23 officers and 251 men. Nair Brigade.

217. The strength of the State Band continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 20—one Band Master, one Jamadar, one Havildar and 17 Musicians. State Band.

218. The actual strength of His Highness' Body Guard at the end of the year was 15, consisting of one Jamadar, one Havildar, one Naick and 12 troopers, as against the sanctioned strength of 16. His Highness' Body-guard.

219. In the Infantry, the superior officers were armed with swords and the inferior officers and sepoys with muzzle loading carbines. In His Highness the Raja's Body Guard, the Jamadar is armed with a sword and a revolver and the other officers and troopers are armed with swords, lances and pistols. In the Artillery, there are four muzzle loading cannon with accessories complete as in previous years, and they were used only for State ceremonial purposes. In the year, one sword was supplied to the Commandant, Nair Brigade, and another to the Second-in-Command. The men in the Infantry serve mainly as guards for treasuries, palaces, temples and other important State buildings and also do escort duties as occasion arises. Duties of the men.

220. Two ceremonial parades were held during the year, one at Ernakulam on the 12th December 1911 in connection with the Delhi Durbar, and the other, at Trichur, in honour of the birth-day of His Majesty the King Emperor. The Police also took part on both the occasions. Ceremonial Parades.

Expenditure.

221. The total cost of the Military department and of the State Band was Rs. 37,876 and Rs. 7,871 as against Rs. 38,339 and Rs. 7,081 respectively, in 1086.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Import permits.

222. During the year 69 licenses and permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots, etc.

Licenses for sale.

223. Under Regulation II of 1084, 84 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fireworks were issued during the year. Of these, 30 were for dealing in English gun-powder, caps, shots, etc., 37 for dealing in sulphur and saltpetre and 17 for the manufacture and sale of fireworks, etc.

THE SIRKAR PRESS.

224. The establishment of the Press remained the same as in the previous year. The system of paying for outturn introduced in 1085 continued to work in the year under report. The total quantity of work turned out was also satisfactory. The receipts of the Press were Rs. 3,604 and the expenditure Rs. 12,557, as against Rs. 4,957 and Rs. 11,050 respectively in 1086.

STATIONERY.

225. The receipts on account of the value of stationery articles supplied to Cranganur, Devaswoms, Town Councils, etc, amounted to Rs. 2,213, as against Rs. 2,259 in the previous year. The total expenditure for the supply of stationery articles to all the offices in the State was Rs. 26,828, as against Rs. 24,972 in 1086.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Ethnography.

226. Cochin though small in area contains an assemblage of tribes and castes, which is almost without a parallel in an area of equal size. The pamphlets on " Cochin Tribes and Castes " dealing with the hill and jungle tribes and other low castes of the State originally published as separate bulletins were revised and compiled into one volume and published in 1087 with 44 illustrations, a preface by John Beddoe, Esq., M. D., L. L. D., F. R. S., & F. R. C. P. and an introduction by A. H. Keane, Esq, L. L. D., F. R. G. S., F. R. A. I. The second volume dealing with the higher castes was completed during the year and the book has since been published with an introduction by Alfred C. Haddon, Esq., D. Sc., F. R. S. This volume is also freely illustrated. The expenditure incurred during the year on account of Ethnographical Survey amounted to Rs. 605, as against Rs. 867 in 1086.

Geological Survey.

227. The State Geologist was engaged for the most part of the year in conducting a detailed examination of the geological conditions of the State. The geological survey of a major part of the Talapilli taluk was carried out during the year. The results of the investigations conducted are given in the scientific portion of his report, which will be published for general information. The cost of the establishment during the year was Rs. 6,713, as against Rs. 7,115 in 1086. The final report of the geological survey is expected to be submitted shortly.

Census.

228. Mr. C. Achyutha Menon, B. A., continued to be the Superintendent of Census Operations in the State. He was, during the year, engaged chiefly in compiling the statistics and writing the report which was printed and issued towards the close of the year.

Census.

229. The last Census of the State was taken on the morning of the 11th March 1911, except in the case of travellers and the houseless poor, who were enumerated during the previous night, and also in that of the hill tribes, who were enumerated leisurely between the 5th and 10th March. The present Census was the fifth systematic enumeration of the population of the State and the fourth taken simultaneously with that of British India, the first having been taken in 1875. Prior to 1875, estimates of the population were made through the agency of the ordinary village staff. All of these however were rough estimates rather than actual enumeration, and the figures in them were therefore of but little value.

Census divisions.

230. At the previous Census, the Desom was taken as a unit, that is, the smallest area for which separate statistics were compiled. But the Desoms of which there were 652, were not satisfactory units for Census purposes owing to the great disparity in area and population presented by several of them. Advantage was therefore taken of the results of the recent Survey and Settlement in connection with which the State has been split up into 273 villages, more or less uniform in extent, and these villages were accordingly taken as the units for purposes of the present Census. A report in three parts has been compiled, of which Part I, the Report Proper and Part II, the Imperial tables, have been published. Part III describing the administration of the Census will soon be published. Detailed statistics and particulars will be found in this part.

Growth of population.

231. A statement showing the results of previous attempts to determine the population since 1820 is subjoined.

Year of the Census.	Interval between successive Censuses.	Population	Per cent. of increase (+) or decrease (—).
1820	...	2,23,003	...
1836	16 years	2,85,176	+ 29
1849	13 years	3,56,802	+ 24
1858	9 years	3,99,056	+ 12
1875	17 years	6,01,114	+ 50
1881	6 years	6,00,278	— ·14
1891	10 years	7,22,906	+ 20·4
1901	10 years	8,12,025	+ 12·3
1911	10 years	9,18,110	+ 13·6

Condition of decade 1901 to 1911.

The decade preceding the present Census has on the whole been very favourable for the growth of population. There was no wide-spread out-break of epidemics, such as, cholera or small-pox, in any part of the State. During the decade taken as a whole the monsoon rains were copious and regular: at no time was scarcity felt in an acute form. On the other hand, the State made notable progress in industrial developments during the decade, which contributed to appreciably increase the prosperity of the people. The Railway introduced at the beginning of the decade, runs right across the middle of the State from one end of it to the other. The Forest Steam Tramway 50 miles long was constructed through virgin forests hitherto inaccessible to serve as an outlet for their produce. Mill industry developed to an appreciable extent during this period. These important factors tended to a steady growth of population at what may be considered a normal rate. Of the total population of 9,18,110, the number of males was 4,57,342 and that of females 4,60,768.

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232. The population of the State according to the Census of 1901 was 8,12,025, while in 1911, it numbered 9,18,110. The population thus increased during the decade by 1,06,085, or 13·06 per cent., which is slightly higher than the rate of increase in the preceding decade, *viz.*, 12·33 per cent. The increase during the same period was 16·2 per cent. in Travancore, 7·8 per cent. in Malabar, 8·3 per cent. in the Madras Presidency and 7·1 per cent. in the Indian Empire. As the last three Censuses were the most accurate of all those taken in Cochin, the increase shown during each of the last two decades, *viz.*, about 13 per cent., or a little over 1 per cent. per annum, may be taken as the normal rate of increase in Cochin.

Distribution by religion.

233. The general distribution of the people by religion, as compared with that of 1901, is shown below :—

Religions	1911	1901	Religions	1911	1901
Hindus	6,15,708	5,54,255	Jews	1,175	1,137
Mahomedans	63,822	54,492	Animists	4,177	3,897
Christians	2,33,092	1,98,239	Others	136	5

A little over two thirds of the population are Hindus, about one-fourth are Christians, and about 7 per cent. are Mahomedans. Only 6 in a thousand belong to all other religions put together. The most noticeable feature in the figures is the preponderance of the Christians over the Mahomedans, which is without a parallel anywhere else in India except in Travancore.

General literacy.

234. In point of literacy, Cochin stands ahead of all the Districts and States in Southern India save the exceptional District of Madras, the educational centre of Southern India. The number of persons able to read and write according to the Census returns was 1,39,083, of whom 1,11,146 were males and 27,937 females. In other words, in every 1,000 of the total population, 151 were literate—243 in every 1,000 males and 61 in an equal number of females. The following statement compares the number of literates in some of the important States, Districts and Provinces in India, in every 1,000 of the population.

		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Cochin	..	243	61	Madras City	..	421	129
Travancore	..	248	50	Presidency	..	139	13
Malabar	..	190	35	Baroda	..	175	20
Tanjore	..	218	15	Mysore	..	112	12

Distribution by occupation.

235. Agriculture supports just one half of the population, industries 21 per cent, commerce 13·6 per cent., and professions 3·3 per cent. The existence of an excellent harbour with plenty of good roads and internal waterways and also a railway running right across the State has made Cochin a place of considerable commercial importance. The commercial population of the State, including those engaged in transport forms 13·6 per cent., of the total population, while the percentages for Travancore, Malabar and the Madras presidency are only 2·6, 12·2 and 8 respectively.

Census Agency.

236. The procedure in actual enumeration was in its principles much the same as on previous occasions. A literate agency was employed as enumerators. They were, except in rare cases where the householder chose to fill in the particulars himself, required to make the necessary entries in the schedules. For purposes of enumeration, the State was marked out into blocks containing about 33 houses each and an enumerator was appointed to each of these. There were 5,000 blocks. The blocks were grouped into 319 compact Circles, each of which was placed under a Supervisor. These Circles were again arranged into Charges. There were nine such Charges—the six taluks and the three Municipal towns. The Tahsildars of the respective taluks and the Presidents of the Town

Councils were appointed Superintendents of the several Charges. The work throughout was carried out by an unpaid agency. In 1901, the non-official enumerators were given a small remuneration, while in 1891 the amount paid as remuneration for enumeration went up to Rs. 6,286.

237. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,094, or Rs. 25-2-5 per thousand of the population, as against Rs. 15,303, or Rs. 18-13-6 per thousand in 1901. Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 10,420 represents the cost of taking the Census, while the balance Rs. 12,674 was expended on the work of abstraction, tabulation, report writing, etc. Expenditure.

Archæology.

238. Ruins and monuments of historical and archæological interest continued to be under the supervision of the Public Works Department. They are all preserved in good condition.

THE STATE MUSEUM.

239. In Diwan's Proceedings dated 15th March 1912, Ref. on C. No. 1417/87, the Darbar sanctioned the opening of a State Museum at Ernakulam. The institution was accordingly opened towards the close of the year under report. Pending the construction of a separate building for the purpose, the Museum has been located in the Krishna Vilas Palace. It comprises the following sections:—

1. Zoological, Botanical and Geological sections, including agriculture.
2. Archaeological section.
3. Art section which includes special exhibits under industries.

The Botany Assistant of the Ernakulam College has been appointed Curator in charge *ex-officio*. The management of the Museum is vested in a Board consisting of the following official and non-official members with Mr. Glyn Barlow, M. A., Principal of the Ernakulam College, as President.

1. Ravi Vurmah, B. A., 16th Thampuran of Cochin.
2. Rama Vurmah, B. A., 23rd Thampuran of Cochin.
3. Mr. K. Govinda Menon, B. A., (Oxon), Conservator of Forests.
4. Mr. K. K. Sen Gupta, M. A., B. Sc., State Geologist.
5. Mr. C. Mathai, B. A., Chief Inspector of Schools.
6. Miss. D. H. Reilly, B. A., Head Mistress, V. J. G. L. & I. School, Trichur.

Although only a small beginning has been made, the institution bids fair to be both useful and interesting. In the current year, the Darbar has sanctioned a lump sum of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of the Rama Vurmah Public Hall in commemoration of His Highness the Raja's Shashtipoorthi or the 60th anniversary of His Highness' Birthday. One wing of this building is to be utilised for locating the Museum.

CRANGANUR.

240. Cranganur is a small principality with an area of $18\frac{3}{4}$ square miles and a population of 33,193 according to the Census of 1911. It is financially autonomous, but for all administrative purposes forms an integral part of the State. The Chief pays an annual tribute of Rs. 6,857 to the State.

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241. The subjoined statement shows the financial condition of the principality at the beginning and at the end of the year.

		Rs.			Rs.
Opening balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ...	34,662	Disbursements under Service heads ...		1,16,645
	Investments ...	2,02,824	Do. do. Debt heads ...		35,528
	Total ...	2,37,486	Total ...		1,52,173
Receipts under Service heads ...		1,11,896	Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ...	39,431
Do. debt heads ...		43,891		Investments ...	2,01,669
Total ...		1,55,787		Total ...	2,41,100
Grand total ...		3,93,273	Grand total ...		3,93,273

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

242. Particulars regarding the Newspapers and Magazines published in the State in 1087 are given below:—

Names of News papers	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation No.	Tone and position of the journal
Messenger of the Sacred Heart	Malayalam	Ernakulam	Monthly	400	Religious
Lakshmi Bhai	do	Trichur	do	1,000	Literary and social
Prachina Tharaka	do	Do	Bi-monthly	280	General & political
Kerala Chinthamani	do	Do	Monthly	600	General & political
Atma Poshini	do	Do	do	300	General
Malabar Islam	do	Mattancheri	Weekly	1,150	Social
Swajana Mitram	do	Do	do	900	General & political
Kavana Kaumudi	do	Trichur	Monthly	500	Literary
Sathianadam	do	Ernakulam	Weekly	1,000	Religious, social & political
Yogakshemom	do	Tripunithura	Monthly	1,200	General & social
Mangalodayam	Do. and Sanskrit	Trichur	do	600	Literary & social

243. All the newspapers and magazines continued to be moderate in tone and did useful work in enlightening public opinion. The Press Regulation enacted during the year helped the Government in keeping correct information about newspapers. The press room system worked satisfactorily.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSION.

THE year 1087 M. E., will, for ever, be memorable in the annals of the State, as the year during which His Highness the Raja had the unique and unprecedented honour and the privilege of paying in person his homage to the King Emperor at the Imperial Darbar at Delhi, and during which also His Highness had the honour of being invested by the King with the Insignia of the Knight Grand Commandership of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The rejoicings of His Highness' subjects upon his safe return to the State from the Delhi Coronation Darbar, enhanced as they were by the pride and gratification with which they welcomed their Ruler back amongst them with this mark of Royal recognition, knew no bounds, and afforded also to His Highness himself no small evidence of their deep attachment and sincere loyalty. The people of the State were not slow to recognise the significance of the honour also conferred upon their Diwan on the same occasion, and rightly claimed the honour for themselves and for the State.

In replying to the congratulatory address presented to him by his subjects upon his return, His Highness, in sentiments so characteristic of him, gave expression to his personal feeling regarding the administration which went to the hearts of his people. His Highness said:

"The appreciation of my administration by the King Emperor, by the grant of the title of G. C. I. E., on His Majesty's Coronation Durbar should, no doubt, be a source of happiness and joy to us all. Only in the beginning of this year, His Majesty appreciated the administration of this State by increasing the number of guns of my salute. It has now pleased His Majesty to give the State two honours—one through me and the other through the Diwan..... You speak of the reforms undertaken during my term in very appreciative terms. I cannot say how glad I am to hear them; for, in my opinion, nothing is a greater reward to the Ruler than the appreciation of his work by his subjects. I must, however, say that I can at the same time claim only a small portion of the credit of the success of the measures, and it is mainly due to the loyal and faithful services of the officers and the willing co-operation of the public."

In replying to the congratulatory address presented to the Diwan, he said:

"I have no doubt that at no distant date the people of Cochin will earn the reward that is their due, *viz.*, some tangible share and responsibility in the administration of their affairs from His Highness' Darbar."

It may now, therefore, be recorded as an open secret that a scheme of constitutional reform was framed by the Darbar during the year and was under discussion with the Madras Government.

The finances underwent some strain during the year owing to causes explained in Chapter II of this Report, but continued to show signs of healthy expansion. The re-organisation of the Excise department was carried out during the year, the pay and prospects of the subordinate Executive and Preventive Staff being improved. This completed the work of reorganising the whole administrative machinery which was taken up gradually during the past few years as funds and other circumstances permitted. Increased expenditure was sanctioned under Education and Sanitation. The expenditure on the former

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is now about 8 per cent on the total revenue of the State. Large schemes are under execution for the betterment of Ernakulam, the Capital of the State, the most important of which is the Water Supply Scheme, for which detailed plans and estimates were drawn up and submitted by the Special Engineer, scrutinised by an outside expert and sanctioned by the Darbar. The scheme is to cost Rs. 7,41,000. The Town Improvement scheme also cost the Darbar during the year a sum of Rs. 1,73,658. In view of the possibilities of the Harbour improvement in Cochin, in regard to which the Darbar have approached the Madras Government with certain proposals—proposals which were under consideration during the year—the Ernakulam Town Improvement Scheme is likely to have a far-reaching effect. Improvement in Agriculture received the attention of the Government as well as the people, several rural agricultural associations being formed amongst themselves. The stimulus given to industrial progress in the State, after the completion of the Industrial Survey undertaken two years ago, and the establishment of a central Technical and Industrial School, was steadily kept up with the aid of the annual Exhibition. Joint Stock Companies were formed within the State with indigenous capital to promote the weaving and rubber industries and other commercial enterprises.

The Darbar completed the Ethnographical Survey of the State during the year and published the 2nd Volume of "The Cochin Tribes and Castes." The Geological Survey made good progress. An interesting and well-written report on the Census of the State was also published. All the Departments worked to the satisfaction of the Darbar. The policy of scholarships to train up men in and out of service in administrative work was continued, and that of enlisting all available local talent in the service of the Darbar showed further advance. One of the Senior Revenue Officers of the State, Mr. Virkkey, was trained in Accounts in Madras, and has since returned to take the position of Senior Assistant Comptroller. On the retirement of the Chief Judge, Mr. Kelu Eradi, who was a lent British Officer, the Darbar found a suitable successor in the State itself and appointed Mr. K. Raman Menon, B. A., B. C. L., (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, to the post. The development of this policy is further evidenced by the recent appointment of Mr. Varugis, B. A. & B. L., a member of the Ernakulam Bar, as the Christian Judge in the Chief Court on the resignation of Mr. Rozario, another lent British Officer. The ministerial portfolio was, during the last 4 months of the year, in the capable hands of the permanent Diwan Peishkar, Mr. K. Narayana Marar as Acting Diwan, who has since retired from service after a long and distinguished career in the service of His Highness' State. To me it has been, all along during the past five years and especially during the year of this report, a matter of special pride to have had the privilege of being associated with His Highness' administration, and with the solidarity of feeling amongst His Highness' subjects and the remarkable progress in all directions, which has been in evidence during the whole period of His Highness' rule, it is only in the fitness of things, if we hope that, on the forthcoming unique occasion of the Shashtipoorthi to be celebrated this month, one and all may unite, as they surely will, in a loud and spontaneous chorus of joyous congratulations and the most sincere prayer, that His Highness may be spared ever so long—to rule on the Gadi, to the lasting benefit of his State and his loyal subjects.

TRICHUR,
December 9, 1912.

A. R. BANERJI,
DIWAN OF COCHIN.

APPENDIX

Chapter I.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1087 M. E.

GENERAL.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period From	Period To	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Residency				
1	A. T. Forbes, Esquire ...	Resident in Travancore and Cochin	1- 1-87	28-6-87	On leave
2	R. A. Graham, Esquire ...	Ag. Do	29-6-87	31-12-87	
3	Capt. R. E. G. Berkeley ...	Assistant Do			
4	H. C. Perkins, Esquire ...	Medical Officer in charge			
	Palace				
5	C. S. Gopaladesikachari ...	Sarvadhikariakar			
6	K. Rama Varma Raja, B.A. ...	Special Palace Officer			
	General Administration				
7	A. R. Banerji, M. A.,C. I. E.,I. C. S.	Diwan	1- 1-87	27- 8-87	On combined leave and furlough for 7 months from 28-8-87
8	K. Narayana Marar, B. A. & B. L.	Ag. Diwan	28- 8-87	31-12-87	
9	M. Sankara Menon, B. A. ...	Secretary to the Diwan			
10	K. Shangu Warriar, B. A. ...	Comptroller of Accounts	1- 1-87	30-11-87	On privilege leave from 31-11-87
11	M. I. Virkkey, B. A. ...	Ag. Comptroller of Accounts	31-11-87	31-12-87	
	Revenue				
12	K. Narayana Marar, B. A. & B. L....	Diwan Peishkar	1- 1-87	27- 8-87	On other duty from 28-8-87
13	T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, B. A. ...	Ag. Diwan Peishkar	28- 8-87	31-12-87	
14	E. H. Johnstone, D. D. R. ...	Conservator of Forests	1- 1-87	25- 5-87	On privilege leave for 3 months from 26-5-87 and then quitted the State service
15	K. Govinda Menon, B. A. (Oxon) ...	Ag. Conservator of Forests	26- 5-87	25- 8-87	
		Permanent do	26- 8-87	31-12-87	
16	G. R. Grubb, M. A., M. A. I. ...	Tramway Engineer			
17	H. W. M. Brown ...	Superintendent of Excise			
18	P. C. Job, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Stamps	1- 1-87	6- 9-87	Privilege leave from 7-9-87. Deceased on 23-11-87
19	P. Govinda Menon, B. A. ...	Ag. Superintendent of Stamps	7- 9-87	31- 9-87	
20	K. Kochunny Menon, B. A. ...	Do	1-10-87	31-12-87	
	Judicial				
21	V. Kelu Eradi ...	Chief Judge			On privilege leave for 11 days from 21-7-87
22	T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L.	Puisne Judge			
23	F. J. D'Rozario ...	Do			
24	C. Achyutha Menon, B. A. ...	District Magistrate	1- 1-87	31- 9-87	On deputation as Superintendent of Census Operations till 31-9-87 and then privilege leave from 1-10-87 followed by retirement from 28-12-87
25	B. K. Raghavan Nambiyar, B. A. & B. L. ...	Ag. District Magistrate	1- 1-87	27-12-87	
		Permanent do	28-12-87	31-12-87	
26	M. A. Chakko, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade			
27	V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ...	District and Sessions Judge, Trichur			
28	P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L.	District and Sessions Judge, Anjikaimal			
29	C. Anthappayi, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Registration			
30	T. A. Anantharama Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...	Government Advocate and Law Officer			
31	A. C. Augustus ...	Superintendent of Central Jail	1- 1-87 and 7- 9-87	16- 8-87 31-12-87	On privilege leave for 21 days from 17-8-87

N. B.—Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1087 M. E.—(*Continued.*)

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period From	Period To	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Judicial.—(*Cont.*)				
32	M. B. Labouchardiere ...	Ag. Superintendent of Central Jail	17- 8-87	6- 9-87	
	Miscellaneous				
33	T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Devaswoms		1- 1-87	On deputation as Special tour officer from 2-1-87, on privilege leave from 3-7-87 and on other duty from 28-8-87
34	K. Kelar Tirupad, B. A. & B. L. ...	Ag. Superintendent of Devaswoms	2- 1-87	31-12-87	
35	G. E. Browning, A. M. I. C. E. ...	Chief Engineer	1- 1-87 and 20-10-87	19- 9-87 31-12-87	On privilege leave for one month from 20-9-87
36	H. C. Gill, A. M. I. C. E. ...	Ag. Chief Engineer	20- 9-87	19-10-87	
37	J. V. Pope, M. A. ...	Special Educational Officer	1- 1-87	7- 2-87	On privilege leave from 8-2-87 and quitted State Service from 9-4-87
38	F. S. Davies, B. A. ...	Director of Education	8- 2-87	16-10-87	On privilege leave from 17-10-87
39	C. Mathai, B. A. ...	Chief Inspector of Schools in charge of the office of the Director of Education	17-10-87	31-12-87	
40	G. N. Coombes, L. R. C. P. & S. ...	Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer			
41	J. I. Chandy, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Anchal			
42	K. K. Sen Gupta, M. A., B. Sc. ...	State Geologist	1- 1-87 and 16-12-87	17-10-87 31-12-87	On privilege leave from 18-10-87
43	A. S. F. Mody, A. M. I. C. E. ...	Special Water Works and Municipal Engineer			
44	Lieut. T. A. Bassett ...	Master Attendant, Sirkar Ports	1- 1-87	23- 3-87	
45	Lieut. L. B. Clarke ...	Do	24- 3-87	31-12-87	

N. B.—Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

Chapter III.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1087 M. E

LEGISLATION.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
1	Regulation I of 1010—extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
2	Regulation II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	,,	Do.
3	Regulation III of 1010—for giving greater efficiency to the system of police established in Cochin	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076, Regulation I of 1077, Regulation V of 1083 and Regulation VII of 1084
4	Regulation IV of 1010—for constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges and for defining the respective powers	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
5	Regulation I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts	,,	Do.
6	Regulation II of 1036— to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036	,,	
7	Regulation I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	,,	Amended by Regulation II of 1071
8	Regulation II of 1041—for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen and labourers	,,	
9	Regulation I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076
10	Regulation III of 1043—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases	,,	
11	Regulation I of 1053—for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, etc., used in contraband trade	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1077, partly by Regulation V of 1083 and partly by Regulation VII of 1084
12	Regulation I of 1057—to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts	,,	Partly repealed by Regulations II and III of 1076 and Regulation IV of 1084
13	Regulation I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1075
14	Regulation I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code	,,	Amended by Regulation VIII of 1084
15	Regulation II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	,,	
16	Regulation I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, etc.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1080
17	Regulation I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State	Yes	
18	Regulation I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service, etc.	,,	
19	Regulation II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes	,,	Amended by Regulation IV of 1074
20	Do. II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041	,,	
21	Do. III of 1071—Cattle Trespass Regulation	,,	
22	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897 for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague	,,	
23	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation	,,	
24	Do. II of 1074—Survey Regulation	,,	
25	Do. IV of 1074—Amending Regulation II of of 1070	,,	
26	Do. V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation	,,	
27	Do. I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation	,,	
28	Do. III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation	,,	
29	Do. IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakal	,,	
30	Regulation I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	,,	
31	Do. II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083
32	Do. III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	,,	Amended by Regulation IV of 1084

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1087 M. E.—(*Continued.*)

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remark
33	Regulation IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial officers	Yes	
34	Do. V of 1076—The Coffee-Stealing Prevention Regulation	,,	
35	Do. VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation	,,	
36	Do. VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	,,	
37	Do. VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	,,	
38	Do. I of 1077—The Abkari do	,,	
39	Do. I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code	,,	Amended by Regulation III of 1083
40	Do. II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation	,,	
41	Do. III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation	,,	
42	Do. IV of 1079—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
43	The Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872	Yes	Brought into force from 1st Meenom 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1905
44	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
45	Do. II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
46	Do. III of 1080—The Forest Regulation	,,	
47	Do. IV of 1080—The Companies Regulation	,,	Partly repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083
48	Do. I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	
49	Do. II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation	Yes	Partly amended by Regulation IV of 1086
50	Do. III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation	,,	
51	Do. I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation	,,	
52	Do. II of 1082—The Ports Regulation	,,	
53	Do. III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation	,,	
54	Do. IV of 1082—The Public Gambling Regulation	,,	
55	Do. V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation	,,	
56	Do. I of 1083—A Regulation for the disposal of the appeal suit No. 1 of 1080 on the file of His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal	,,	
57	Do. II of 1083—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
58	Do. III of 1083—amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code	Yes	
59	Do. IV of 1083—The Revenue Recovery Regulation	,,	
60	Do. V of 1083—The Salt Regulation	,,	
61	Do. VI of 1083—The Stamp Regulation	,,	
62	Do. VII of 1083—The Factories Regulation	,,	
63	The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872 (with certain amendments)	,,	Brought into force from 1st Chingom 1084 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 14th August 1908
64	Regulation I of 1084—a Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants	,,	
65	Do. II of 1084—The Arms Regulation	,,	
66	Do. III of 1084—The Petroleum Regulation	,,	
67	Do. IV of 1084—The Civil Courts Amendment Regulation	,,	
68	Do. V of 1084—The Registration Regulation	,,	
69	Do. VI of 1084—The Lepers Regulation	,,	
70	Do. VII of 1084—The Tobacco Regulation	,,	
71	Do. VIII of 1084—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code	,,	
72	Do. I of 1085—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation	,,	Partly amended by Regulation III of 1086
73	Do. I of 1086—Cochin Census do	,,	
74	Do. II of 1086—Cochin Criminal Procedure Code	,,	
75	Do. III of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1085	,,	
76	Do. IV of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation II of 1081	,,	
77	Do. I of 1087—The Newspaper Regulation	,,	
78	Proclamation dated 9th July 1912 to keep pending all suits for redemption of kanom and other cognate tenures and for eviction	No	

Chapter V.

A.—Season and rainfall.

(iii) Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

Stations	Chingom	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischigom	Dhanu	Makarom	Kumbhom	Meenom	Medom	Edavom	Mithunom	Karkadagom	Total	Total for the past year	Average for the past 5 years	Remarks
Ernakulam ...	5·95	16·26	5·52	8·11	0·72	...	1·12	3·43	7·65	25·87	37·85	19·16	131·64	125·74	112·60	
Mattancheri ...	5·14	13·90	6·34	11·40	0·95	0·02	0·31	2·18	8·10	30·81	39·21	21·03	139·39	119·81	117·60	
Cranganur ...	5·69	13·68	4·92	10·98	...	...	...	1·23	6·34	24·90	40·16	22·47	130·37	121·42	113·65	
Irinjalakuda ...	5·11	8·53	3·60	8·95	...	...	0·06	1·03	6·67	26·92	39·11	44·96	145·24	133·42	122·48	
Trichur ...	5·12	7·27	4·71	6·07	.	...	...	...	11·11	21·00	36·25	24·64	116·17	123·82	122·85	
Wadakkancheri	5·39	5·56	3·62	7·75	...	...	...	0·31	7·71	17·93	32·57	29·03	109·87	112·02	112·70	
Chittur ...	3·59	0·34	3·23	5·90	0·01	...	0·03	1·70	3·16	5·93	13·81	19·98	57·68	81·37	66·96	
Total for the State ...	36·29	65·54	31·94	59·16	1·68	0·02	1·52	9·88	50·74	153·36	238·96	181·27	830·36	817·60	768·84	

B.—Staple food grains.

(iv) Statement as to the prices of staple food grains.

Articles	Prices of food grains per maund of 82⅔ lbs. During Karkadagom 1086 Rs. As. P.	Prices of food grains per maund of 82⅔ lbs. During Karkadagom 1087 Rs. As. P.	Remarks
Rice (husked) ...	5 7 5	6 2 6	
Wheat ..	5 13 5	6 10 8	
Peas ...	4 13 2	5 10 9	
Dholl ...	4 15 2	5 15 9	
Gram ...	3 8 7	3 10 5	
Til or Gingelly ...	10 1 3	7 5 11	
Green Peas ...	4 10 1	6 1 1	
Bengal gram ...	4 12 6	5 14 8	

C.—Agricultural stock.

(v) Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

Name of Taluk	Year	Horses and Cattle: Bullocks	Horses and Cattle: Cows	Horses and Cattle: Buffaloes Male	Horses and Cattle: Buffaloes Female	Horses and Cattle: Horses	Horses and Cattle: Asses	Sheep and goats	Ploughs: With 4 bullocks	Ploughs: With 2 bullocks	Carts: Riding	Carts: Load carrying	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	1087	6,696	9,095	662	329	112	34	4,794	...	4,276	76	141	
Mukundapuram ...	,,	18,209	10,116	3,793	2,782	67	5	5,601	...	11,580	478	148	
Trichur ...	,,	10,606	11,847	7,109	2,477	102	11	4,584	...	8,777	685	294	
Talapilli ...	,,	10,623	10,968	14,470	1.109	7	1	11,981	...	12,496	290	327	
Chittur ...	,,	12,828	8,995	8,518	2,778	73	137	7,144	...	9,929	501	681	
Cranganur ...	,,	493	1,396	104	360	3	...	624	...	63	3	...	
Total ...		59,455	52,417	34,656	9,835	364	188	34,728	...	47,121	2,033	1,591	

(vi) Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State for the year 1087 M. E.

Taluks	Country Spirit		Toddy		Foreign liquor				Ganja		Opium		Tobacco			Total		Remarks
	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	Wholesale shops	Retail shops	Taverns	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	A. Class shops	B. Class shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.							Rs.			
Kanayanur	462	...	459	1,71,000	...	5	2	631	29	Rs. 5,050	31	Rs. 14,000	6	169	26,693	1163	Rs. 4,86,971	Besides these, a tobacco and a foreign liquor license for the Trichur Club for an annual rental of Rs. 50 each and a license for the sale of medicated wines for an annual rental of Rs. 20 have been issued during the year.
Cochin ...	487	...	482		...	1	1	151	27		27		7	158	28,811	1190		
Cranganur .	108	...	108	9,000	...	...	...	...	3		3		2	20	5,745	244		
Mukundapuram ...	582	...	582	50,000	...	1	2	275	13		13		2	211	22,046	1406		
Trichur ...	73	19,152	80		...	8	1	1,000	12		12		5	161	23,105	352		
Talapilly ...	30	3,869	78	70,000	...	2	...	200	12		12		5	150	19,640	289		
Chittur ...	21	2,059	43		...	1	2	240	5		5		5	69	14,304	151		
Total ...	1763	25,080	1,832	3,00,000	...	18	8	2,497	101	5,050	103		32	938	1,40,344	4795		

(vii) Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1087 M. E.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissal	Fine, black mark, degradation and suspension	Punished judicially	By promotion	By pay	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade	1	490	490	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Inspector ...	1	125	125	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Second grade Inspectors ...	2	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Head quarter Inspector ...	1	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Reserve Sub-Inspector ...	1	35	35	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	
Senior Drill Instructor ...	1	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Junior do do ...	1	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Gymnastic Instructor ...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Sub-Inspectors ...	4	40	160	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	
Office Sub-Inspector ...	1	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	
Second grade Sub-Inspectors ...	5	30	150	...	4	...	...	1	5	...	
Third grade do ...	4	25	100	...	7	...	...	2	4	...	
Chief Head constable ...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Head constables ...	9	20	180	...	4	...	...	1	9	...	
Second grade do ...	12	15	180	...	6	...	...	1	12	...	
Third grade do ...	18	12	216	...	9	...	...	3	18	...	
Bugler ...	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First class constables ...	155	8	1,240	...	101	...	1	26	155	..	
Second do ...	322	7	2,254	1	206	...	2	38	322	...	
Total ...	541	...	5,534	1	341	...	3	72	541	...	

(viii) Comparative statement of cases (under the C. P. C.) handled by the Police during the years 1086 and 1087 M. E.

Division.	Cases.						Persons.						Property.						Remarks.
	1086			1087			1086			1087			1086			1087			
	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Tried	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
													Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
A (Cochin-Kanayanur) ...	311	232	74·59	276	230	83·33	304	215	70·72	363	277	76·85	9,229	6,261	67·84	13,100	10,578	80·74	
B (Trichur, Irinjalakuda and Cranganur) ...	286	221	77·27	236	187	79·23	425	291	68·47	475	345	72·63	3,330	2,910	87·38	6,492	3,701	59·54	
C (Chittur and Talapilli) ...	122	94	77·04	107	90	84·00	197	145	73·60	167	129	77·24	1,879	1,229	65·40	1,572	944	60·05	
Total ...	719	547	76·07	619	507	81·9	926	651	70·30	1,005	751	74·72	14,438	10,400	72·03	21,164	15,223	71·92	

(ix) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

Description of offences	Number of offences. Balance from 1086	Committed during 1087	Total	No. of cases disposed of in 1087	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced. Imprisonment. Simple	Rigorous	Imprisonment and fine. Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total	No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons found being insane	No. of persons died or escaped during or before trial	Term of imprisonment. Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial. Prov.	Cases	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Offences against public tranquility, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting, affray and abetment thereof	2	28	30	27	205	87	1	16	...	..	70	..	87	108	..	..	7	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	10	3	
2. Offences by or relating to public servants	..	3	3	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	1	1	...	..	...	..	...	1	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	3	2	
3. Giving or fabricating false evidence or other offences against public justice	2	44	46	46	67	25	1	10	..	..	14	..	25	39	..	..	3	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Offences relating to coins etc.	..	4	4	4	6	3	..	2	..	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	
5. Offences relating to weights and measures	..	10	10	1	12	12	..	..	...	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals and other public nuisances	1	111	112	112	171	53	2	17	..	...	34	..	53	118	..	..	7	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	
7. Murder and abetment	1	10	11	9	22	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	1	..	..	..	7	2	
8. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment	..	2	2	2	2	3	..	2	...	1	...	..	3	1	..	..	...	..	..	..	1	..	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Causing death by rash or negligent acts	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	
10. Attempt at suicide and abetment	..	3	3	3	4	2	2	...	..	...	..	..	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	
11. Hurt	17	1,002	1,019	1,013	1,986	155	3	61	..	1	90	..	155	1,808	..	..	5	15	37	7	..	..	1	...	..	..	..	24	6	
12. Grievous hurt	5	21	26	23	110	35	..	27	...	6	2	...	35	66	..	..	..	..	...	7	23	1	1	..	1	..	..	10	3	
13. Wrongful restaint or confinement	1	30	31	31	91	13	..	1	..	2	10		13	78	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Assault and use of Criminal force	4	71	75	72	126	17	..	2	..	1	14	...	17	109	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	
15. Kidnapping	...	1	1	1	4	1	1	...	...	..	...	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	
16. Rape and attempt at rape	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	...	..	..	1	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	1	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	
17. Other offences relating to the human body	..	1	1	...	6	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	

(ix) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal courts of the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.—*Continued.*

Description of offences	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of in 1087	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to							No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died or escaped during or before trial	Term of imprisonment										Awaiting trial		Remarks
							Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine																				
	Balance from 1086	Committed during 1087	Total				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
18. Theft	9	449	458	441	748	338	7	151	..	4	96	80	338	335	...	..	47	42	41	18	8	2	1	3	..	..	...	67	14	
19. Extortion	1	3	4	4	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20. Robbery	2	4	6	6	17	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	16	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21. Dacoity	2	9	11	11	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22. Criminal misappropriation	..	12	12	10	17	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	
23. Do breach of trust	1	46	47	38	113	23	..	13	..	..	15	..	28	69	...	..	4	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	9	
24. Do by public servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25. Receiving or dealing in stolen property	..	16	16	14	20	10	2	3	..	..	5	..	10	5	...	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	
26. Cheating	1	18	19	18	31	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
27. Mischief by fire	1	6	7	7	21	7	1	5	..	1	..	..	7	14	...	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
28. Other mischief	3	85	88	86	175	31	..	7	..	..	24	..	31	140	...	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	
29. Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	3	116	119	118	239	29	4	3	..	..	22	..	29	208	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
30. House-breaking and theft	2	172	174	168	304	147	9	93	2	1	8	34	147	135	..	..	15	14	42	17	14	..	..	3	..	..	..	20	6	
31. Forgery	2	8	10	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
32. Criminal breach of contract	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33. Defamation	2	3	5	5	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
34. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	1	25	26	24	40	14	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
35. Offences against local and special laws such as smuggling, etc.	1	1,108	1,109	1,105	1,311	1,047	7	72	..	5	963	..	1,047	259	..	..	81	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	
36. Other offences not included in the above	1	11	12	11	15	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	14	..	..	...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Total	65	3,134	3,199	3,135	5,985	2,069	41	491	3	22	1,398	114	2,069	3,714	..	...	184	114	132	55	47	9	4	11	1	..	...	196	64	

(x) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

F.—Criminal.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported		Remaining at the end of the last year	Number of persons dealt with							Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
				Brought to trial					Total								
	1086	1087		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of Magistrates	1086	1087	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
District Magistrate's Court ...	58	59	43	56	9	96	12	...	254	173	67	28	55	...	...	23	
Kanayanur Magistrate's Court ...	551	593	13	88	136	771	1	...	1,000	996	328	274	334	17	...	43	
Cochin do ...	914	741	95	83	120	1,091	20	...	1,486	1,314	512	379	324	17	...	82	
Cranganur do ...	234	253	20	141	29	311	1	...	436	482	285	16	172	1	...	8	
Mukundapuram do ...	433	381	1	200	66	412	...	...	719	678	309	116	250	3	...	...	
Trichur do ...	674	675	35	299	51	768	10	...	1,226	1,128	315	315	407	37	...	24	
Talapilli do ...	512	413	19	311	15	301	4	...	815	661	67	257	322	6	..	9	
Chittur do ...	422	319	8	133	55	359	6	...	728	553	111	258	172	5	...	7	
Total ...	3,798	3,434	234	1,341	481	4,109	54	...	6,664	5,985	2,024	1,643	2,036	86	...	196	

(xi) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

F. Criminal.

Tribunals	Number of appeals for disposal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
		Appeals rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court ...	23	...	...	24	11	4	4	13	6	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	
Anjikaimal Sessions Court ...	16	8	2	10	5	21	2	12	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichur do do ...	10	1	1	16	5	1	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Magistrate's Court ...	328	98	84	229	133	69	40	111	57	...	...	...	...	5	2	22	12	
Total ...	377	107	87	279	154	95	47	141	72	2	1	...	...	9	4	22	12	

Chapter V.

(xii) Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jail in the Cochin State for the year 1087 M. E.

G—Jails.

Stations	Number of prisons	Number of persons: Remaining from last year	Number of persons: Admitted during the year	Number of persons: Total: Past year	Number of persons: Total: Present year	Daily average: Past year	Daily average: Present year	Number of persons remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jails and prisoners (Rs A. P.)	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jails
Central Jail at Ernakulam	1	177	702	745	879	122·65	142·05	161	19,759 14 5	7·41	
Mattancheri Sub-Jail ...	1	2	148	140	150	2·61	2·43	5	398 15 4	6·6	
Cranganur ,, ...	1	...	96	61	96	11·8	2	7	192 1 6	8	
Mukundapuram ,, ...	1	1	119	106	120	·29	·3	3	315 11 6	11	
Trichur ,, ...	1	6	225	170	231	3·6	7·1	10	650 7 8	11·5	
Talapilli	1	1	150	159	151	4	4·09	4	457 2 1	3·05	
Chittur ,, ...	1	...	122	133	122	3·6	3	2	344 0 5	3	

N. B.—Under Sub-Jail expenditure should be added Rs. 26-12-3, being the cost of dieting the prisoners under the Police Custody spent by the sub-Magistrate of Kanayanur.

(xiii) Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Filed during the year and received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year											Suits disposed of during present year								Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value Rs.	A.	P.	Suits relating to landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value Rs.	A.	P.	Average duration Ms.	Ds.	
Anjikaimal District Court ...	102	99	180	193	282	292	183	185	99	107	6,61,321	12	9	94	88	11	2	7	9	147	28	57	1	1	126	6,09,876	11	2	7	21	
Trichur District Court ...	166	67	104	126	210	193	143	114	67	79	3,77,345	13	9	47	68	11	4	7	3	96	16	19	3	5	87	2,96,802	12	5	11	4	
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court ...	179	130	1529	1961	1708	2091	1578	1936	130	155	2,21,021	11	10	417	1505	39	1302	447	212	...	...	1207	85	4	640	2,10,400	6	6	2	13	
Cochin do do ...	117	110	1571	1908	1688	2018	1578	1948	110	70	3,08,581	9	1	126	1766	16	1314	494	100	...	...	1163	61	24	700	3,04,560	8	1	2	8	
Irinjalakuda do do ...	35	92	1615	2136	1650	2228	1558	2121	92	107	1,41,150	6	0	260	1857	19	1786	304	46	...	...	1447	172	49	453	1,21,190	8	0	1	25	
Trichur do do ...	78	75	1835	2242	1913	2317	1838	2214	75	103	1,84,068	8	9	217	2020	5	1714	486	42	...	...	1482	162	12	558	1,78,080	13	0	2	4	
Wadakkancheri do do ...	29	63	1210	1450	1255	1513	1192	1383	63	130	1,38,422	10	11	329	1089	32	1063	347	40	...	...	819	55	28	481	1,21,854	10	5	2	18	
Chittur do do ...	34	31	957	1067	991	1098	960	1056	31	42	1,41,208	11	8	46	993	28	677	327	63	...	...	457	173	113	313	1,36,338	1	2	2	5	
Total ...	690	667	9007	11083	9697	11750	9030	10957	667	793	21,73,121	4	9	1536	9336	161	7862	2419	515	243	44	6651	712	233	3358	19,79,104	6	9			

(xiv) Civil Work:—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
1	2	3	4 Rs. A. P.	5	6	7 Rs. A. P.	8	9	10 Rs. A. P.	11	12	13 Rs. A. P.	14	15	16 Rs. A. P.	17	18	19	20
Anjikaimal District Court	69	37	68,188 3 0	432	409	14,12,906 7 4	501	446	14,81,094 10 4	464	396	12,26,081 2 5	37	50	2,55,013 7 11	50	...	...	
Trichur do ...	11	21	27,456 12 11	226	233	3,65,143 15 7	237	254	3,92,600 12 6	216	220	3,57,458 2 0	21	34	35,142 10 6	34	...	...	
Total ...	80	58	95,644 15 11	658	642	17,78,050 6 11	738	700	18,73,695 6 10	680	616	15,83,539 4 5	58	84	2,90,156 2 5	84	...	...	
Ernakulam Munsiff's Court	143	165	35,216 4 3	1,890	2,165	2,78,005 9 10	2,033	2,330	3,13,221 14 1	1,868	2,151	2,07,002 2 11	165	179	1,06,219 11 2	179	...	...	
Cochin do ...	84	78	23,269 11 6	1,702	2,028	3,57,993 5 10	1,786	2,106	3,81,263 1 4	1,708	2,023	3,52,937 14 11	78	83	28,325 2 5	82	...	1	
Irinjalakuda do ...	101	64	16,000 9 5	1,760	2,011	2,57,355 4 4	1,861	2,075	2,73,355 13 9	1,797	2,001	2,60,557 4 7	64	74	12,798 9 2	68	5	1	
Trichur do ...	98	84	11,053 12 1	1,880	2,021	3,14,878 15 11	1,978	2,105	3,25,932 12 0	1,894	2,015	3,03,902 8 1	84	90	35,142 10 6	90	...	...	
Wadakkancheri do ...	83	100	19,270 15 0	1,382	1,440	1,75,956 2 5	1,465	1,540	1,95,227 1 5	1,365	1,449	1,79,302 10 2	100	91	15,924 7 3	90	...	1	
Chittur do ...	36	28	3,803 10 3	843	994	1,89,183 5 4	879	1,022	1,92,986 15 7	851	973	1,83,138 8 11	28	49	9,848 6 8	49	...	...	
Total ...	545	519	1,08,614 14 6	9,457	10,659	15,73,372 11 8	10,002	11,178	16,81,987 10 2	9,483	10,612	14,86,811 1 7	519	566	2,08,258 15 2	558	5	3	
Grand Total ...	625	577	2,04,259 14 5	10,115	11,301	33,51,423 2 7	10,740	11,878	35,55,683 1 0	10,163	11,228	30,70,380 6 0	577	650	4,98,415 1 7	642	5	3	

(xv) Civil Works—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Filed during		Total for disposal		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of: Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year Y. M. D.	Present year Y. M. D.
Chief Court { Regular appeals ..	153	110	145	147	298	257	188	154	110	103	3,32,578 3 3	3,08,301 15 2	116	* 71	6	23	40	44	15	8	11	8	0 10 22	0 9 11
Chief Court { Second „ ...	84	103	178	143	262	246	159	160	103	86	57,265 10 7	36,373 11 1	98	108	16	15	20	15	12	8	13	14	0 6 25	0 7 26
Anjikaimal District Court ...	79	72	295	380	374	452	302	309	72	143	60,068 10 0	90,059 11 8	187	151	35	59	47	64	30	33	3	2	0 3 11	0 4 21
Trichur „ „ ...	95	92	304	260	399	352	307	235	92	117	52,647 0 7	45,702 10 9	193	149	55	36	40	32	15	17	4	1	0 4 12	6 6 4
Total ...	411	377	922	930	1333	1307	956	858	377	449	5,02,559 8 5	4,80,438 0 8	594	479	112	133	147	155	72	66	31	25	... ...	... ...

* Two are from the decision of the Munsiffs.

(xvi) Statement showing registration of documents in the several Registry Offices of the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

Names of Registry Offices	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented: Mortgages		Sale-deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous		Documents registered		Value of documents registered				Documents of which registration was refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
	1086	1087	1086	1087	1086	1087	1086	1087	1086	1087	1086	1087	1086	1087	1086			1087			1086	1087	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17			18	19	20	21	22
															Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.					
Cochin ...	2,557	2,947	838	976	573	675	3	7	7	11	1,136	1,278	2,538	2,932	16,24,763	15	0	18,09,025	7	4	19	16	3	...	
Ernakulam ...	3,000	3,164	865	1,088	528	570	6	10	6	6	1,595	1,490	2,982	3,151	13,46,459	7	2	16,38,000	14	1	18	17	...	1	
Kanayanur ...	2,367	2,467	938	874	458	481	5	8	7	0	959	1,104	2,356	2,461	7,97,888	1	8¼	9,34,345	5	11¾	16	11	1	...	
Kuzhupilli ...	2,412	2,233	714	919	483	428	5	5	4	7	1,206	874	2,398	2,226	12,27,806	9	9	14,28,953	13	5	14	11	...	...	
Vellarapilli ...	861	641	320	298	164	143	2	2	4	1	371	197	857	641	1,43,084	12	8½	1,4 ,953	15	6	4	2	...	...	
Kodungallur ...	3,321	3,409	1,373	1,431	676	803	9	9	3	9	1,260	1,157	3,315	3,407	14,80,569	15	5½	16,67,234	12	11	14	3	...	...	
Irinjalakuda ...	4,457	4,639	1,670	1,922	926	1,074	5	8	8	11	1,848	1,624	4,448	4,636	10,39,394	2	3	12,69,503	1	8	10	5	1	...	
Chalakudi ...	3,766	4,167	1,289	918	1,127	973	5	9	4	2	1,341	2,265	3,763	4,146	7,78,947	8	5	7,31,105	3	6	3	20	...	1	
Nellayi ...	2,342	2,604	721	934	696	819	8	5	2	3	915	843	2,336	2,598	24,99,052	8	11¾	8,32,549	4	5½	7	8	...	1	
Trichur ...	4,432	4,683	1,292	1,491	1,320	1,502	9	17	3	5	1,808	1,668	4,421	4,674	17,51,958	13	2	23,40,118	1	½	11	14	...	2	
Enamavu ...	3,512	3,112	1,003	1,140	723	717	5	7	3	6	1,778	1,242	3,501	3,109	10,65,974	9	4	10,10,793	14	3	11	5	..	...	
Mundur ...	2,812	2,831	749	832	594	602	4	2	13	10	1,452	1,385	2,811	2,827	5,60,274	1	6	5,90,077	3	1	1	4	...	1	
Kunnamkulam ..	4,407	4,487	1,728	1,439	820	900	11	18	99	109	1,749	2,021	4,397	4,484	11,99,384	14	0	10,18,555	6	11	15	7	...	...	
Wadakkancheri ...	1,871	2,053	502	506	581	639	6	8	7	6	775	894	1,859	2,048	5,56,272	2	10	7,20,964	12	8	12	6	...	...	
Chelakara ...	1,585	1,829	398	464	516	526	15	12	7	5	649	822	1,580	1,825	9,06,795	15	9	8,56,844	1	6	3	4	2	...	
Chittur ...	1,764	2,048	518	641	491	508	9	8	61	62	655	829	1,761	2,044	19,71,021	6	11	20,27,396	1	8	5	7	...	...	
Nemmara ...	618	614	146	174	205	160	9	7	8	10	250	293	616	643	6,10,953	8	5	5,63,364	5	2	2	1	...	...	
Total ...	46,084	47,958	15,004	16,047	10,881	11,520	116	142	246	268	19,747	19,986	45,939	47,852	1,95,60,602	9	4	1,95,85,785	13	1¾	165	141	7	6	

(xvii) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1086 and 1087 M. E.

Description	1086						1087						Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs.	A.	P.	Fees realised Rs.	A. P.	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs.	A.	P.	Fees realised Rs.	A. P.	
1	2	3			4		5	6			7		8
Mortgage deeds ...	15,056	68,43,889	8	3½	25,059	... ...	16,010	76,10,620	13	4	27,753	12 0	
Sale-deeds ...	10,839	64,93,874	14	1½	17,283	... ...	11,494	51,90,775	1	7	17,687	0 0	
Wills ...	116	72,674	10	2	468	... ...	142	64,200	0	0	569	0 0	
Money bonds ...	245	70,901	4	9	308	8 0	263	3,31,581	8	½	531	8 0	
Miscellaneous documents ...	19,683	60,79,262	4	0	26,604	11 0	19,943	63,88,608	6	2¼	25,248	3 0	
Total ..	45,939	1,95,60,602	9	4	66,763	0 0	47,852	1,95,85,785	13	1¾	71,794	7 0	
Fees for copies of registered documents					2,997	7 0					2,150	12 0	
Search fees ...					2,443	8 0					2,413	0 0	
Miscellaneous receipts ...					4,835	0 10					5,658	6 9	
Total ...					10,185	15 10					10,222	2 9	
Grand total ...					76,948	15 10					82,016	9 9	
Deduct expenditure ...					33,356	0 7					33,318	1 0	
Net savings ...					43,592	15 3					48,698	8 9	

Chapter V.

J.—Vital statistics.

(xviii) Statement showing the Vital Statistics of the Cochin State for the year 1087 M. E.

Serial Number	Name of Taluk and Town	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
											Births		Deaths		
			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk ...	2,20,125	3,588	3,505	...	83	2,510	3,049	539	..		15·92		13·85	
2	Ernakulam Town ...	21,195	623	630	7	.	459	470	11	..	18·26	29·72	12·86	22·17	
3	Mattancheri ...	23,508	627	751	124	...	438	645	207	...		31·94		27·43	
4	Mukundapuram Taluk .	1,93,930	3,391	3,014	...	377	2,254	2,724	470	...	17·48	15·54	11·62	14·05	
5	Trichur Taluk ...	1,46,182	2,061	1,929	...	132	1,531	1,597	66	...	16·41	13·19	11·64	10·92	
6	Trichur Town ...	23,574	663	797	134	...	402	580	178	...		33·81		24·60	
7	Talapilli Taluk ...	1,65,114	3,448	3,427	...	21	2,598	2,931	333	...	20·88	20·75	15·73	17·75	
8	Chittur Taluk ...	91,289	1,601	1,594	...	7	1,259	1,270	11	...	17·49	17·46	13·70	13·91	
9	Cranganur Taluk ...	33,193	600	684	84	...	425	533	108	...	18·76	20·60	12·80	16·06	
	Total ...	9,18,110	16,602	16,381	...	271	11,876	13,799	1923	...	18·08	17·78	12·93	15·03	

K.—Medical Relief.

(xix) Statement showing the Medical Relief afforded in the Cochin State Medical Institutions during the year 1087 M. E.

Hospitals and Dispensaries	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure			Daily average	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment	Rs.	A.	P.		
General Hospital, Ernakulam ...	33,572	1,256	1,145	...	56	55	*51,863	6	11	222·91	* As the invoice for medicines, etc., for each institution has not been received the cost of medicines is included under this. † Expenditure met from the jail Department. †† Rs. 2,696-3-9 met from the Cranganur funds. $ Rs. 2,721-12-7 met from the Forest Tramway Department.
Central Jail do do ...	835	44	43	...	...	1	† ...	...	...	13·67	
Tripunithura Dispensary ...	14,265	84	66	8	10	...	1,316	12	8	124·50	
Andikadavu Dispensary ...	10,513	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	7	8	68·37	
Mattancheri Hospital ...	18,753	1,324	1,240	...	39	45	6,994	10	1	159·80	
Mattancheri Male Dispensary ...	10,764	...	..	...	...	...	1,127	3	4	71·00	
Narakal Dispensary ...	16,085	...	...	...	...	...	1,599	5	1	160·18	
Cranganur Dispensary ..	13,909	212	192	...	8	12	‡ ...	...	...	95·07	
Mala Dispensary ...	9,034	...	...	...	...	...	914	9	8	55·74	
Chalakudi Hospital ...	18,378	431	407	11	13	...	2,379	8	6	82·33	
Forest Tramway Dispensary ...	3,141	149	145	...	4	...	$ ...	...	...	14·56	
Irinjalakuda Hospital ...	13,269	391	320	45	26	...	2,424	7	3	86·75	
Palapilli Dispensary ...	7,699	...	...	...	...	...	946	1	9	21·09	
Trichur Hospital ...	30,321	872	790	...	49	33	9,860	14	5	161·86	
Kunnamkulam Hospital ...	9,144	289	266	1	9	13	2,369	4	11	77·89	
Wadakkancheri Dispensary ...	10,672	163	158	...	5	...	1,787	2	0	62·38	
Pazhayannur Dispensary ...	11,943	...	...	...	...	...	1,452	12	0	63·95	
Chittur Hospital ...	13,719	173	137	18	13	5	1,956	13	3	69·92	
Nemmara Hospital ...	12,143	146	140	1	2	3	2,152	4	9	66·65	
Nelliampathy Dispensary ...	4,724	6	6	..	...	...	1,729	0	0	17·57	
Total ...	2,62,883	5,540	5,055	84	234	167	92,101	12	3	1,696·19	

(XX) Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1087 M. E.

L.—Public Works.

Serial No.	Description of work.	State funds			Contribution			Total
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications	23,558	1,19,877	1,43,435	466	787	1,253	1,44,688
2	Buildings	1,25,195	35,793	1,60,988	34,803	14,290	49,093	2,10,081
3	Irrigation	3,460	41,642	45,102	...	...	...	45,102
4	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	21,875	1,743	23,618	625	4,394	5,019	28,637
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	1,908	...	1,908	...	...	...	1,908
6	Petty Construction and Repairs ...	...	40,558	40,558	...	1,791	1,791	42,349
7	Refunds ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
8	Miscellaneous supervision charges on account of contribution works ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,858	2,858
	Total ..	1,75,996	2,39,614	4,15,610	35,894	21,262	60,014	4,75,624
9	Establishment	...	...	71,222	...	...	...	71,222
	Grand Total .	1,75,996	2,39,614	4,86,832	35,894	21,262	60,014	5,46,846

(xxi) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1087 M. E.

M.—Education.

Agency	1086				1087			
	No. of schools	No. of pupils			No. of schools	No. of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Government	102	11,632	5,633	17,265	107	11,811	5,740	17,551
Church Mission Society or Protestant Missionaries	23	1,225	572	1,797	19	1,089	503	1,592
Roman Catholic do ...	10	1,404	266	1,670	10	1,729	315	2,044
Native Priests	59	3,915	1,745	5,660	47	3,154	1,944	5,098
Native Gentlemen	111	7,270	1,737	9,007	73	5,846	1,727	7,573
Masters themselves	13	540	178	718	10	373	136	509
Total ...	318	25,986	10,131	36,117	271	24,902	10,365	34,367
Unaided schools	697	10,238	5,008	15,246	544	8,592	4,250	12,842
Grand total ...	1,015	36,224	15,139	51,363	815	32,594	14,615	47,209

(xxii) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1087 M. E.

M.—Education.

Taluk	Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	18,153	17,110	10,883	4,922	59·95	28·76
Cranganur ...	2,206	2,164	1,711	565	77·56	26·18
Mukundapuram ...	12,050	12,225	5,131	2,451	42.58	20·04
Trichur ...	10,747	11,019	6,747	3,576	62·78	32·45
Talapilli ...	11,083	11,614	4,750	2,150	42·85	18 51
Chittur ...	6,541	6,891	3,372	951	51·55	13·80
Total ...	60,780	61,023	32,594	14,615	53·60	23·94

Chapter V.

M.—Education.

(xxiii) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1087 M. E.

Class	Population		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage of pupils to population		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hindus ...	2,74,547	2,79,768	41,182	41,956	19,132	6,325	6·9	2·2	46·4	15·0
Christians ...	1,0[illegible],404	97,835	15,[illegible]61	14,675	11,731	7,651	11·6	7·8	77·8	52·1
Mahomedans ...	27,726	26,766	4,159	4,015	1,684	596	6·[illegible]	2·2	40·4	14·7
Jews ...	548	589	82	88	47	43	8·5	7·3	57·3	49·3
Jains ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists ...	1,971	1,926	296	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,05,2[illegible]0	4,06,825	60,780	61,023	32,594	14,615	8·0	3·5	53·6	23·9

(xxiv) Statement showing the number and strength of special schools during the year 1087 M. E.

M.—Education.

Schools	No. of Schools	Strength	Whether Sirkar, Aided or Unaided
Sirkar Training School, Trichur ...	1	212	Sirkar
Industrial Schools (including the industrial section of the Victoria Jubilee Literary and Industrial school for girls) ...	11	542	2 Sirkar 7 Aided 2 Unaided
Sanskrit schools ...	22	447	1 Aided and 21 Unaided
Koran schools ...	72	1,446	Unaided
Music schools ...	8	118	Do
Bible schools ...	30	837	Do
Tamil schools ...	8	127	Do
Medical schools ...	3	16	Do
Vedic schools ...	6	132	2 Aided & 4 Unaided
Schools teaching Astrloogy ...	1	8	Unaided
Hebrew schools ...	1	32	Do
Total ...	163	3,947	3 Sirkar, 10 Aided & 150 Unaided

(xxv) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial schools during the year 1087 M. E.

M.—Education.

Name of Industry	Boys	Girls	Total	Remarks.
Needle work ...	...	78	78	Several of these pupils are studying more than one subject. The number of such students is shown against each of these subjects.
Mat-making ...	49	23	72	
Embroidery and Knitting ...	...	66	66	
Lace-making ...	...	100	100	
Carving ...	15	...	15	
Gardening ...	9	...	9	
Umbrella making ...	8	...	8	
Weaving ...	21	...	21	
Slojd ...	176	...	176	
Carpentry ...	31	...	31	
Blacksmith's work ...	30	...	30	
Lacquer work ...	6	...	6	
Electro-plating ...	19	...	19	
Rattan work ...	27	...	27	
Bell-metal work ...	19	...	19	
Drawing ...	176	...	176	
Type-writing ...	53	...	53	
Short-hand ...	53	...	53	
Book-keeping ...	41	...	41	
Commercial Arithmetic ...	41	...	41	
" Geography ...	8	...	8	
" Correspondence ...	8	...	8	
Total ...	790	267	1,057	

Chapter V.

M.—*Education.*

(xxvi) Statement showing particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

Description of schools	No. of schools		No. of pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
	1086	1087	1086	1087	1086	1087	Collegiate	Upper Secondary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sirkar schools ...	102	107	17,265	17,551	14,592	15,047	20,863	37,509	45,393	1,09,594	34,528	19,007
Aided schools ...	216	164	18,852	16,816	15,450	15,266	...	2,385	3,364	26,997	4,020	...
Total ...	318	271	36,117	34,367	30,042	30,313	20,863	39,894	48,757	1,36,591	38,548	19,007

N.—*Military.*

(xxvii) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

Arms of Service	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year					Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Remarks
	At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			Total of men at the end of current year	Number of regiments or battalions	Number of guns	Number of men				
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, or deserted				Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cavalry	10	6	1	...	...	*15	...	...	1	2	12	2,226	*Non-fighting men such as clerks, cobbler, blacksmith, syces and barbers, are not included in the list
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	2	20	1,968	
Infantry	242	24	6	1	12	248	...	...	5	16	227	21,636	
Imperial service troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	275	30	7	1	12	285	...	4	6	20	259	25,830	

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

COCHIN

FOR

THE YEAR 1088 M. E.

(16th August 1912 to 15th August 1913)

1

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

ERNAKULAM.

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT PRESS

1913.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

COCHIN is a Native State on the west coast of India, bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency on the north, north-west and north-east; a small portion of the south-west is washed by the Arabian Sea; and the State of Travancore forms the southern boundary. It lies between 9°43′ and 10°50′ N. lat., and 76°5′ and 76°58′ E. long., and has an area of 1,417¾ square miles according to the cadastral survey of the State, of which about 605 square miles are forests. The forests abound in teak, ebony, blackwood and other valuable species of trees. The State enjoys the benefit of both the south-west and north-east monsoons.

2. The population of Cochin, according to the Census of 1911, is 9,18,110, of whom 4,57,342 are males and 4,60,768 females. The majority, 67·06 per cent. are Hindus, Christians forming 25·38 per cent. and Mahomedans 6·95 per cent. There is also a small community of Jews numbering 1,175. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

3. Very little is known of the early history of Cochin. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin claim to hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin, and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch, with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom she remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between His Highness the then Raja and the Honorable East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection from outside invaders. Since then, the State entered on an era of peace and progressive prosperity under the protection of the British power. In 1809, a fresh treaty was entered into, by which Cochin agreed to pay, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lakh of rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of native infantry, making an aggregate payment, yearly in six equal instalments, of Rs. 2,76,037. Subsequently in 1818, the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000, which forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

4. His Highness Sir Rama Varma G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Raja of Cochin, was born on the 27th December, 1852, and ascended the Musnad on the 23rd October, 1895. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. in 1897, G. C. S. I. in 1903 and G. C. I. E. in 1911. Her Highness Kunjipilla Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 2nd July 1840, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 6th October, 1858. There are, besides, 86 male and 93 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.

5. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into five taluks, *viz*, Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilly and Chittur; in addition, there is also the estate of Cranganur. The chief towns are Ernakulam (the capital), Mattancheri, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakancheri, Chittur and Cranganur. The administration is conducted in the name, and under the control, of His Highness the Raja. The Diwan is His Highness' chief minister and the chief executive officer of the State, with whom the British Resident and the Heads of departments correspond in all official matters.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

M. E. 1088.

(16th August 1912 to 15th August 1913).

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PERSONNEL.

Celebration of the Shashtipoorthi Thirunal of His Highness the Raja.

THE most important event during the year was the celebration, throughout the State, of the Shashtipoorthi Thirunal (Sixtieth birthday) of His Highness the Rajah, which auspicious event came on Wednesday, 11th Dhanu 1088, corresponding to 25th December 1912. Very few rulers of Cochin are known to have lived to the age of sixty to celebrate their Shashtipoorthi Thirunal and the occasion was therefore unique. This memorable event was celebrated, throughout the length and breadth and in every nook and corner of the State in a manner suited to the solemnity and importance of the occasion. The schools of the State celebrated the event on 23rd December. The firing of sixty guns, at sunrise, on 25th December from the maidan in front of the public offices at Ernakulam announced the important and auspicious day. All classes of His Highness' subjects heartily co-operated in making the celebrations in their respective centres a success. Divine service and religious ceremonies were held and prayers offered in all churches, temples, synagogues, mosques and other places of worship. Feeding the poor, treats to school children, sports, decorations, illuminations, fireworks, processions, with His Highness' photo mounted on elephant, etc., accompanied by music, formed the main items of the programme of celebrations in the various centres. At 4 P. M. on the day, the representatives of people from all parts of the State presented to His Highness, at the Hill Bungalow Palace, an address of congratulation, enclosed in a suitable casket. The address was follows :—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

On this auspicious occasion of Your Highness' Shashtiabdapurthi, or the sixtieth anniversary of Your Highness' birthday, We, the undersigned, representing Your Highness' subjects of every caste and every creed throughout the State, beg respectfully to approach Your Highness with our loyal congratulations.

The happy event that we are celebrating to-day is one of unique interest and special importance to all Your Highness' loyal subjects. Very few in the long line of Rulers of Cochin are known to have lived to celebrate their sixtieth birthday, and never before in its history did the State attain that degree of prosperity and prestige to which Your Highness has raised it by Your strenuous and sagacious rule. The contemplation of the day's significance, especially in view of these circumstances, makes the hearts of us all glow with gratitude to That Power that in Its Infinite Mercy has thus preserved a life which has proved so useful in the past and which is still so full of promise for the future.

Your Highness' reign marks a new era in the history of Cochin. When Your Highness succeeded to the *Masnad* of Your ancestors, the ripe and vigorous manhood which You had then attained, Your great intellectual gifts and scholarly attainments and Your indefatigable energy and devotion to duty, led us to look forward to an exceptionally prosperous and successful administration. And now, after seventeen years of that administration, we are proud and thankful to be able to proclaim to the world that, in the wonderful achievements of this period, we have more than realised our high expectations. The improvements effected in the finances of the State since Your Highness' accession, the stimulus given to the development of its trade and industries and of its material resources, the extension made in its means of communication, the progress made in the diffusion of education amongst its people, the efforts made for the promotion of sanitation and medical relief and the improvement effected in the tone and *morale* of its services and in the efficiency of its administration in all its branches, have been simply marvellous both in their range and in their character.

Such a brilliant record of administrative achievement seldom falls to the lot of a Ruler, and, though to Your Highness, with Your high sense of duty and passionate devotion to it, the success of Your work is its own reward, it has, nevertheless, not failed to receive the earthly reward that is its due. It has not only elicited deservedly high praise from all quarters, but has also received the honour of Imperial recognition. The high distinctions conferred on Your Highness successively by the late Queen Empress and the late King Emperor and again by His Imperial Majesty King George V are as unprecedented as Your Highness' deserts are unparalleled in the annals of our State. And lastly, Your Highness has found what we would venture to hope is a still higher reward in the heartfelt gratitude and devoted attachment of a loyal and contented people.

With our fervent and humble prayer that Your Highness may long be spared in health and strength to carry on the glorious and beneficent work that has already borne such rich fruit and that every blessing may attend on Your Highness and the Ruling Family of Cochin, we respectfully beg to subscribe ourselves, Your Highness' most loyal and devoted subjects."

His Highness' reply to the above address was as follows:—

"MY BELOVED SUBJECTS,

I have to thank you most heartily for the trouble you have so kindly taken to assemble here on this occasion of my Sixtieth Birthday, thus giving me the happiness and pleasure of receiving your felicitous greetings and congratulations in person. The very touching and appreciative remarks you have made in your address, just read, about me and my administration have thrilled my heart with joy.

The presence here today of the representatives of the people of the whole State and the enthusiasm with which they have celebrated this day of my "Shashtipurthi" have amply shown their sincere loyalty and affection to me for which I shall ever be grateful and thankful to them.

It is true, and no doubt sad to reflect, that none of my predecessors for about a century were fortunate enough to live up to the age of sixty and receive similar tokens of joy and loyalty from the subjects. Probably there is an additional stimulus for the people to celebrate the present occasion so elaborately owing to its rarity. But I am sure that, if there were similar opportunities before, the people would not have been wanting to celebrate them in a fitting manner, as I know that the devotion and loyalty of the people do not confine to one member of the Family but apply to the whole House.

It is now over seventeen years since, by the Will of God, I was placed in charge of the administration, and I am thankful to Providence that I have been able, during this period, to keep the progress which was begun and steadily continued in the reigns of my predecessors. Some of the important measures introduced by me caused in the beginning much uneasiness and grave anxiety, chiefly owing to the difficulty to finance them, and I am thankful that all the difficulties could be overcome and the measures satisfactorily completed. The reforms were all undertaken with a view to improve the efficiency and tone of the administration, to develop the resources of the State and to increase the convenience, happiness and prosperity of the people. The success of the measures has, however, been more than a reward for all my labours. I take this opportunity to acknowledge that the success is the result of the able support of my successive Diwans, the sound advice and help I always received from the British Resident at my court and the Madras Government from time to time, and the loyal and willing co-operation of the chief officers of the State and the most sympathetic and appreciative attitude of the public.

You are already aware that I intend a Town Hall to be erected at Ernakulam and to give it for the free use of the public. I trust that this supplies a real want of the place and will be appreciated by the people. It is also my wish to revive, in commemoration of this occasion, the old Village Panchayat System, which, I trust, will give facilities to the people to settle several matters of each village easily and quickly amongst themselves, and give them some training in the art of self-government. It may also afford them better opportunities of representing their wants and their grievances to the Darbar. I wish also to let you know my earnest desire to introduce some measure of constitutional reform by which I shall be able to secure the representative opinion and criticism of the public on all important matters of State and be able to give them sufficient facilities to represent them directly to my Government any proposals they may wish to submit. The people now have the above privileges to a great extent, as they have individually or collectively the right always to approach the Government in person or in writing with any representations they have to make, and their representations, I believe, always do receive the careful consideration of my Darbar. The measure which I wish to introduce must be such as would give the people privileges which they do not now possess and give them a real voice. Gentlemen, I am sure you will not appreciate any scheme which may exist purely for name's sake and which may not have any reality or substance. I hope, when the scheme is worked out and introduced, it will prove a real blessing and a boon to you all. I also wish to announce that I propose to appoint a Committee of official and non-official gentlemen to submit a scheme for the development of Sanskrit learning and for the improvement of Malayalam literature, and that I intend granting a sum of half a lakh of rupees to constitute it as a fund for the fulfilment of these objects.

The question of the enjoyment of the monopoly trees standing on private holdings throughout the State was recently considered by my Darbar, and some concession was granted. I am now happy to announce that the Sirkar will be joint owners of such trees and allow the land-holder a compensation of 50 per cent of the value in future in case of removal, and lastly I am pleased to direct that all public servants in the permanent or temporary establishments of the Darbar who draw a pay of Rs. 15 or less shall be given a bonus of one month's pay in memory of this occasion.

It has given me immense satisfaction to meet you all here to-day, and I thank you once more for all your kindness."

The announcements made in His Highness' reply received due consideration, *e. g.*,

(1) Foundation stone was laid for the Rama Varmah Public Hall and a budget grant of Rs. 20,000 was made to commence construction.

(2) The Panchayat Scheme was worked out, the draft bill was published for general criticisms on 26th May 1913, and a provision of Rs. 5,000 was made from State funds as grant to Village Panchayat.

(3) The Advisory Council Scheme was submitted for the advice of the Madras Government in a final form on the 2nd of January 1913 and it is still pending with that Government.

(4) The scheme for the development of Sanskrit learning and improvement of Malayalam literature was worked out and funds allotted for the same.

(5) Notification was published under the Forest Regulation raising the compensation for monopoly trees to 50 per cent.

(6) All public servants in the permanent and temporary establishments of the Darbar were given a bonus of one month's pay, the total amount thus paid being Rs. 37,790.

Celebration of Children's Day.

2. The other important event celebrated in the State during the year was the celebration of the birthday of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on 20th June 1913, which, at the express wish of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, was observed as a Children's Day throughout India. The day was notified as a Holiday for all the public schools of the State, and treats were given to all the school children, and sports were held in important centres, on that day.

Tours of His Highness the Raja.

3. His Highness the Raja went to Kanjirapilli on 28th August 1912, and, after a stay there of about 5 weeks, returned to the capital on 6th October 1912.

On 19th October 1912, His Highness went to Thiruvarchikulam and returned the next day.

On 16th March, 1913, His Highness left Tripunithura for Trichur in connection with the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the King Edward VII Maternity Hospital at Trichur and returned to Tripunithurah on 19th March. In laying the foundation stone, His Highness made the following speech :—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

"It has indeed given me great pleasure to be able to take part in the ceremony which is this day to mark the first step towards the establishment of an institution that, I hope, will be considered by the warmest supporters of the movement inaugurated early in 1911 not only as a fitting memorial of our late and beloved King Emperor Edward VII, but also an instrument of much good and benevolent work in which the late King always evinced, during his life-time, such deep and abiding sympathy.

You may be aware that in January 1911, after the public meeting held in Trichur, the Darbar, while approving of the resolution of the Edward Memorial Committee to devote the funds collected towards the construction of a Maternity Hospital in Trichur with adequate provision for the training of nurses of all castes, announced their intention of contributing a sum of money equal to the amount subscribed by the public towards the object in view. The subscription collected amounted to Rs. 12,218—14—6, and subsequently the Darbar augmented their promised grant to Rs. 20,000. The final plans and estimate of the proposed building however contemplate an expenditure of Rs. 61,500. You will therefore see that my Darbar has now sanctioned a total grant of nearly half a lakh for this institution and hopes to be able to equip it with all the modern and up-to-date appliances and also to make provision for the entertainment of trained nurses of all castes according to the original scheme.

Nothing could have been so nearer the heart of our late King Emperor than any organized effort to diminish human suffering and provide hospital aid for those that need it most. The women of India, especially those amongst the lower and less advanced classes, have the greatest claims upon the consideration of those who have organized

this movement and no happier decision than the one which we all here have to-day taken the first practical step to confirm, could have been arrived at by them.

I have now laid the foundation stone of this Maternity Hospital, a plan of which you will find exhibited on this table. I congratulate Mr. Browning, the Chief Engineer, on the excellent design of the edifice. Let us hope that it will be not only a place of refuge and of comfort where, by nursing, care and timely attention, many a life will be saved but also a lasting and befitting memorial in my State destined to stand in after times and to point by its silent and philanthrophic work to the noble and revered memory of the late King.

Ladies and Gentlemen, let us all now wish the new Maternity Hospital Scheme all success."

On 28th March, 1913, His Highness went to Thiruvanchikulam and returned the same day.

On 29th March, 1913, His Highness left Ernakulam for Coonoor and reached Coonoor on the morning of the 30th. His Highness returned from Coonoor on 10th June, 1913, and arrived at Ernakulam the next day.

Visit of Raja of Ramnad.

4. The Raja of Ramnad visited the State during the year, staying at Trichur on 26th May, 1913, and at Ernakulam on the 27th. The Raja was entertained as a State Guest during his stay in the State.

The Ruling Family.

5. Three male and seven female members were born and one male and four female members died in His Highness the Raja's family during the year. The Thrithalicharthu marriage ceremony of 10 female members of His Highness the Raja's family was celebrated in Chingom, 1088.

6. The thanks of His Highness' Government are due to the Madras Government for their courtesy in allowing an officer of the Darbar to undergo a course of training in the Accountant-General's Office, Madras, and another officer to undergo a special training in Survey under the Madras Survey Department.

The British Resident.

7. Mr. R. A. Graham, I. C. S., continued to be the British Resident till 21st March, 1913, when he was relieved by Mr. A. T. Forbes, I. C. S., who continued to be the British Resident during the remaining period of the year.

The Diwan.

8. Mr. A. R. Banerji, C. I. E., M. A., I. C. S., having availed himself of 7 months' combined leave from 9th April, 1912, Mr. K. Narayana Marar, B. A. & B. L., acted as Diwan till 9th November, 1912, when Mr. Banerji returned from leave and rejoined. Mr. Banerji continued to be the Diwan till the end of the year.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

IN the introductory portion of the memorandum dated 24th July 1913, explaining the financial position of the State for the year 1089, M. E., issued with the Financial Statement of the current year, the gradual development in the finances of the State during the past 6 years was narrated as follows:— Introduction.

"In the year 1083, the gross revenues of the State were Rs. 33,52,452 and the loans outstanding against the State revenues at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 23,90,000. There were, besides, Palace and Devaswom funds merged in the cash balances of the State, and utilised as occasion arose, being considered part of the general surplus under the system of accounts then prevailing, which raised the gross liabilities of this period to very nearly 30 lakhs. About the end of 1083, that is, just five years ago, the finances of the State underwent a careful examination and review, and a scheme was then formulated with the object of reducing these liabilities in the near future. The Darbar laid down a definite financial programme taking into consideration the possibilities regarding future surpluses, after making provision for all the improvements and reforms already carried out, as well as those then in contemplation. Adopting a forecast estimate of receipts and expenditure for the years 1084 to 1087, a working surplus of Rs. 16,52,200 was arrived at, and a Sinking Fund was started for the first time in 1084, so as to lose no time in setting apart sufficient funds from the annual surpluses to meet the first debenture loan of 10 lakhs that was repayable in the last month of 1086 (August 1910). In accordance with this programme and the policy of separating the Devaswom and Palace funds from the general revenues of the State, which was gradually carried out, the Darbar were able to reduce the liabilities considerably in 1084. The Sinking Fund, which soon began to grow, was more than able to meet the creditors of the first debenture loan in 1086, and the system of merging Devaswom and Palace funds with the cash balances in the State treasuries was gradually done away with, these funds being withdrawn and separately invested, with the result that, at the end of 1087, that is, in four years' time, all the liabilities were completely wiped out, the year having closed with a net surplus of Rs. 1,92,000 to the credit of the State."

10. The financial position of the State at the close of the year under report, as compared with the past 5 years, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus + or deficit —	Net liability	Net surplus
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1083	33,52,452	37,49,840	— 3,97,388	22,63,364	...
1084	40,55,827	33,55,675	+ 7,00,152	15,77,128	...
1085	39,56,701	33,27,166	+ 6,29,535	9,47,592	...
1086	43,52,797	35,49,056	+ 8,03,741	1,43,851	...
1087	43,43,454	40,07,563	+ 3,35,891	...	1,92,042
1088	47,88,710	40,79,881	+ 7,08,829	...	9,00,871

The year of this report opened, for the first time for a little over a decade, with a surplus of Rs. 1,92,042 to the credit of the State, unlike the previous years which opened with liabilities, and the financial transactions of the year resulted in a net surplus of Rs. 9,00,871, even after making provision for all liabilities against the Darbar, including the Debenture Loan of 10 lakhs, repayable in 1918.

11. The budget estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year worked to a surplus of Rs. 5,94,200, the anticipated receipts and expenditure being Rs. 44,85,100 and Rs. 38,90,900 respectively. The revised estimate anticipated a surplus of 5,77,750 on the basis of a total revenue of 47,12,300 and a total expenditure of 41,34,550. The actual financial transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 7,08,829, as against Rs. 5,94,200 anticipated in the budget and Rs. 5,77,750 in the revised estimate, the actual gross revenues and expenditure being Rs. 47,88,710 and Rs. 40,79,881 respectively, as against Rs. 44,85,100 and Rs. 38,90,900 anticipated in the budget. It has to be borne in mind that, although the total revenues of the year are just over 3 lakhs in excess of the budget estimate, they do not include the anticipated receipts from the sale of the Chittur Kanom lands, Total receipts and expenditure.

which was postponed in deference to the wishes of the Madras Government and which could not be held, as no reply was received from the Government on the subject before the close of the year. The financial transactions of the year, therefore, can be considered as eminently satisfactory, for it shows a considerable advance over the budget as well as the revised estimates and the actuals of the previous year, in spite of the fact that, during the year, two extraordinary items of expenditure were debited to the account, *viz.*, the payment of 1¼ lakhs of rupees towards the purchase of the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills Co., and the cost of celebrating the Shashtipoorthi Thirunal of His Highness the Raja, which came to a total of Rs. 74,470, including Rs. 37,790 disbursed as bonus of one month's pay given to certain low-paid servants of the State.

12. The following statements exhibit the main heads of receipts as well as expenditure under service heads :—

RECEIPTS.

Heads of receipts	Actuals of 1088	Budget estimate of 1088	Actuals of 1087	Actuals of 1086	Actuals of 1085
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	12,91,095	12,54,000	11,66,901	11,69,465	11,12,964
II. Forests	7,22,784	6,67,800	6,23,252	8,12,364	7,47,358
III. Excise Revenue*	10,40,460	11,11,400	10,79,476	9,78,384	8,58,020
IV. Stamps	4,67,815	4,00,000	4,42,632	4,31,772	3,93,776
V. Railway	7,84,954	6,00,000	6,00,960	5,62,461	5,18,338
VI. Other receipts	4,81,602	4,51,900	4,30,233	3,98,351	3,26,245
Total of service heads ...	**47,88 710**	**44,85,100**	**43,43,454**	**43,52,797**	**39,56,701**

* Includes revenue from 'Salt', 'Customs', 'Abkari', 'Opium and Ganja' and 'Tobacco'.

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of expenditure	Actuals of 1088	Budget estimate of 1088	Actuals of 1087	Actuals of 1086	Actuals of 1085
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	1,71,612	1,75,000	1,73,350	1,56,402	1,67,969
2. Palace	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000
3. Subsidy	2,00,089	2,00,100	2,00,089	2,00,089	2,00,089
4. Excise including Customs ...	1,84,744	1,99,500	1,89,439	1,69,917	1,65,567
5. Forests	4,74,411	4,43,100	3,28,767	3,46,034	3,55,351
6. Tramway	1,22,800	1,38,000	1,23,339	1,53,877	1,86,493
7. General Administration ...	89,538	83,300	98,328	93,391	81,858
8. Law & Justice	1,63,542	1,59,200	1,64,223	1,57,119	1,58,196
9. Police	1,00,506	93,600	91,904	88,201	86,719
10. Education	3,75,520	3,75,000	3,37,383	2,78,827	2,29,506
11. Religious and Charities	68,262	67,200	68,993	74,081	70,720
12. Medical, Vaccination, Sanitation & Conservancy	3,76,147	4,34,000	3,23,311	2,55,418	1,48,797
13. Pension and Gratuity	79,982	81,000	87,306	83,033	78,211
14. Public Works	5,16,608	5,00,000	4,86,832	4,72,178	4,45,647
15. Cochin State Railway	4,33,149	2,85,000	3,35,695	3,22,779	2,41,238
16. Other expenditure	3,72,971	3,06,900	6,48,604	3,47,710	3,60,775
Total of service heads ...	**40,79,881**	**38,90,900**	**40,07,563**	**35,49,056**	**33,27,166**

SERVICE HEADS. Receipts.

13. The receipts under service heads amount to Rs. 47,88,710, as against Rs. 44,85,100, anticipated in the budget estimate and Rs. 47,12,300 in the revised estimate. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 43,43,454, the revenue for 1088 showed an advance of Rs. 4,45,256 over that of 1087. The year was therefore a record year, the total revenue realised being the highest yet reached. Almost all the important heads of revenue contributed to augment the receipts. Increase is specially marked under (1) Land Revenue (Rs. 1,24,194), (2) Stamps (Rs. 25,183), (3) Forests (Rs. 99,532), (4) Medical and Sanitation (Rs. 38,512), and (5) Railway (Rs. 1,83,994). The increase under Land Revenue

is due to the sale of the occupancy right of Narakkal accretion lands, collection of arrears and current demand of water cess for irrigation of lands of British ryots of Palghat, regarding which there was at one time some dispute, the disposal of a large number of backwater reclamation cases, old and new, and new assignments. The increase under Stamps was the result of a general increase in the sale of all denominations of stamps. The agreement entered into with Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., Cochin, more than six years ago, for the supply of Europe quality teak having proved financially prejudicial to the Darbar, the Darbar, as already stated in paragraph 82 of the Administration Report for 1087, purchased outright from the Company the Trichur Timber & Saw Mills owned by them, extinguishing the contract with them and entered into a contract with Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty of Madras for the working of the Mills, under a profit sharing system and sale of teak in log form at a fixed price, under which the Darbar realised during the year a substantial amount in the shape of profits falling to their share, which mainly accounts for the increase of revenue under Forests. The increase under Sanitation is due to the sale of a portion of the land acquired in connection with the Ernakulam Town Improvement scheme under the Town planning scheme approved by the Darbar. Although the receipts shown under Railway for 1088, *viz.*, Rs. 7,84,954, include the gross revenue realised for 15 months consequent on the change of the Railway financial year, which made it necessary to take credit to the State account of 1088 the Railway earnings of the 1st quarter of 1913 also, the 12 months' earnings, which were Rs. 6,23,830, are themselves in advance of those of the previous year by Rs. 22,870, thus indicating a steady growth of traffic over the line. The increases of Rs. 16,224 under 'Interest' and of Rs. 10,358 under 'Tramway' are due mainly to an increase in the reserve surpluses of the Darbar deposited in the National Bank of India, Ltd., Cochin, and to the growth in the traffic carried for private individuals by the Tramway, respectively. The only heads under which decreases worth mentioning are noticeable are Customs (Rs. 18,454), Tobacco (Rs. 18,398) and Public Works (Rs. 16,513). The figure given under Customs is the actual amount realised from the British Government and represents a moiety of the net customs collections at British Cochin for the official year 1912-13. The low rental secured for tobacco shops for 1088, as compared with that of 1087, accounts for the decrease under 'Tobacco'. The receipts of 1087 under "Public Works" include the amount of subscription realised towards the construction of the Edward VII Maternity Hospital. The absence of any such item of revenue during the year and the transfer of some items of revenue, hereto credited to Public Works, to Town Councils of the State contributed towards the decrease under "Public Works".

SERVICE HEADS Expenditure.

14. The total expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 40,79,881, as against Rs. 38,90,900, the budget and Rs. 41,34,550, the revised estimate for 1088. The actuals for the previous year came to Rs. 40,07,563, excluding the payment made towards the Sinking Fund in that year. The disbursements of 1088 were thus in excess of the previous year by Rs. 72,318. The increase under "Forests" came to Rs. 1,45,644. The expenditure under this head for 1088 includes a sum of Rs. 1,25,000, being a portion of the cost of the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills purchased from Messrs. Aspinwall and Co., debited to this head as well as the charges that had to be incurred for the collection of additional timber to keep up a continuous supply of timber for the Mill, according to the new agreement entered into for its working. The increase under "Education", amounting to Rs. 38,137, is due to the opening of new schools and additional divisions of classes in existing schools and to the larger expenditure incurred under grants-in-aid, under which a sum of Rs. 51,457 was disbursed, against Rs. 36,766 in 1087. A large portion of the expenditure of Rs. 2,66,276 shown under "Sanitation and

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Conservancy" represents the capital outlay of the year for the Ernakulam Water Supply and other Sanitary Schemes in progress. For the reason already explained, the expenditure of Rs. 4,33,149, shown under "Railway" during the year, is, as in the case of the receipt side of "Railway", the working expenses of 15 months, which mainly accounts for the increase of Rs. 97,454. The only head that shows appreciable decrease in expenditure, compared with the actuals of 1087, is "Miscellaneous". The latter included the cost of the tour of His Highness the Raja to Delhi to attend the Imperial Coronation Darbar. The expenditure under 'Miscellaneous' for 1088 includes cost of celebrating the Shashtipoorthi Thirunal of His Highness and the payment of bonus of one month's pay to Sirkar servants drawing Rs. 15 and below, amounting to Rs. 74,470.

Opening and closing balances.

15. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 9,96,493, against Rs. 12,02,796 anticipated in the budget estimate of the year, and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 16,60,667, against Rs. 18,01,343 anticipated in the budget and Rs. 16,08,617 in the revised estimate for 1088. Of the closing balance, a sum of Rs. 7,43,399 was in the State treasuries and Rs. 9,17,268 in Current Account in the National Bank of India, Ltd. Cochin, at 2½ per cent interest. Besides these, a sum of Rs. 2,00,000, paid in 1087 for the purchase of the Good will and interests of the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, remained as an investment from the general balance and a sum of Rs. 6,88,396, being the balance to the credit of the Sinking Fund, also lay invested. The actual credit balance of the State at the end of the year was thus Rs. 25,49,063 (Rs. 16,60,667 in cash and Rs. 8,88,396 in securities.)

Sinking Fund & State Loans.

16. The heavy figure of 24 lakhs of rupees, at which the loans of the State stood at the close of 1082, was reduced to 10 lakhs at the beginning of 1087, wholly in Debentures, as mentioned in para 16 of the last year's report, and the total amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, raised for liquidating this debt, amounted, at the close of 1087, to Rs. 6,88,396. The balance required to make up the amount for repayment of the Debenture Loan, which falls due in 1918, was therefore only Rs. 3,11,604. This amount could be made available at any time from the surpluses to the credit of the State. There were therefore no transactions under the Sinking Fund during the year.

Liabilities of the State.

17. The following statement exhibits the financial position of the State at the end of the year with that at the commencement of the year:—

Details.	*At the beginning of the year*	*At the end of the year.*
Liabilities.		
4 per cent Debenture Loan	10,00,000	10,00,000
Deposits, including Devaswom Fund, Town Fund, Palace Fund, Provident Fund, etc.	7,37,504	7,87,667
Remittances pending adjustment... ...	64,018	...
Total ...	18,01,522	17,87,667
Assets.		
Advances recoverable	89,097	1,02,768
Remittances pending adjustment... ...	...	35,410
Departmental balances	2,078	1,297
General balance investments	2,17,500	2,00,000
Amount to the credit of Sinking Fund ...	6,88,396	6,88,396
Cash balance	9,96,493	16,60,667
Total ...	19,93,564	26,88,538
Net surplus ...	1,92,042	9,00,871

Net surplus

The State had, at the end of the year, a net asset of Rs. 9,00,871 after providing for all liabilities including the 4 per cent debentures of ten lakhs of rupees due in 1918, against Rs. 1,92,042, at the beginning of the year. The anticipated asset at the end of the year, according to the revised estimate for 1088, was

Rs. 7,69,792, so that the actual accumulated asset was Rs. 1,31,079 better than the revised estimate.

General remarks.

18. I shall soon have the satisfaction of being able to hand over my office to my successor with a large cash balance, as well as savings in investments, after having completely paid up the liabilities and provided for the growing needs of Education, Sanitation and Public Works as well as for the needs of departmental establishments under salaries and allowances. Circumstances in 1082 were such that, even with the most optimistic estimate then possible to make, these results could not have been forseen. The State, however, has been most fortunate in being able to increase her revenues by 14 lakhs without, in any sense whatever, placing additional burdens of taxation upon the people. The Revenue Settlement has not been taken into account in calculating this increase: for the Settlement rates were collected in full after gradual introduction, taluk by taluk, in 1084 and the major portion of the gross increase of Rs. 3,12,452 on account of the new rates had been included in the total receipts of 1083. On the other hand, a complete separation of the Palace and Devaswom funds having been effected in 1085, the total receipts of that year and the years following do not include Devaswom revenue, which was added to the State general revenues in the years preceding. Deducting, therefore, the Devaswom revenue proper which was included in 1083 as a service head of receipts and adding the increased demand under Land revenue on account of the Settlement, it is evident that there has taken place a net increase of over 14 lakhs of rupees in the total revenues of the State, without taking into account the increase owing to Land Revenue Settlement, and taking the total of 1083 and 1088 for comparison. It may, however, legitimately be asked how this large increase has been brought about and whether the paying capacity of His Highness' subjects, from whom the bulk of the revenue must have been come, has in any way improved during this period. A detailed answer to this question will be readily available to those who may choose to minutely examine the financial condition of the State during the past decade with particular reference to the growing prosperity of the country. Some general observations may, however, be made on the subject, indicating mainly the lines in which the finances have been controlled and developed, taking advantage of the opportunities that presented themselves during the past few years.

19. A systematic and efficient Land Revenue Administration takes care not to accumulate arrears of demand on the land, to collect the dues promptly on all cases of occupation and to assign valuable lands unoccupied but not required for communal or other purposes, by competition. The grant of occupancy right to the ryots under Sirkar was a policy which at once increased the value of their holdings and, while the Sirkar has to pay heavily for Government acquisitions, they have, on the other hand, been able to realise a higher market value from the sales of waste, accretion and useless forest areas given for cultivation or for plantation purposes, especially in the case of lands fit for rubber and cocoanut plantations. Further, it is to be noted that the balance of old arrears to be disposed of under Land Revenue at the close of 1082 came to Rs. 4,55,780 and arrears to be collected to Rs. 22,076 and the same at the close of the year of this report was only Rs. 740. Miscellaneous demand in 1082 was Rs. 58,011 and the same in 1088 was Rs. 98,803.

20. Although the Railway was opened in 1077 M. E., it was only during the past few years that the number of passengers carried rapidly increased, *viz.*, from 6,42,639 in 1082 to 13,47,564 in 1088, and this circumstance is, in itself, a sign of the growing prosperity of the people. The State, however, could not have derived the advantages resulting from the growth of traffic to any appreciable degree under the then existing contract which was of a permanent character, unless the fortunate circumstance of the disappearance of the Madras Railway Company owing

to the re-distribution of railways in Southern India presented itself, which enabled the Darbar to insist on better terms with the S. I. R. Company which was to work the line. It was entirely due to the very hard fight which the Darbar had with this company to get the old working contract cancelled—a fight in which even the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India through the kind offices of the Government of Madras, had to intervene—that the Darbar's share of the net earnings have appreciably increased and the Railway now pays a dividend of 5·30 per cent, as against 1·95 per cent in 1082.

21. Under customs, the Darbar used to receive a fixed sum of Rs. 1,10,500 as compensation from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention of 1865. Their representations for half share of the actual net customs collections, which in recent years exceeded the guaranteed amount, having been decided favourably by the Madras Government, the Darbar have secured, during the past years, an additional total revenue of Rs. 1,75,985 under customs. Proper safeguards having been introduced for the manufacture and sale of stamps, the revenue under this head has risen from Rs. 2,95,338 in 1082 to Rs. 4,67,815 in 1088 and no new stamp laws have been enforced, although part of the increase is due to the increase of litigation and also increase in the registration of documents and increased transactions of land transfer after the Settlement. Under salt, tobacco and excise there has been a large increase of Rs. 2,75,647 in the total receipts, owing apparently to the increased money value of the monopolies and the right to vend, sold by the Darbar to the contractors. The growing prosperity of the people is indicated by the increased consumption, not only of salt which is a necessity but also of tobacco, toddy and arrack, etc., although consumption under the latter has been controlled as much as possible by the State by the reduction in the number of shops, increase in duty and other measures. Under tobacco alone, by the introduction of the system of sale of shops the revenue has gone up from Rs. 31,043 in 1082 to Rs. 1,18,652 in 1088, with no corresponding increase of price for the consumers. Owing to increase of traffic in the rural parts and interchange of commerce and trade, increase of market centres, etc., throughout the State, the receipts under tolls and ferries have considerably increased. These receipts, more or less, represent what the contractors can afford to pay for the right to collect under the existing laws. There is increase in educational receipts under fees owing to the large increase in the number of school-going population, which has gone up from 47,154 in 1082 to 59,576 in 1088. The forest net revenue shows an appreciable increase, which is chiefly due to the systematic working of coupes, to the correct balancing of revenue and expenditure for each year, according to rules and absolute prohibition of advances not debited to accounts and standing as liabilities in suspense. The gradual rise in the price of teak and other valuable species, which have been fully availed of by resorting to open competition in all contracts, is also a contributory clause of the high level maintained under forest revenue. Owing to the accumulation of surpluses, the Darbar have been able to use all the reserve funds not required for immediate use so as to obtain some return by way of interest. The large expenditure of more than a lakh of rupees per annum, as interest previously incurred on account of loans, has been reduced gradually to nil and side by side with the decrease of this debit in the accounts under interest, there has been a new credit added to the general service head under the same item, which represents the return from State investments.

22. All the circumstances dealt above will show that, while owing to the increase of the economic wealth of the country, the State has prospered generally and taken the fullest advantage of the opportunities that presented themselves for increasing her resources, the State has, on the other hand, taken every precaution to readjust the finances and to regulate and control expenditure, under a definite system or programme, so as to make the best use of all these opportunities.

23. The Railway, as well as the Tramway, for which the State got into debt, are both reproductive works of great magnitude and it is a matter for congratulation that the State is now the absolute owner of such a fine property as the Cochin State Railway, capital expenditure on which has caused the Darbar over 70 lakhs of rupees and the Tramway which cost about 19 lakhs. The anxiety about the Tramway will continue, unless and until means are found to pay for its up-keep. The Railway working agreement, which is subject to cancellation after one year's notice under the new contract, has to be carefully watched and may have to be again revised in the near future, so as to secure to the Darbar their legitimate share of the gross receipts. It cannot but be admitted that the State is now reaping the advantages of the spirited financial policy of my distinguished predecessors, supported and guided by the sagacious statesmanship of His Highness, during whose reign of the past 18 years the progress in all directions has been phenomenal.

24. The Darbar, however, have passed through most anxious times, had to cry a halt against unlimited expenditure in certain directions and take every care to insist on their securing their legitimate share of revenue under various heads such as customs, Railway, tobacco monopoly, excise, fisheries, forest contracts, etc. Success in these efforts greatly helped to restore the finances and this, added to the policy of exploiting other resources, *e. g.*, sale of useless forest lands for rubber plantations, assignment of accretion lands on the sea coast after providing for such improvements as would make them suitable for plantation purposes, and husbanding and improving existing resources under Land Revenue, Stamps, Miscellaneous, etc., and administering them under rules and instructions, duly codified, has enabled the State to emerge from a critical period, to a condition of prosperity which, from the figures of the year of this report, can be said to have reached the highest level yet on record.

25. Till 1086, that is about two years ago, and during the four years of the period of anxiety, the total expenditure was kept well under control, so much so that in 1086 it was two lakhs less than the expenditure of 1083. It was only in 1087, and in the year of this report that the Darbar were able to utilise part of the surpluses in schemes of general improvement and also for the advance of education. Not until the liabilities had been wiped off completely, could any large expenditure be considered expedient although gradually from year to year enhanced grants have been given as far as possible. To quote from the Budget Memorandum of 1087:—"The improved financial position has not resulted in the hoarding up of surpluses, but has been taken advantage of to the utmost in developing those branches of the administration, which tend to the material well-being and advancement of His Highness' subjects."

26. The gradual increase of such expenditure will be seen from the following tabular statement:—

Year.	*Education.*	*Medical and Sanitation.*	*Irrigation and Public Works.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1083	1,36,956	1,04,067	3,85,978
1084	1,78,213	1,28,948	4,59,069
1085	2,29,506	1,48,797	4,45,647
1086	2,78,827	2,55,418	4,72,178
1087	3,37,383	3,23,311	4,86,832
1088	3,75,520	3,76,147	5,16,608

In the recently published Proceedings on the growth of expenditure on establishments, it has been shown how to meet the demands of an up-to-date and progressive administration, the establishments of all departments have been strengthened and the salaries revised, entailing thereby an additional recurring expenditure of Rs 3,42,877 per annum. In the current year, funds have been allotted to push on the improvement schemes and water supply schemes of

Ernakulam, to start the Rama Varma Public Hall and Library and to give substantial grant-in-aid for the development of Sanskrit and Malayalam literature and to promote the Village Panchayat System—schemes all of which were carefully worked out and sanctioned during the year of this report. It has also been possible to remove the Central Jail from Ernakulam to Trichur—a long cherished scheme costing Rs. 86,930 and postponed for want of funds, to construct a proper Lunatic Asylum costing Rs. 20,000, also a long deferred but an urgent work, and to erect a suitable memorial in the shape of a Maternity Hospital at Trichur for King Edward VII. at a cost of Rs. 46,681, of which the public subscribed Rs. 12,063. Sufficient progress was made during the year in all these works. After these works are completed and the Ernakulam improvement and water supply schemes are fully carried out, it may be necessary to take up the improvement of the town of Mattanchery, one of the most important centres of commerce in the State. This the State can look forward to taking up with ease, and further the State can well afford to share in any financial responsibility that may be involved in the scheme of Harbour development in Cochin, *e. g.*, giving a guarantee on the required capital, converting the State Railway into broad guage, etc., if only it is allowed to participate in the scheme and share in its profits and advantages. In this matter, as in others, His Highness' Government may, with hope and confidence, look forward to a satisfactory settlement of the question and expect a sympathetic treatment at the hands of the British Government.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

THE following Regulations were passed during the year under report :— Regulations passed.

(1) Regulation I of 1088, to amend the Cochin Ferries and Tolls Regulation, III of 1082, with a view to prevent the plying of private boats for transport of passengers, etc., within the limits of public ferries.

(2) Regulation II of 1088, for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and charitable Societies in Cochin, with a view to improve the legal condition of these Societies.

(3) Regulation III of 1088, to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, for the purpose of investing the Town Councils with power to execute certain works, in case of failure of the parties asked by the Councils to do the same.

(4) Regulation IV of 1088,—The "Co-operative Societies Regulation", with a view to facilitate the formation of, and provide for the constitution and control of, co-operative societies, for the promotion of thrift, self-help and co-operation among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means.

(5) Regulation V of 1088, to amend the Cochin Civil Procedure Code, Regulation I of 1079, dispensing with the condition requiring the judgments of he Chief Court to be in the handwriting of the Judges.

(6) Regulation VI of 1088,—"The Cochin Press and Printers Registration Regulation", to provide for the compulsory registration of printing presses and the names of printers.

(7) Regulation VII of 1088,—"The Cochin Copyright Regulation", for the encouragement of learning, by defining and providing for the enforcement of the right called copyright.

28. The Proclamation issued by His Highness the Rajah under date the 26th Mithunom, 1087 (9th July, 1912) to safeguard the various interests and rights of the Tenants till the contemplated Tenancy Regulation is passed into Law, referred to in paragraph 20 of the last year's Administration Report, continued to be in force during the year. But as doubts were entertained as to the exact scope and nature of the prohibition contained in the above proclamation, another proclamation was issued by His Highness the Rajah on 21st Edavom, 1088 (3rd June, 1913), whereby it was ordered that nothing contained in the proclamation dated 26th Mithunom, 1087 shall preclude the Civil Courts from entertaining and trying suits, whether pending or not, which are not obnoxious to the Cochin Tenancy Bill published in Cochin Government Gazette, dated 20th Makarom, 1088. Proclamation regarding Tenancy Regulation.

29. The following rules under the various regulations in force in the State were also issued during the year under report :— Rules issued under Regulations.

(1) Rules under section 17 of Regulation I of 1087, "The Newspaper Regulation" declaring that the fees prescribed in section 7 of the Regulation shall be realised in the shape of Court fee labels, etc.

(2) Rules under section 13 of Regulation II of 1084, "The Arms Regulation" determining the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which licenses shall be granted.

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(3) Rules under section 29 of Regulation I of 1077, "The Abkari Regulation", regarding the establishment and working of distilleries and warehouses and regulating the issue and transport of spirits therefrom.

(4) Rules under section 19 of Regulation III of 1080, "The Forest Regulation", for further controlling the transport of timber through the Kurumali river.

(5) Rules under section 43 (1) of Regulation IV of 1088, "The Co-operative Societies Regulation", regarding the mode of registering a body of persons as a co-operative society and the conduct of such societies.

Legislative measures under consideration

30. The following legislative measures were also under the consideration of the Darbar at the close of the year under report :—

(1) The Tenancy Bill

(2) The Village Panchayat Bill

(3) Boiler Inspection Bill

(4) Vakils' Regulation

(5) Motor Vehicles Regulation

(6) Amendment to the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085 (since passed).

31. A novel departure was made in legislative work, by constituting a special committee to consider the draft Tenancy Bill, in which representatives of both land-lords and tenants were allowed to sit with official members and make criticisms and suggestions on the provisions of the bill. Draft bills were not even published before in the Gazette for criticism, before they were actually passed. The above step, therefore, shows a distinct advance in the Darbar's policy of securing the co-operation of the public and obtaining representative opinion on all pending legislative measures.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

During the latter part of the year, the establishment of the Account Head office was strengthened by the appointment of a Superintendent on Rs. 100—120, 2 Auditors on Rs. 15—20 and 2 peons on Rs. 7 each, to cope with the general increase of work in the office and in the local Audit section. The Senior Auditor of the Comptroller's office was deputed, during the year, to undergo a course of training in Accounts in the Accountant-General's office, Madras, and he returned after completing his course in all departments of the Accountant-General's office. The work of conducting the local audit of the accounts of specified departments and institutions, which was hitherto under the exclusive charge of the Senior Assistant Comptroller of Accounts, was divided, towards the latter part of the year, between the two Assistant Comptrollers, each officer doing his work in turns every quarter. The question of a general revision of the rules regulating travelling allowances was under consideration of the Darbar at the close of the year. The Account Department controlled the expenditure of the various departments in a satisfactory manner.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

33. The chief administrative changes effected during the year are given below:—(1) To secure efficiency in the Land Records work, a Revenue subordinate was deputed for a special training in Survey under the Madras Survey Department and, after a successful course of training, he was appointed to the post of State Surveyor (newly created) to attend to special items of work requiring professional knowledge. This led to the abolition of the post of the Special Deputy Surveyor created in the previous year; (2) the agricultural farm at Viyyur was closed and demonstration farms on a smaller scale were arranged to be opened in certain important centres of the State; (3) the establishments of the Trichur and Talapilly Taluk offices were slightly strengthened; (4) the pay of the Village staff was improved at an additional cost of Rs. 6,246 per annum, and (5) all minor Irrigation works, such as chiras, etc., were brought under the control of the Revenue Department during the year.

34. The Department worked with efficiency and the administration showed steady advance. The collection work was excellent and the routine work of the Taluk offices showed appreciable improvement. The results of the Jamabandy in all the Taluks were satisfactory. The chiras, etc., coming under the minor Irrigation works, were efficiently maintained by the Revenue Department.

ABKARI.

35. The organisation of the Excise department underwent no changes during the year. The following changes, to come into force with effect from the current year, were however ordered towards the close of the year:—

(a) the abolition of the post of the Master Attendant of Sirkar Ports.

(b) the raising of the pay of—

(1) the Deputy Superintendent of Customs, Malipuram, who was ordered to do the duties of the Master Attendant,

(2) the estabishment of the Deputy Superintendent,

(3) the Distillery Officer at Kokalai,

(4) some of the inferior servants,

(c) the appointment of a third grade Inspector, temporarily for one year, to be in charge of the Distillery newly established at Vellarapilly,

(d) the strengthening of the office establishment of the Superintendent of Excise Revenue.

36. The Madras Excise system, introduced in the northern Taluks of Trichur, Talappilli and Chittur, worked satisfactorily. Changes such as the prohibition of the sale of toddy arrack and the substitution of jaggery arrack instead, the prohibition of the sale of arrack and toddy in one and the same shop, limiting the number of shops, etc., were introduced into the southern Taluks, as stated in para 31 of the last year's report. The combined arrack and toddy monopoly system that prevailed in these Taluks was abolished from the beginning of the current year.

FORESTS.

37. The office establishment of the Conservator and the Assistant Conservator of Forests was slightly revised. The pay of the Head clerk of the Conservator's office was raised from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 and that of the second clerk from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40. The posts of the Working Plan Officer's clerk on Rs. 20 and of the 2nd clerk of the Assistant Conservator of Forests on Rs. 15 were abolished. Of the two Forest subordinates who had been deputed to undergo training in Forestry in the Imperial Forest College and Researching Institute at Dehra Dun, one, Mr. C. T. Krishna Menon, B. A., returned after completing his course of studies with a higher standard certificate and was posted to Machad as a Ranger. The Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, which was purchased by the Darbar in 1087 with all its appurtenances, continued to be under the management of the lessee, Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty of Madras.

ANCHAL.

38. The loan of the services of a British Officer, experienced in Money Order and Value Payable systems, was applied for during the year, so as to train the departmental officers in these branches of work. The services of Mr. K. R. Sreenivasa Iyer, Post Master, Tinnevelly, were kindly lent to the Darbar for a period of six months, and this officer was in charge of the department till 27th Karkadagom, when the permanent incumbent rejoined duty.

The Money Order system, which was introduced from the beginning of the year into the taluk head quarter offices, was extended, towards the latter part of the year, to all the anchal offices in the State. By virtue of an agreement of reciprocity entered into with the Travancore Darbar, there was also interchange of hundies with Travancore anchal offices during the year. The question of introducing the Value Payable system was taken up for consideration during the year and the Travancore Darbar was addressed. The system is expected to be introduced shortly. A set of rules for the Hundi and Value Payable systems and accounts has been drawn up and the same is now under scrutiny.

The system of free service of Sirkar articles was abolished and the service label system was worked out and ordered to be introduced from the beginning of the current year.

STAMPS.

39. During the year under report, the new Anchal service stamps and cards, bearing His Highness the Raja's likeness and the State Insignia, were issued to all Ex-Officio Vendors for being introduced from the beginning of 1089. The Department continued to work under the system of restricted local manufacture and advanced in revenue and efficiency.

POLICE.

40. A new Town station under a Sub-Inspector was opened in the Municipal town of Trichur, the remaining portion of the Trichur Taluk being formed into a Taluk Sub-division under another Sub-Inspector. The out-post at Triprayar was abolished, while the experimental one at Varandirapilli, opened in 1087, was further strengthened and made a permanent station, having regard to the planting industry at Palapilli side and the influx of foreign labour. The Nemmara sub-division, which was in charge of a first grade Head constable, was placed under a Sub-Inspector. To safe-guard the traffic on the public waterways to the east of Narakkal and west of Kadamakudi, an out-post was opened at Kadamakudi with a staff of 4 men and 1 Head constable with a rowing boat to patrol navigation routes by night. With the prospect of opening town stations for Mattanchery and Ernakulam, it was found possible to reduce the number of Prosecuting Inspectors from 3 to 2 towards the close of the year and the Prosecuting staff was relieved of the work of conducting petty cases in the Sub-Magistrates' courts. A new system of work was laid down for the Prosecuting staff, each officer being ordinarily entrusted with the prosecutions of all 1st class cases, security cases and sessions cases in the courts of his respective sessions division. The pay of the Sub-Inspectors was raised in all the 3 grades from Rs. 25, 30 and 40 to Rs. 30—40, 40—50, and 50—60 respectively. The status of the station writers and Inspectors' clerks was improved by making them Head constables of the 4th grade on Rs. 10. A still higher grade of constables on Rs. 9 was introduced, the two lower grades getting Rs. 8 and 7. A staff of 15 recruits on Rs. 6 each was also added.

Towards the close of the year, a revision in the pay of the Division Inspectors and in the number of Sub-Inspectors, Station writers and Constables and the armed Reserve Force was sanctioned, involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 5,064 per annum. The changes are to come into force only from the beginning of 1089.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

41. A First Class Magistrate's court was established at Ernakulam in the Anjikaimal Division with effect from 15th Makarom 1088. The copyist establishment, working under the Criminal Judicial Department, was made permanent with effect from 1st Chingom of the year. In the course of the year, a full timed officer on Rs. 150 a month was appointed to work under the District Magistrate, as Inspector of Factories and Boilers. Mr. V. Kelu Eradi, Chief Judge, retired from service on the 15th Chingom 1088 and Mr. K. Raman Menon, B. A., B. C. L., (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, was appointed to succeed him. Mr. F. J. De Rozario, Puisne Judge, reverted to the British service on the 18th Dhanu, and Mr. P. I. Varugis, B. A., B. L., was appointed as Puisne Judge. To give relief to the District Judges, a temporary Additional District Judge was appointed with effect from

15th Makarom 1088 and he was posted to the Anjikaimal District Court. The pay of the Amins in the Munsiffs' courts was raised to Rs. 12 and the pay of some of the peons of the Chief Court was also raised.

Towards the close of the year, a revision in the pay of the District Munsiffs, Registrar and Manager of the Chief Court, Sheristadars of the District Courts, and Head clerks of the Munsiffs' Courts was sanctioned as well as in the number and pay of the clerical staff attached to the Munsiffs' and District Courts, involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 5,268 per annum. The changes, however, are to take effect only from the beginning of 1089.

REGISTRATION.

42. Mr. C. Anthappayi, B. A., was retired from the service with effect from 19th Meenom 1088 and Mr. P. Damodara Menon, B. A., acting Secretary to the Diwan, was appointed as the Superintendent of Registration. The latter, however, continued as acting Secretary to the Diwan and Mr. B. C. Chakko, B. A., acted for him. The District Registrar of Ernakulam was relieved of the charge of the local Taluk Treasury during the year under report, the Superintendent of Stamps, etc., being appointed to hold charge of it, in the absence of the Tahsildar. In the course of the year under report, revised scale of pay was sanctioned to the District Registrars and their ministerial establishments, to come into effect from the beginning of 1089. The pay of the former, according to the revised scale, ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and the total cost of the revision comes to Rs. 3,789 per annum.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

43. A new Veterinary Dispensary at Tattamangalam was opened from the beginning of 1088, as was arranged in the previous year. The Dispensary at Nelliampathies, which was opened solely for the benefit of the Planters, was closed during the year, owing to the failure on their part to contribute the stipulated amount for its maintenance. The foundation stone of the 'King Edward Maternity Hospital' at Trichur, which is intended as a permanent memorial to the late King Edward VII, was laid by His Highness the Raja, and, at the close of the year, the construction work had progressed satisfactorily.

SANITATION.

44. The three Town Councils at Ernakulam, Mattancherri and Trichur continued to work satisfactorily. Steps were taken for the constitution of a Town Council at Chittur-Tattamangalam with effect from the beginning of 1089. The public roads within the town limits of Ernakulam, Mattancherri and Trichur were ordered to be transferred to the Councils concerned from 1st Chingom 1089, for management. With a view to improve the sanitation of rural areas, the Darbar sanctioned, during the year, a reorganization of the Sanitary Department, to be given effect to from the beginning of 1089. By this reorganization, the posts of Division and 3rd grade Sanitary Inspectors were abolished and 5 Taluk Sanitary Inspectors on an improved scale of pay in the different grades were appointed, so that they might move more freely and exercise effective supervision over the limited rural areas committed to their charge. The post of a draftsman was also sanctioned in the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer's office for the preparation of plans and estimates for sanitary works.

With a view to improve the sanitation of the Ernakulam Town, the schemes, referred to in the two previous reports, *viz.*, (1) clearing the congested and unhealthy hamlets along the roads leading from the Police station northwards, (2) the acquisition of all private lands along the foreshore (3) laying out a new road along the shore of the backwater and selling in auction all lands available, between the proposed new road and the old one, for private occupation on an improved

system of housing on strictly sanitary principles and (4) providing the town with good drinking water—were pushed on vigorously during the year. The whole of the acquired blocks of the Ernakulam foreshore from the public offices to the Jail jetty were handed over to the Town Council and a Town Planning Committee, consisting of the Diwan Peishkar, the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and the President of the Ernakulam Town Council, was appointed and, according to their proposal, the open spaces left for private occupation after making provision for the new roads, promenades, etc., measuring 5 acres and 68½ cents were sold in public auction at a sale price of Rs. 61,628. The construction of the foreshore wall, for which contract was already given, made rapid progress in the course of the year. The work of improving and deepening the canals of Palathode and Padiathode has been let out on contract during the year and made fair progress. The scheme for supplying the town with drinking water has also made some progress. Pipes to the value of Rs. 1,4 ,610 were received from England and the pipe laying work was given on contract. Acquisition of a site for the construction of an elevated reservoir at Ernakulam was finished and the preparation of a detailed drawing and estimate was taken in hand.

DEVASWOMS.

45. The general constitution and organisation of the department during the year remained the same as in the previous year. In order to cope with the heavy work in the Group Inspectors' offices, a slight re-adjustment of the office establishment of the Inspectors by the abolition of certain unnecessary posts and the creation of others instead was ordered at the end of the year to be given effect to in the current year. With the temporary staff of Survey and Settlement officers entertained for the Thirumala Devaswom, the demarcation and Settlement of the Devaswom lands have almost been completed and the preparation of the registers and accounts, etc., relating thereto is in progress. A deputation of the community to which this Devaswom belongs having memorialised the Darbar on matters relating to this Devaswom, the members of the deputation have been asked to nominate one of their community for the Manager's post in the Devaswom. As a result of enquiries conducted in pursuance of complaints received from the public, the Oorallers of a private Devaswom and the Manager of the Trichur Brahmaswom Vadakke Madhom have been called upon to submit their accounts periodically.

PUBLIC WORKS.

46. The revision of the executive staff, referred to in paragraph 41 under chapter IV of the last year's report, necessitated certain changes in the ministerial staff of the Head Office. It was found that there was no necessity for the post of the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, consequent on the improvement ordered in the status and pay of the Divisional Officers. The post was therefore abolished, at the termination of the appointment of Mr. Gill. Towards the close of the year, a revision in the ministerial staff of the Department was sanctioned, whereby a draftsman Supervisor on a salary of Rs. 125 150 was sanctioned for the Head Office to be put in charge of the Drawing Branch to put a stop to the objectionable practice of preparing in Divisional offices most of the estimates that ought to be prepared in the Head Office. The pay of the Manager of the Head Office was also raised from Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 125 and a graded scale of pay was sanctioned for the other ministerial staff of the Department. The menial staff of the Department was also strengthened a little. These changes result in an increase of Rs. 393 per annum and they were brought into force from the 1st of Chingom 1089. The appointment of a separate Overseer for Cranganur on

Rs. 45—60 was also sanctioned from 1089 (and consequently supervision charges of only 2½% is now recovered instead of 15%).

The post of the Mechanical Assistant, who had been placed as sub-divisional officer in the Mechanical section of the Public Works Department, was abolished. A new mechanical department was sanctioned during the year. The Mechanical section has since been completely separated and placed under independent charge of a qualified Mechanical Engineer with effec from the beginning of 1089. The workshop, tools, etc., were also transferred to the central workshop at Chalakudi to work under the Mechanical Engineer.

INSTRUCTION.

47. Mr. C. Mathai, the Chief Inspector of Schools, was in charge of the Department till 17th Chingom, 1088 (1st September, 1912), on which date Mr. F. S Davies, Director of Education, rejoined duty after the three months' privilege leave availed of by him from 17th Edavom, 1087 (30th May, 1912). Mr. F. S. Davies was in charge of the Department for the rest of the year.

48. The general educational policy of the State in all its administrative details was, as in the previous year, guided and controlled by the provisions of the Education Code. The results of the working of the Code during the year 1088, which is the 2nd year of its working, are briefly shown below under its more important chapters:—

(a) *Chapter II Recognition of schools.*—Sections 22 and 27 of the Code, requiring permission three months beforehand to open a school and demanding a full year's recognised existence before giving grant, were worked with considerable leniency, to encourage the opening of new schools. Twenty new schools were recognised during the year, as against 9 in 1087. Several new school buildings on standard design were put up by the Managers, as required by the Department.

(b) *Chapter III. Standards of Examination.*—The Public Examinations of Form III and class IV were held on 3rd and 4th April, 1913, at 38 centres. 607 pupils were sent up for the Third Form Public Examination, of whom 446 passed, and 1,579 candidates appeared for the Public Examination of class IV of whom 994 passed. These examinations have served a very useful purpose in standardising education in the State.

(c) *Chapter IV. Admission and Transfer Rules.*—As an experiment, admissions were made after Vidyarambam, *i e*, after Kanny, but the concession was not largely taken advantage of. In other respects, the rules regarding admission and transfer were strictly enforced and they have worked for the benefit of all schools.

(d) *Chapter VI. Licensing of teachers.*—The rules regarding the licensing of teachers have resulted in appreciable improvement of the staff of the aided schools. 391 licenses were issued during the year.

(e) *Chapter VIII. Grants-in-aid Rules.*—The conditions of grants-in-aid were closely followed and liberal grants were given to all well-managed and deserving schools, as is evidenced by the rise in the amount of grant from Rs. 36,766 in 1087 to Rs. 51,457 in 1088.

(f) *Chapter IX. Technical and Industrial Education.*—No new Industrial schools came into existence, but those that already existed showed satisfactory progress in their work. Important changes were effected in the Government Technical, Commercial and Industrial School and in the Industrial section of the Victoria Jubilee Girls' Literary and Industrial school.

(g) *Chapter XI. Training School.*—The Model section of the training School was completely separated from the Training section and both of them were strengthened, making the training school quite up-to-date. The number of candidates who appeared for the examination was 117, as against 83 in 1912.

(h) *Chapter XII. Untrained Teachers' Examination.*—For this special examination for untrained teachers, 551 candidates appeared, as against 298 in 1087. The number appeared for English was 357, as against 172 in 1087.

(i) *Chapter XIII. Night Schools.*—As in 1087, the night schools received special attention during the year, and the appointment of full-time Head masters has done much to improve the night schools. Books and slates were supplied to the poor pupils, free of cost. The number of night schools rose from 14 in 1087 to 17 in 1088.

(j) *Chapter XVI. The Cochin School Final Certificate.*—The School Final Certificate system worked satisfactorily in the State. Owing to the strictness of the examination, the number of pupils, who appeared in 1913, was less than in the two previous years, but the results were more satisfactory.

CHAPTER V

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

1. LAND REVENUE.

THE Diwan Peishkar continued to be in charge of the Land Revenue administration, including Land Records and Agriculture, Fisheries, Avenues, Estates and Water Pandals.

Occupation and cultivation.

50. The total area under cultivation was 4,84,561 acres—2,03,508 acres under wet or paddy and 2,81,053 acres under dry—as against 4,81,873 acres in 1087. Including Cranganur, the total extent under cultivation was 4,94,059 acres. The increase was due to the assignment of new accretions on the sea coast, backwater reclamations, forest exclusions and wastes. An extent of 13,759 acres was under kole cultivation during the year, as against 13,155 acres in 1087.

Current demand.

51. The total current demand under Land Revenue proper for the year was Rs. 10,65,826, as against Rs. 10,57,882 in 1087. The demand under land revenue miscellaneous rose from Rs. 85,416 in 1087 to Rs. 98,803. The increase was mainly due to the back assessment charged from date of occupation in certain old cases of registry disposed of during the year. Besides the above, there was also a demand of Rs. 1,24,207 under "Capital" on account of the sale proceeds of a large extent of accretion lands on the sea coast near Narakkal, sold during the year. Thus the aggregate current demand under land revenue amounted to Rs. 12,88,836, of which a sum of Rs 12,86,315 was collected and Rs. 2,114 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 407 at the close of the year, as against Rs. 4,293 in 1087. The percentage of collection to current demand was 99·9, as against 99·6 in the previous year.

Collection.

Arrears.

52. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 4,955, as against Rs. 9,888 in the previous year, of which Rs. 4,304 was collected and Rs 318 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 333.

Total land revenue.

53. The total revenue collected under all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 12,90,619, as against Rs. 11,67,056 in 1087 or 99·9% of the total demand, as against 99·6% in the previous year.

Expenditure.

54. The total expenditure under land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,71,612, as against Rs. 1,73,350 in 1087. The decrease was due to the savings under 'Salary' of the Diwan Peishkar and to the postponement of the Exhibition to the current year.

Coercive measures.

55. The total number of coercive measures during the year was 5,335, as against 4,403 in the previous year. Of these, 5,238 were only demand notices and 76 distraints. Actual sale of moveables was resorted to in 16 cases and there were two cases of Nadupattam and 3 cases of actual sale of land.

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Maintenance of land records.

56. The Land Records Staff attended to the maintenance of theodolite and State boundary stations, the issue of revised field measurement sheets and area lists, the republication of village maps and the writing up of area registers, and to all original and miscellaneous items of Survey work. All the trignometrical

stations were also inspected during the year and they were found to be in good condition.

Agriculture.

57. Owing chiefly to the inadequate facilities in the Agricultural Farm at Viyyur for continuing experimental operations on a large scale, the Darbar ordered the closure of the farm. All local conditions of agriculture having been thoroughly studied and experimented upon in the farm at Viyyur, it was resolved to open demonstration farms on a smaller scale in certain centres so that they may afford better facilities for the agricultural population to gain practical experience of the improved methods of agriculture. Plots for experimental and demonstration purposes were accordingly selected in some of the taluks and necessary instructions issued to start operations in the next agricultural season. During his tours, the Superintendent of Agriculture imparted instructions to the ryots on (1) the cultivation of sugar canes (2) method of testing the natural fertility of the soil (3) advantages in adopting single seedling system of transplanting paddy (4) the uses of the improved agricultural implements (5) conservation of farm yard manure and (6) seed selection. There were no serious crop diseases reported during the year. Along with the outbreak of the monsoon, the areca palms in Kunnamkulam were reported to have been attacked with 'Mahali' disease and the Agricultural Assistant was specially deputed for spraying the palms with 'Bordeaux mixture'. The result of the experiment was satisfactory. Seven bullettins in Vernacular on (1) Cattle breeding, (2) Ginger cultivation, (3) Sericulture, (4) Cultivation of Divi Divi, (5) Cultivation of Potato, (6) Single seedling system of transplanting paddy and (7) Arecanut cultivation, were published in the Gazette.

Agricultural loans.

58. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was allotted under Agricultural loans, of which a sum of Rs. 1,000 was utilised in loans for Agricultural improvements.

FISHERIES.

59. The survey of fishing stakes was completed and villagewar maps were prepared. 52 new fishing stakes and 66 Chinese nets were registered and 33 nets relinquished during the year. The occupancy right of 52 stakes was sold in auction during the year, which fetched a capital revenue of Rs. 806. The total demand on the backwater fisheries during the year amounted to Rs. 8,501 as against Rs. 9,689 in 1087. The decrease is due to the reduction in the number of stakes sold during the year.

WARDS' ESTATE.

60. The Koodalmanikkam Devaswom continued to be managed by the Sirkar throughout the year. A special staff was appointed for auditing the accounts of the Devaswom from 1073 up to the date of death of Thachudaya Kaimal and the audit was completed during the year. To facilitate the collection work and to improve the administration, a tenantwar demarcation of the Devaswom lands and the preparation of a correct land register were ordered to be taken up at the close of the year. The receipt of the Devaswom under all heads amounted to Rs. 81,552 and 14,517 parahs of paddy and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 75,019 and 13,667 parahs of paddy. The net balance in the Pattaproverthies to the credit of the Devaswom at the end of the year amounted to 716 parahs of paddy and Rs. 9,390. The transactions of the year have resulted in a surplus of 1,566 parahs of paddy and Rs. 15,923 to the credit of the Devaswom, in addition to the sum of Rs. 39,815 invested to the credit of the Devaswom after the assumption of management by the Sirkar.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

61. The territorial dispute between the State and Travancore regarding the ownership of the accretions formed near the Munambam Bar was decided in favour of Cochin by the Arbitrator, Mr. A. T. Forbes, the British Resident. The correspondence with the British Government regarding the limits of the ort of British Cochin over the back-waters near the Ramanthuruthu Island was still pending with the Madras Government.

AVENUES.

62. There were 480 new plantings of avenues in the Cochin-Kanayannur, Trichur and Chittur taluks. The avenues planted in previous years were properly looked after and they are reported to be in good condition. The total revenue derived from avenues amounted to Rs. 3,287, as against Rs. 3,519 in 1087 and the total expenditure came to Rs. 2,830, as against Rs. 3,074 in the previous year.

II. SALT AND ABKARI.

SALT.

63. The supply and sale of salt continued to be effected through the State contractor who delivered, during the year, 2,44,521 maunds of salt, as against 2,49.859 maunds in 1087, there being transit wastages to the extent of 15,479 maunds. Including the balance of stock of the previous year and the slight excess found in the godowns, there was a total quantity of 3,04, 809 maunds of salt at the disposal of the Darbar, of which 2,43,466 maunds were sold during the year. There was a wastage of 164 maunds. The consumption of salt per head of population was 21 82 lbs., as against 21·74 in the previous year. The value of salt sold during the year amounted to Rs. 3,80.416, as against Rs. 3,79,584 in the previous year.

Sale of Salt

Fish curing yard.

64. There was gradual development in the operations of the Fish-curing yard at Narakkal. The quantity of fish cured during the year was 16,671 maunds, as against 10.553 maunds in the previous year. The expenditure on account of the yard was Rs. 1,660, while the receipts amounted to only Rs. 1,331, thereby showing a deficit of Rs 329. In view of the gradual expansion of the operations, it is hoped that the *institution will soon become self-supporting.*

Breaches of Salt law

65. Six cases of salt offences were reported, of which five were disposed of during the year, as against 8 reported and disposed of in the previous year.

ABKARI.

Working of the Excise system.

66. The year under report was the second of the biennial lease of the combined arrack and toddy monopoly in the Mukundapuram, Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur taluks. The monopoly of the Mukundapuram taluk had been sold for a rental of Rs. 50,000 and that of the other two taluks for Rs. 1,80,000 (Rs. 9,000 being apportioned for Cranganur). The rentals of the arrack shops of the three northern taluks of Trichur. Talapilli and Chittur amounted to Rs. 18,485 and those of the toddy shops to Rs. 60,245, as against Rs. 25,080 and Rs. 70,000 respectively in the previous year. The demand for the year thus amounted to Rs. 3,08,730, as against Rs. 3,25,080 in the previous year, of which all but a sum of Rs. 128 was realised during the year. Arrack continued to be supplied to the three northern taluks as well as to the Mukundapuram taluk from the Central Distillery at Trichur, excise duty being levied at the rate of Rs. 3- 1 - 0 per gallon of 30° U. P. The total collection under excise duty amounted to Rs. 53.642, as against Rs. 53,256 in the previous year. The use of toddy arrack was prohibited in the southern taluks also from the beginning of the year.

A Distillery was opened at Vellarapilly for the manufacture and supply of jaggery arrack for the Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur taluks. The Distillery was under the management of the Abkari contractor of the two taluks. The tree tax system was introduced in the three northern taluks, the rates of the tree tax being the same as those prevailing in the adjoining Malabar District. 7,346 cocoanut trees, 2,140 sago trees and 5,261 palmyra trees were licensed for the supply of toddy and the tree tax realised amounted to Rs 34,050. 660 cocoanut trees and 19 sago trees were licensed for the supply of toddy for the manufacture of bread and the fees realised on this account in the excise taluks amounted to Rs. 144, the fees realised from the monopoly taluks being paid under the rules to the contractors concerned. 21 foreign liquor retail licenses were issued during the year for a fee of Rs. 100 each, as against 19 in the previous year. Two special licenses at Rs. 50 each, two licenses for the possession and sale of medicated wines for a fee of Rs. 20 each, and six occasional licenses for the sale of arrack during festivals, etc, for an aggregate fee of Rs. 65 were also issued during the year. The number of taverns remained the same, *viz.*, 8 and they fetched a rental of Rs. 1,177, as against Rs. 697 in 1087.

Licenses for the tapping of trees for jaggery were also issued as usual. The number of trees licensed was 35,666, as against 34,879 in 1087 and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 12,622, as against Rs. 12,388 in the previous year. The consumption of arrack in the three northern taluks was as shown below:—

	1088.	*1087*	
	30° U. P.	20° U. P.	30° U. P.
Trichur	12,830·25	12,718	„
Talapilli	1,914·0	1,761	190
Chittur	2,771·5	2,062	520
Total	17,515·75	16,541	710

or 12,261·025 gallons proof in 1088 as against 13,730·4 gallons proof in 1087. The fall in consumption in 1088 was due to the prohibition of the use of 20° U. P. and the enhancement made in the rate of excise duty, corresponding with that in British Malabar.

Breaches of Abkari law

67. 517 cases of offences under the Abkari Regulation were reported during the year, as against 586 in the previous year. This, together with the 36 cases pending at the beginning of the year, made a total of 553 cases for disposal, of which 539 cases were disposed of, as against 566 in 1087, leaving 14 cases pending at the close of the year.

TOBACCO.

Revenue

68. The system of selling tobacco shops in auction continued. 30 A Class and 926 B Class shops or 956 shops were sold during the year, as against 32 A Class and 938 B Class shops or 970 shops in the previous year. The total rental for the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,104, as against Rs. 1,40,244 in 1087. Out of this demand of Rs. 1,22,104, a sum of Rs. 1,21,839 was realised during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 265. Out of the old arrears of Rs 3,097, outstanding at the commencement of the year, a sum of Rs. 175 was realised and a sum of Rs. 554 was written off the accounts. Steps were taken for the recovery of the balance still outstanding.

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Breaches of tobacco law

69. Including the two cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year, there were 133 offences under the Tobacco Regulation for disposal and all of these were disposed of during the year. The number of cases for disposal and that disposed of in 1087 were 118 and 116 respectively.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

Revenue.

70. The rental for the year for the Opium farm (including Cranganur) was Rs. 14,000 and that of the Ganja farm Rs. 5,050, as in the previous year. The demand was fully realised during the year. The supply of the drugs continued to be made from the Government Stores, Madras. 1,713 seers of opium and 1,164 seers of ganja were sold during the year, as against 1,731 and 998 respectively in 1087.

Breaches of Opium law.

71. 46 cases of offences under the Opium Regulation were reported during the year, as against 44 in 1087, of which 43 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittals and 1 case was otherwise disposed of.

Financial results of Excise administration.

72. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 10,40,460, Rs. 1,84,744 and Rs. 8,55,716, as against Rs. 10,79,476, Rs. 1,89,439 and Rs. 8,90,037 respectively in the previous year.

III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY.

FORESTS.

AREA. Reservation of Forests

73. The forest area continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 605 square miles and the number of blocks finally notified as reserved forests remained as 118. Five blocks in the Trichur Taluk and a small area in the Talapilli Taluk were proposed to be constituted into reserved forests during the latter part of the year. An extent of 921 acres of forest land was in all excluded from the reserved forests during the year on the application of the adjoining land-holders for eventual assignment in their name. The question of re-assigning portions of the Chittur Kanam reserve, found unfit for forest growth but eminently suited for cultivation, was still pending reply from the Madras Government when the year closed.

Selection and working of coupes.

74. During the year, four new Coupes were selected and worked, three in Orukomban (Coupes D_6, D_7 and D_{10}) and one in Kodasseri. The Vilakkumukku, Pathayappara, Kambarappan, Kannimari (v) and Elanad Coupes, in which the marking of trees was completed, remained unworked during the year for want of suitable offers. All the other Coupes, opened in the previous years, were worked systematically. The Coupes in the Orukomban working circle were, as usual, reserved for departmental collection and transport by the Tramway. The forests of the State were worked under the system of selection felling by extraction of timber of specified girths, the trees being marked by the department beforehand. No new working plans were drawn up during the year. The question of increasing the output of Tramway by transporting timber from the adjoining British forests, on which a joint report was made in 1087 by the Conservator of Forests and Mr. C. C. Wilson of the Madras Forest Department, had to be abandoned as the Madras Government did not find it possible to agree to the arrangement.

Communications.

75. The most important means of communication is the Forest Tramway, particulars of which are given in a separate section.

Forest crimes.

76. 179 cases were reported during the year, as against 168 in the previous year and 186 in 1086. Including 31 cases pending at the end of 1087, there were 210 cases for disposal. Of these, 77 were compounded, 52 dropped and 51 disposed of by the Magistrates (39 ending in conviction and 12 in acquittal), leaving a

balance of only 30 cases at the end of the year, (2 pending with the Magistrates and 28 pending departmental enquiry and action), as against 31 cases in the previous year. The rules framed under the Forest Regulation continued to work satisfactorily.

Protection from fire.

77. No damage was caused by forest fires during the year. The boundaries of the working coupes in the O. W. C. Range and the logs collected and measured under departmental agency were fire-traced at a cost of Rs. 1,264. The 3 worked coupes of the Kannimari forests and the teak plantations of Palapilli and Chettikulam were also fire-traced.

Sylviculture.

78. Natural regeneration of teak is found to be very satisfactory in Malayattur, Padhearem, Melur, Machad, Kodasseri and Kannimari forests, rosewood in the forests of Valliakad and Adirapilli and Irul in the Kodasseri forests. In the O. W. C. Range also, natural reproduction of the several species of trees is found to be fair. The Chettikulam teak plantation in the Kodasseri Range was extended by 38 acres during the year and the extended area was stocked with teak and rosewood plants at a cost of Rs. 1,144. In the O. W. C. Range, 14 acres of land were newly planted at a cost of Rs. 1,013. The sandalwood plants that survive in Palapilli and Chettikulam are thriving well. The trees in the Palapilli teak plantation and the growing stock in the Chittur Kanam are also found to be in good condition. Selection felling and improvement fellings were carried on in the Orukomban Working Circle and in the Kannimari forests of the Chittur Kanam and fellings under the system of coppice with standards were effected in the several fuel coupes worked during the year.

Coffee.

79. The total area under coffee cultivation on the Nelliampathies was 2,767 acres, of which 2,622 acres were under mature and 145 acres under immature plants, as against 2,954 acres and 86 acres respectively in 1087. Cultivation on 73 acres was abandoned during the year and 117 acres were newly brought under cultivation. The total yield of coffee was 4,61,573 lbs (1,152 bushels of cherry-dried and 15,745 bushels of parchment) or an average of 176 lbs per acre of mature plants, as against 200 lbs. in 1087. The number of persons permanently employed was 42, as against 45 in the previous year and the number of temporary hands was 713, as against 849 in 1087. The amount of quit rent due from the estates, including the balance of the previous year, was Rs. 15,750, of which a sum of Rs. 14,699 was collected and the balance of Rs. 1,051 was written off the accounts.

Rubber.

80. The total extent of forest lands assigned for rubber cultivation till the end of the year was 10,512·35 acres, of which 6,982 acres (5,732 acres in Palapilli and 1,250 acres in Paravattani) have been fully planted up. The growth of the rubber plants in all the estates is reported to be exceptionally good and the yield very encouraging and satisfactory.

Privileges to ryots.

81. The concessions allowed to the people by the rules framed under the Forest Regulation, such as grazing of cattle, free removal of head loads of dry fuel, split bamboos, thorns, manure leaves and other produce useful for domestic and agricultural purposes, were continued during the year.

Sirkar Elephants.

82. There were 14 elephants in the charge of the department at the beginning of the year. Three new captures were made during the year by means of departmental operations in the O. W. C. Range, one of which died in the pit itself. Two of the elephants were sold and three others died. The number of elephants under the control of the department at the end of the year was therefore 11. An expenditure of Rs. 833 was incurred for digging new pits and repairing old ones in Kodasseri and Parambikulam and patrolling them. All the new captures were trained during the year at a cost of Rs. 616.

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Gross yield and out-turn.

83. 24,989 candies of teak, 2,859 candies of blackwood, 19,701 candies of other species, and 11,625 tons of firewood were removed by Sirkar Agency. 3,654 candies of teak, 1,967 candies of blackwood, 2',035 candies of other species, 1,87,049 bamboos and 1,700 tons of firewood, besides firewood valued at Rs. 8,404, were removed by purchasers and consumers: and produce valued at Rs. 1,545 was confiscated. The disposal of the produce removed by Sirkar Agency was 14,420 candies of teak, 1,228 candies of blackwood, 11,034 candies of other species and 11,625 tons of firewood. Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 68,327 was realised by the sale of standing trees on lands excluded for assignment from the reserved forests and from assigned lands. The increase in the yield and disposal of teak and blackwood by Sirkar Agency was due to the working of the additional coupes of D series in the O. W. C. Range to keep up a continuous supply of teak to the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills. The decrease in the yield of other species was due to the fact that no new coupes were opened during the year for the extraction of junglewood. This, as well as the fact that sales during the year were confined to sales from depots, as against those by special agents also during 1087 accounts for the decrease in the disposal of other species of timber. The decrease in the yield and disposal of firewood was due to reduced supplies made to the Railway Company and the Tramway Department. The stock of felled and collected timber lying at the end of the year in the several depots was 35,107 candies, of which 14,756 candies were of teak, 2,272 of blackwood and 18,079 of other species. The value of the balance stock is estimated approximately at Rs. 3,96,116.

Trichur Timber and Saw Mills

84. The Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, which was purchased by the Darbar in 1087 and leased out to Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty of Madras, continued to be under his management. During the year ending 30th April 19 3, 12,884 candies of teak were delivered to the lessee, *i. e.*, 884 candies in excess of the terms of the contract. 12,024 candies of teak were converted by the lessee during the year, the outturn measuring 9,730 cubic feet of Europe Teak, 96,368 cubic feet of converted teak materials and 691 tons of slabs and fuel. The gross receipts on account of the sales amounted to Rs. 3,04,905 and the Darbar's share of the profits on the Mill operations, over and above the sale amount, to Rs. 44,841.

Financial.

85. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 7,22,784 and Rs. 4,74.411, as against Rs 6,23,252 and Rs. 3,28,767 respectively in the previous year and as against the revised estimates of Rs. 7,17,300 and Rs. 4,73.600 for the year. The receipts for the year are thus more than the revised estimate by Rs. 5.484. The expenditure, which includes the cost of the Tramway anchal offices and half the cost of the Tramway hospitals, has exceeded the revised estimate by Rs. 811. The increase in expenditure, when compared with that of 1087, is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was paid at the beginning of 1088 to Messrs: Aspinwall & Co., Limited, for closing accounts in connection with the purchase of the Saw Mills and also to the working of new coupes for extraction of teak. The net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 3,73,373, not taking into account the extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 1,25,000 paid for the Saw Mills. Against this has to be set off a sum of Rs. 1,22,800 on account of the maintenance charges of the Forest Tramway for the year, which is debitable to the Forest Department. The actual net revenue therefore is Rs. 2,50,573, as against Rs. 1,71,146 in 1087.

TRAMWAY.

Permanent way

86. The total length of the main line opened up for traffic, including double lines on the Inclines, was the same as that of the previous year, *viz.*, 52 miles 18·4 chains. Three new sidings, covering a length of 500 ft., were put up

during the year for loading operations. Owing to heavy floods during the monsoon, there were some breaches on the line and heavy slips at some places. Traffic was not, however, seriously affected as necessary repairs were executed promptly. Of the 8 engines in stock, six engines were running on the line throughout the year and two were under repairs. 54 pairs of trucks were available for timber traffic throughout the year. There was one accident during the year. Rolling stock

87. For purposes of traffic, the whole line of the Tramway is, as in previous years, divided into three sections. Two trains were run daily in each of these sections. The number of traffic days during the year was 338, the same as in the previous year. 22,262 candies of timber were transported by the Tramway in 1088, as against 21,319 candies in 1087, the average daily transport being 65·86 candies, as against 63·02 candies in 1087. The other articles of transport in the year were 111 logs of ebony, 3,011 tons of fuel, and 11,698 sleepers, besides odas, boats and some minor forest produce. There was some appreciable increase in the receipts under private traffic during the year. Traffic and total transport.

88. 9 bridges were thoroughly repaired and 4 culverts were reconstructed during the year. Petty construction and repairs to buildings on the Tramway were also executed as usual. The workshop at Chalakudy has been well fitted up so as to form the Central State workshop and is now available for all kinds of work according to the requisition of the different departments of the State. The entire length of 48 miles of the telephone line worked satisfactorily during the year. Bridges. Workshop. Telephone.

89. No capital expenditure was incurred during the year. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,800 under 'maintenance', as against 1,23,339 in the previous year. Expenditure.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

ANCHAL.

90. The number of Anchal offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 43, including the two branch offices on the Forest Tramway. Four additional letter boxes were opened, so that there were 91 letter boxes at the end of the year. The length of the mail line remained the same, *viz.*, 301 miles. The number of articles carried by Anchal during the year was 12,96,209, as against 1 ,71,403 in the previous year. Of these, 6,22,163 were Sirkar articles and 6,74,046 private articles, as against 6,06,910 and 6,64,493 respectively in the previous year. The dead letter office received and disposed of 4,140 articles, as against 4,411 in the previous year. Anchal offices and letter boxes.

91. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 20,169 and Rs. 31,483, as against Rs. 17,598 and Rs 26,793 respectively in the previous year. The Sirkar articles carried through Anchal free of cost would have, if charged, brought in to the department a revenue of Rs. 28,672. The cost per official article carried by Anchal was 3·7 pies, as against 2·9 pies in the previous year. Financial

RAILWAY.

92. The State Railway was worked during the year by the South Indian Railway Company under the existing agreement with the Company, which commenced in January 1908. The proposal of the Railway Company to prepare the accounts of the Railway for the Government financial year, instead of for the Calendar year, was approved by the Darbar and the receipts and expenditure of the Railway, covering a period of 15 months commencing from January 1912 to March 1913, were brought to account during the year under review. The gross earnings Receipts

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of the Railway during the year 1912 amounted to Rs. 7,84,954, as against Rs. 6,00,960 in the previous year. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 4,12,379 on account of working charges (including the Company's share of the surplus profits according to the agreement), the net receipts came to Rs. 3,72,575, which represent 47·4 per cent of the gross receipts. The net earnings gave a return of 5·30 per cent for the year 1912 on the total capital outlay of Rs. 70,25,579.

Expenditure.

93. The total expenditure on the Railway during the year was Rs.4,33,149—Rs. 4,12,379 on account of working charges and Rs. 20,770 on account of capital expenditure. The credit for the year 1088 shows a net return of 5·3 per cent on the capital outlay.

Net earnings.

94. The following statement shows the net earnings on account of the Railway and the percentage thereof on the capital expenditure during the past 6 years :—

Year	Capital expenditure Rs.	Net earnings Rs.	Percentage on booked capital	Remarks
1907	69,34,602	1,35,751	1·95	
1908	69,74,562	2,15,143	3·08	
1909	69,80,038	2,60,923	3·73	
1910	69,79,918	2,55,520	3·66	
1911	70,22,057	2,86,487	4·07	
1912	70,25,579	3,72,575	5·30	

MARINE.

95. At the Sirkar Port of Malipuram, 46 steamers and 90 native crafts entered and cleared during the year, as against 32 and 75 respectively in 1087, the aggregate tonnage being 1,49,055, as against 98,331 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 13,972 was collected as port dues, as against Rs. 9,359 in 1087. The question of harbour improvement in Cochin, referred to in para 95 of the last year's report, is still under consideration.

STAMPS.

96. The Stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 4,67,815 and the expenditure to Rs. 31,962, as against Rs. 4,42,632 and Rs. 34,972 in 1087. The number of ex-officio and licensed vendors was 7 and 68 respectively. There was no change in the system of manufacture and sale of stamps.

CUSTOMS.

97. A sum of Rs. 1,19,417—Rs. 1,08,917 on account of Customs and Rs. 10,500 on account of the import duty on foreign tobacco—was received from the British Government during the year as moiety of the net Customs collection at British Cochin for the official year 1912—1913, as against Rs. 1,37,870 in 1087.

V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

POLICE.

Strength.

98. The permanent establishment of the force consisted of 83 officers and 475 men, as against 63 officers and 477 men in the previous year. 77 officers and 451 men were engaged in purely executive work, the ratio of effective Police to population and area being 1 to 1,709 persons and 1 to 2·64 sq. miles, as against 1 to 1,738 persons and 1 to 2·57 sq. miles respectively in the previous year. Literacy was insisted upon as an essential qualification for enlistment in the force, so that every one in the force is able to read and write. The strength of the Reserved

Education.

Police was 8 officers, 55 men and a bugler. The total number of departmental punishments rose from 341 in the previous year to 369 in the year under report. Good service promotions were given to 6 officers and red marks to 115, as against 3 and 221 respectively in 1087. 136 persons received money rewards from the State and 14 from private individuals, as against 62 and 10 respectively in the previous year. There was one departmental prosecution in the year under report, as against none in the previous year, of a constable for allowing a prisoner to escape from his custody. He was convicted and consequently dismissed from the force. 18 private prosecutions were launched against the Police, as against 13 in 1087. Of these, 3 cases were pending disposal and the rest were thrown out. There were only two escapes from the Police custody, as against 10 in the previous year. In both, the prisoners were recaptured and prosecuted and both cases ended in conviction. The constables responsible for the escapes were dealt with departmentally.

Armed Reserve Police Punishments.

Rewards.

Prosecution.

Escapes and recaptures.

99. The total number of cases under the Penal Code and local and special laws, registered during the year, was 1,003, as against 1,152 in 1087. Including the 12 cases pending disposal, the total number for investigation was 1,015, of which 617 were cognizable, 169 non-cognizable and 229 were under local and special laws. Of the 1,015 cases for investigation, 1,004 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 11 cases at the close of the year, the percentage of disposal being 98·9 as in 1087. Including the 66 cases pending at the close of 1087, there were 942 cases for disposal by the courts during the year, as against 1093 in 1087. Of these, 759 ended in conviction, 98 in discharge or acquittal, 14 were entered in the Block register, 4 struck off, 16 ended in compromise, in 2 the charges were withdrawn and the remaining 49 cases were pending trial in the courts at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction to charged cases has risen from 80·5 in the previous year to 88·5 in the year under report. The average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 13·85 and 28·38 days respectively, as against 13·92 and 38·78 days in 1087. The total number of grave crimes for detection was 432, of which 420 were cases reported in the year und r report, as against 549 in the previous year. The number of murders and culpable homicide reported during the year was 6 each. There was decrease in the number of grave crimes reported during the year. The percentage of detection was 74, as against 83 in the previous year. Inclusive of the 12 cases pending from 1087, the Police investigated 432 cases of grave crimes, of which 313 or 72·45 were charged, as against 82·70 in the previous year. The Magistrates had for disposal 349 cases, including 36 cases pending from 1087; of these, 323 were disposed of, 281 ending in conviction and 42 in discharge or acquittal. 26 cases were pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction was 86·9, as against 79·79 in 1087. 3 cases were referred by the Police as maliciously false and 73 were referred as mistake of fact or law. The complainants in all these three cases were prosecuted and the cases were pending trial at the end of the year. The total loss of property involved in cases reported to the Police during the year was Rs. 16,047 and the recovery effected came to Rs. 8,015 or 50·0 per cent, as against 71·92 in 1087. The Superintendent explains that the marked fall in percentage is only accidental, as burglary cases, reported in the closing months of the year, in which Rs. 4,000 worth of property was lost, are still pending investigation. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 9,474, of which Rs. 7,701 or 81·28 per cent were recovered, as against 84·03 in 1087. Including the 8 persons awaiting trial at the end of the previous year, 74 persons, or 23 more than in 1087, were put up before the First Class Magistrates under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 31 were ordered to furnish security, 8 were

Crime.

Percentage of conviction.

Grave crimes.

False cases.

Recovery of property.

Prevention.

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discharged, 2 entered in the Block Register and 33 were awaiting trial, as against 11, 26, 4 and 8 respectively in the previous year. The number of finger impression slips received for record during the year was 368, which, together with 2,791 slips already existing, made a total of 3,159, all of which were properly indexed. 151 slips were received for search during the year, of which 13 were traced, as against 71 and 15 respectively in 1087.

Finger Print Bureau.

100. For the exchange of intelligence, periodical meetings of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Station House Officers and of constables on beat duty were effected.

Periodical meetings

101. The total expenditure of the Police department was Rs. 1,00,506, as against Rs. 90,968 in 1087. The average cost of a Police man during the year was Rs. 177·67, as against Rs. 162·73 in the previous year. The net cost per head of population was 1 anna 9 pies, as against 1 anna 7 pies in 1087.

Expenditure.

102. The relations between the State Police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be satisfactory. There was steady improvement in the work of the Police during the year as disclosed by the statistics of investigation and detection of crimes.

General.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

103. The Courts that exercised original jurisdiction in the year under report were 4 third Class Magistrates' courts, 7 second Class Magistrates' courts, 2 First Class Magistrates' courts and 2 Sessions Courts, as against 1, 7, 1 and 2 respectively in the previous year. The courts that exercised appellate and revisional powers were the District Magistrate's Court, the two Sessions Courts and the Chief Court.

Number of Courts.

104. Including arrears, the Magistrates had for disposal 3,330 cases in the year, of which 3,261 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 69 cases at the end of the year, as against 3,499, 3,435 and 64 respectively in the previous year. The total number of persons brought to trial before the Magistrates (including 196 persons awaiting trial at the commencement of the year and excluding those who died or escaped) was 6,291, as against 5,985, in the previous year. Of these, 1,939 persons were convicted, 4,042 were discharged or acquitted, 67 committed or referred to higher courts and the remaining 243 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction fell from 35·17 in the previous year to 32·06 in the year under report. In 24 cases, complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 46 persons under section 226 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of the 3,261 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 2,217 or 67·98 per cent. related to offences under the Penal Code and 1,044 or 32·02 per cent to offences under local and special laws, as against 67·83 per cent and 32·17 per cent respectively in the previous year. Of the 1,939 persons convicted, 456 were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment, 77 to simple imprisonment, 29 to fine with imprisonment, 1,319 to fine only and 58 to whipping, against 469, 39, 19, 1,395 and 114 respectively in the previous year. Of the 58 persons sentenced to whipping, 11 were juveniles, as against 46 in 1087. The total fines imposed by the Magistrates during the year amounted to Rs. 13,654, as against Rs. 16,627 in the previous year. This, together with Rs. 841 outstanding realisation at the beginning of the year, made a total of Rs. 14,495 for collection, as against Rs. 17,530 in 1087. Of this, Rs. 12,215 was realised during the year, a sum of Rs. 735 was written off, and Rs. 679 cancelled in appeal. 24·27 per cent of the appealable decisions of the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates were appealed against, as against 26·4 per cent in 1087. Of these, the appeals in 47·24 per cent were confirmed, as against 43·01 per cent in 1087. 87·4 per cent of

Magistrates' Courts.
File and disposal.

Offences dealt with.

Nature of sentences.

Fines.

Quality of work.

the appealable orders of the 1st Class Magistrate and the District Magistrate were appealed against, as against 97·7 per cent in 1087. The percentage of confirmation of the decisions of the 1st Class Magistrate and the District Magistrate appealed against was 58·3, as against 47·7 in the previous year. The average duration of cases disposed of by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates was 36·6, 11·6 and 6 days respectively, as against 66·2, 9·4 and 6·8 days respectively in the previous year. 7,708, or 383 witnesses more than in 1087, were examined by the Magistrates during the year. Inclusive of the 10 cases involving 23 persons pending at the close of 1087, there were 120 cases affecting 206 persons for disposal under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as against 145 and 276 in the previous year. Of these, 14 related to proceedings against witnesses, 27 to furnishing security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, 2 to nuisance, 13 to possession of disputed immovable property, 24 to frivolous or vexatious accusations, 5 to maintenance and 35 to forfeiture of bail or recognisance. 58 persons were concerned in the 27 cases relating to furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, of whom 11 were discharged, 28 were convicted and 19 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

Prevention.

105. In the Sessions Courts, there were 34 cases, or 3 less than in 1087, for trial during the year, all of which were disposed of. The average duration of trials in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court fell from 36·6 days in the previous year to 27·5 and in the Trichur Sessions Court, it rose from 5·8 to 9 days in the year. The Sessions Courts examined 346 witnesses or 98 less than in the previous year, of whom 21 were detained beyond 3 days, as against 33 in 1087.

SESSIONS COURTS.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

106. The District Magistrate had for disposal 273 appeals, of which 267 were disposed of, as against 328 and 316 respectively in the previous year. The number of appellants concerned in 273 appeals was 458 or 76 less than in 1087. The cases of 450 persons were disposed of, rejecting appeals in the case of 46 persons, confirming sentence or order in the case of 211, modifying sentence or order in the case of 53 and reversing it in the case of 119 persons Further enquiry was ordered in the case of 19 persons and the case of the remaining 2 persons was otherwise disposed of. The average duration of appeals disposed of in the year was 19·6, as against 23·9 in the preceding year and 23·7 in 1086. 42 appeals, involving 93 persons, were received by the Sessions Judges in the year, as against 26 appeals involving 44 persons in 1087. Of these, 38 appeals involving 63 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 appeals involving 30 persons at the end of the year. The sentence or order was confirmed in the case of 38 persons, modified in that of 6, reversed in that of 12, new trial or further enquiry ordered in the case of 6 and the proceedings were quashed in the case of one. The average duration of appeals disposed of in the year was 21·5 days in the Anjikaimal and 27·6 days in the Trichur Sessions Courts, as against 32·23 and 20 days respectively in the previous year. The increase in the Trichur Sessions Court is attributed to the fact that one appeal, which was filed 5 days before the annual recess, could be disposed of only after the re-opening of the Court. The Chief Court had 21 appeals for disposal and all of them were disposed of, as against 23 in the previous year. 28 persons were concerned in the 21 appeals disposed of, of which sentences passed on 18 were confirmed, those on 2 modified and those on 8 were reversed. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 22·8 days, as against 28 days in 1087.

APPELLATE WORK.

District Magistrate's Court.

Sessions Courts.

The Chief Court.

107. The District Magistrate inspected all the subordinate courts in the year. One of the Judges of the Chief Court inspected the two Sessions Courts and the District Magistrate's Court.

Inspection.

108 The expenditure under Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 46,100, or Rs. 3,794 more than in the previous year.

Expenditure.

JAILS.

Number of prisons.

109. The number of prisons in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, seven—the Central Jail at Ernakulam, and the six sub-jails.

THE CENTRAL JAIL. Population.

110. At the beginning of the year, the population in the Central Jail consisted of 143 convicts, 5 under-trials and 13 civil prisoners. The number of convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners admitted during the year was 490, 173 and 80 respectively. Of these, 465 convicts, 172 under-trials and 79 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, thus leaving 168 convicts, 6 under-trials and 14 civil prisoners at the end of the year. 633 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, as against 638 in the preceding year, the average daily number being 119·56, as against 128·56 in 1087. Of the total number of convicts, 8 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 4 rigorous imprisonment for more than 7 years, 68 rigorous imprisonment for more than one year, 57 rigorous imprisonment for more than 6 months, 441 rigorous imprisonment for 6 months and less and 55 were undergoing simple imprisonment. There were 114 re-convicted prisoners who were classed as habituals, as against 111 in the previous year. The convicts were, as usual, supplied with clothing manufactured in the Central Jail, but the convict warders were supplied with uniform obtained from outside. The system of dieting remained the same as in the previous year.

Clothing and feeding.

Health of prisoners.

111. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 870, as against 879 in 1087. Of these, 56 were in-patients and 814 out-patients, as against 44 and 835 respectively in 1087. There were 5 deaths, as against none in the previous year. All admissions, except those bearing clear marks of small-pox or of recent vaccination, were vaccinated in the year. The number of prisoners vaccinated in the year was 441, as against 502 in 1087, and, of these, 396 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and discharge was 103·50 lbs. and 107·66 lbs. respectively, as against 100·15 lbs. and 107·54 lbs. respectively in 1087.

Jail industry.

112. The daily average number of convicts detailed for work during the year was 109·12, as against 119·51 in 1087. The chief industries carried on in the jail during the year were manufacture of coir fibre, weaving and extraction of gingelly oil. A few minor industries, such as bamboo and rattan works, carpentry, blacksmiths' work, etc., were also carried on, on a small scale. The sale proceeds of jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 5,872, as against Rs. 6,276 in 1087. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 3,299, as against Rs. 3,890 in 1087. The net profit was thus Rs. 2,573, as against Rs. 2,386 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

113. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail was Rs. 20,031, or Rs. 271 more than in 1087. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 145, as against Rs. 139 in the previous year and the net expenditure was Rs. 95, as against 90 in 1087.

Subsidiary Jails

114. As in previous years, the sub-jails were under the immediate charge of the sub-Magistrates of the several stations, subject to the control of the District Magistrate who is ex-officio Inspector-general of prisons. At the beginning of the year, there were 24 convicts in all the sub-jails together. There were 723 admissions and 718 discharges, thus leaving 29 at the end of the year. The total cost on account of the sub-jails was Rs. 2,274, as against Rs. 2,193 in 1087. The increase is mainly due to the high price of various articles of diet prescribed.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

115. The number of courts that exercised original civil jurisdiction during the year was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6 Munsiffs' Courts and two District Courts. Appellate jurisdiction continued to be exercised by the two District Courts and the Chief Court. Tribunals.

116. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed in the year was 13,094 and 1,045 respectively, as against 11,083 and 930 respectively in the previous year. The total number of suits and appeals disposed of during the year was 13,045 and 1,122 respectively, as against 10,957 and 858 respectively in 1087. Litigation.

117. The Munsiffs had 607 cases at the beginning of the year, received 12,793 cases and disposed of 12,726 cases, leaving 674 cases for disposal at the end of the year. Out of the 674 cases pending at the end of the year, 88 were more than one year old, 58 over six months, and the remaining 528, less than six months, as against 2, 52 and 553 respectively in the previous year. The District Judges began the year with 186 original cases, received 301, disposed of 319, and ended with a balance of 168 cases, as against 166, 319, 299 and 186 respectively in the previous year. Of the 168 cases pending, 4 were over two years old, 28 over one year, 37 over six months and the remaining 99 below that period, as against 6, 12, 63 and 105 respectively in the previous year. The Munsiffs and District Judges disposed of 3,053 and 218 contested suits respectively, as against 2,799 and 213 respectively in 1087. The average duration of contested ordinary suits and of small cause suits in the Munsiffs' Courts was 94 and 47 days respectively, as against 101 and 38 days respectively in 1087. The average duration of contested cases in the District Court of Anjikaimal was 8 months and 27 days, as against 10 months and 23 days in 1087, and in the Trichur District Court it fell from 9 months and 29 days in 1087 to 9 months and 12 days in the year under report. The percentage of appealable decisions of the Munsiffs appealed against and the percentage of such decisions affirmed on appeal were 12·07 and 56·68, as against 13·8 and 55·3 respectively in the previous year. The decisions of the District Judges were appealed against in 58·6 per cent, 40·6 per cent of which were confirmed on appeal, as against 44·8 per cent in 1087. Including arrears, the Munsiffs and District Judges had 12,654 and 812 applications respectively for the execution of decrees, as against 11,178 and 700 respectively in the the previous year. Of these, 12,102 and 734 respectively were disposed of, as against 10,612 and 616 respectively in 1087.

ORIGINAL LITIGATION. Munsiffs' Courts. District Courts. Contested suits. Quality of work. Execution.

118. The District Judges had 260 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 636 and disposed of 755, leaving an arrear of 141, as against 164, 640, 544 and 260 respectively in the previous year. Of the 141 appeals pending at the end of the year, 37 were over six months old and 104 below six months, as against 51 and 209 respectively in 1087. The average duration of appeals in both the Courts has decreased. In the Anjikaimal District Court it fell from 4 months and 21 days in 1087 to 3 months and 16 days in the year under report, and in the Trichur District Court from 6 months and 6 days in 1087 to 6 months and 3 days. The Chief Court began the year with 189 appeals (103 A. Ss. and 86 S. As.), received 409 (187 A. Ss. and 222 S. As.) and disposed of 367 (165 A. Ss. and 202 S. As.), leaving a balance of 231 (125 A. Ss. and 106 S. As.) at the close of the year, as against 213, 290, 314 and 189 in the previous year. The average duration of contested regular and second appeals, disposed of by the Chief Court, was 8 months and 25 days and 6 months and 17 days respectively, as against 9 months and 11 days and 7 months and 26 days respectively in 1087.

APPELLATE LITIGATION. District Courts. The Chief Court

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Miscellaneous appeals.

119. The District Courts had for disposal 45 miscellaneous appeals in all, of which 41 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 appeals (1 in the Anjikaimal and 3 in the Trichur District Court) pending at the close of the year. The Chief Court had in all 50 appeals for disposal, of which 38 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 12 at the end of the year, as against 53, 42 and 11 respectively in 1087. Including arrears, *viz.*, 2, the District Courts had for disposal 21 references under the Land Acquisition Regulation, of which 19 were disposed of. The Chief Court had 180 revision petitions in all for disposal, of which 133 were disposed of in the year, leaving a balance of 47 at the close of the year, as against 140, 108 and 32 respectively in 1087.

Revision petitions.

Inspection.

120. Mr. Justice F. J. De Rozario inspected the two District Courts, and the two District Judges inspected the Munsiffs' Courts under their jurisdiction, during the year under report.

Enrolment of Vakils

121. Six Graduates-in-Law and one Barrister-at-Law were enrolled as vakils of the Chief Court, 8 persons were admitted as vakils of the District Courts and 13 persons were granted the Munsiffs' Court Pleadership certificate.

Financial.

122. The receipts, for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial Department, were Rs. 2,79,134, as against Rs. 2,43,794 in 1087; against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,08,437, as against Rs. 1,05,138 in the previous year.

General.

123. The increase in the number of original suits and appeals as well as in the number of disposals under both heads is a noteworthy feature in the year's administration of Civil Justice. The District Courts as well as the Munsiffs' Courts worked at high pressure and their work was, on the whole, satisfactory. In almost all the Courts, except in the case of small cause suits, there was improvement in the average duration of cases disposed of.

REGISTRATION.

Registry offices.

124. The number of Registry offices was 17, as in the previous year.

Number of instruments.

125. The number of documents registered during the year was 46,338, as against 47,852 in the previous year. Of these, 27,920 were compulsory and 18,418 optional, the figures for 1087 being 30,069 and 17,783 The number of wills registered was 168 or 26 more than in the previous year, of which 13 were executed by Brahmans, 71 by Sudras, 27 by other Hindus, 52 by Christians and 5 by Mahomedans. As in the previous year, one sealed cover containing a will was deposited in the year. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 419, as against Rs. 409 in 1087.

Wills.

Business in Registry offices.

126. Of the total number of 46,338 documents registered, 46,177 or 99·65 per cent were registered on the day of presentation, as against 99·62 per cent in the previous year. Of the remaining, 155 were registered within one week and 6 after one week. 116 documents were refused registration, as against 141 in the previous year. 6 documents remained unregistered at the end of the year. Including the one registration appeal pending disposal at the end of the previous year, the Superintendent had in all 42 cases for disposal, of which 40 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 at the close of the year. Registrations were ordered in 30 appeals and the remaining 10 were dismissed, the percentage of confirmation being 25, as against 18·9 in 1087.

Prosecution.

127. No prosecution was instituted during the year for any offence under the Registration Regulation.

Inspection.

128. The Superintendent inspected all the Registry offices during the year.

Financial.

129. The receipts and expenditure of the department (excluding Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 81,009 and Rs. 34,261 respectively, as against Rs. 82,017 and Rs. 33,318 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 42·73 and the average registration fee per document was Rs. 1—9—4, as against 41·1 and Rs. 1—9—0 respectively in the previous year.

Joint Stock Companies.

130. Two new companies were registered during the year in Cochin, *viz.*, the Malabar Navigation and Industrials, Limited, and the Cochin Commercial Co., Ltd., and a sum of Rs. 407—8—0 was collected on this account. A sum of Rs. 100 was collected by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Trichur, for registering a resolution and recording an intimation under section 70 of Regulation IV of 1080. The nominal capital of the two companies, referred to above, was Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively, and the paid up capital, Rs. 3,44,925 and Rs. 4,910. Including the above two companies registered during the year, there were 7 companies in all at the close of the year, *viz.*, Vasuvilasom Co., Limited, Seetaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, Mangalodayam Co., Limited, Gokulavilasom Co. Limited, Vaniambara Rubber Co. Limited, Malabar Navigation and Industrials, Limited, and Cochin Commercial Co., Limited. Of these, the Vasuvilasom Company at Trichur made no progress in the year, while the condition of the Gokulavilasom Co., Limited, is reported to be unsatisfactory. The Mangalodayam Co., the Seetaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited and the Vaniambara Rubber Co. Limited, showed material progress, the paid up capital of these companies during the year being Rs. 13,179, Rs. 1,03,975 and Rs. 42,537 respectively, as against Rs. 12,227, Rs. 95,470 and Rs. 16,060 in the previous year. A society called "The Ernakulam Bar Association" was registered under Regulation II of 1088, and a sum of Rs. 25 was collected on this account.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration.

131. Compulsory registration of births and deaths, under Regulation II of 1081, continued to be in force in 11 towns of the State as in 1087. The Parvathiakarans of villages continued to be ex-officio Registrars of births and deaths except in the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur where there were special Registrars working under the Town Councils for registering births and deaths. In villages where the Regulation has not been introduced, the work was attended to by the Parvathiakarans of the respective villages. The total number of births registered was 14,821 (7,581 males and 7,240 females), as against 16,331 in 1087. The number of deaths registered was 16,369 (8,575 males and 7,794 females), as against 13,799 in the previous year. The percentage of births and deaths during the year to population (according to the census of 1911) was 1·61 and 1·78, as against 1·78 and 1·50 respectively in 1087. There were 8 prosecutions in the year, as against 41 in the previous year.

Public health.

132. The public health during the year cannot be considered as satisfactory. Cholera was prevalent in all the Taluks of the State and it was especially virulent in the taluks of Talapilli, Cranganur and Mukundapuram where it did much havoc, the number of deaths being 1,726, as against 58 in the previous year. The number of deaths from small-pox was 160, as against 190 in the previous year.

Deaths from injuries.

133. Deaths from injuries numbered 265, as against 312 in 1087. Of these, 35 were suicides, 51 deaths due to snake-bites and 179 to accidents and other causes, as against 43, 60 and 209 respectively in 1087.

CHAP V.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Institutions.

134. The number of medical institutions in the State during the year was 24, *viz.*, 10 hospitals, 12 dispensaries and 2 asylums.

Accommodation

135. The total number of beds available was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 291 (130 for males and 161 for females).

Relief.

136. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,67,912, as against 2,68,423 in 1087. Of these, 5,625 were in-patients and 2,62,287 out-patients, as against 5,540 and 2,62,883 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of in-patients treated rose to 4·88 from 4·22 in 1087. As in the previous year, the 3 institutions at Mattancherry, Ernakulam and Trichur continued to work during the year with female medical aid. The female medical subordinates treated in all 32,829 women and 22,421 children during the year, as against 32,987 and 20,808 respectively in 1087. The daily average attendance was 311·02, as against 321·80 in 1087 and 325·87 in 1086.

Work amongst women and children.

Cholera and small-pox.

137. Under cholera and small-pox, there were 11 and 8 deaths respectively reported from the several medical institutions during the year, while there was no death under these heads in 1087.

Diseases treated

138. The chief diseases treated during the year, in the order of their frequency, are diseases of the digestive system (41,704), malaria (22,958), worms (22,498), skin diseases (20,966), cholera (274), and small-pox (12). The largest num- of admissions was under diseases of the digestive system, due, as in previous years, to the high price of food-stuffs and the consequent consumption of inferior indigestible food. There was an increase in the number of malarial cases.

Post-mortem examination.

139. 97 post-mortem examinations were held for medico-legal (the largest number on record) and 5 for pathological purposes, as against 92 and 11, respectively in 1087.

Lunatic asylum.

140. At the beginning of the year, there were 14 lunatics in the asylum. There were 23 admissions in the course of the year. Of these 37 inmates, 13 were discharged, 4 died, and 20 remained at the close of the year. The construction of a new asylum, with accommodation for 20 in-mates sanctioned in the previous year, was commended during the year. The cost of the maintenance of the asylum amounted to Rs. 1,856, as against Rs. 1,422 in 1087.

Leper asylum.

141. There were 31 inmates (25 males and 6 females) in the Leper Asylum at the beginning of the year, as against 39 in 1087. There were 40 new admissions. There were thus 71 inmates, as against 100 in the previous year. Of the 71 patients treated, 20 were discharged, 6 absconded, 8 died and 37 remained at the close of the year. The number of patients brought to the asylum under Magistrates' warrants was only one, as against 1, 3 and 24 in the three preceding years. The special attention of the District Magistrate and the Police is again being drawn to their lack of interest in this matter. The cost of maintenance of the asylum amounted to Rs. 3,933, as against Rs. 4,261 in the previous year.

Veterinary hospital

142. There was accommodation for 18 animals in the Trichur Veterinary Hospital, as in the previous year. The other 2 institutions were only dispensaries. The number of animals treated was 5,290 (4,970 out-patients and 320 in-patients), as against 2,702 (2,432 out-patients and 270 in-patients), in 1087. Of the in-patients treated, 173 were cattle, 81 horses, 32 goats, 27 dogs, 3 elephants, 1 squirrel, 1 pig, 1 cat and 1 monkey. Of the out-patients, 3,519 were cattle, 465 horses, 435 goats, 357 dogs, 74 fowls, 73 elephants, 9 cats, 6 deer, 6 pigs, 5 monkeys, 5 squirrels, 4 pea-cocks, 3 turkeys, 3 hare, 3 birds, 2 mongoose and 1 donkey. 559 operations were performed during the year, including 36 castrations. Inoculation against 'Anthrax' was carried out in the Chittur taluk, 457 bovines having been inoculated.

In the Trichur taluk, 17 heads of cattle were inoculated against 'Rinderpest'. The total cost of maintaining the 3 institutions amounted to Rs. 6,942, as against Rs. 6,585 in 1087.

143. The total expenditure, on account of medical relief during the year, including the 2 asylums and the Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries, amounted to Rs. 1,05,019, as against Rs. 1,04,369 in 1087. Expenditure.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

144. The department continued to work under the immediate control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. The staff continued to be the same as in the previous year. At the close of the year, the Darbar sanctioned a reorganisation of the Sanitary Department to be brought into effect from the beginning of the current year, particulars of which are given in Chapter IV. Organisation and staff.

145. The number of Sanitary Boards during the year was 6, as against 7 in the previous year, the Board at Nelliampathies having been abolished from the beginning of the year. The number of meetings held by the Boards was 29. The Sanitary Boards have since, in the recent reorganisation of the Sanitary Department, been abolished. Constitution of boards and meetings.

146. The compulsory scavenging system continued to work in some of the towns. 1,082 private houses were served during the year, as against 1,239 in 1087 and the fee collections amounted to Rs. 2,238, as against Rs. 2,897 in the previous year. Departmental lighting, introduced in 1086, is reported to have worked satisfactorily. Operations of the Department.

147. 7 public tanks and 9 public wells were cleared during the year and one public tank newly sunk. Two public tanks were also filled up during the year. The investigations for the supply of water in the Viyyur Park and certain parts of the Trichur town, referred to in the previous report, had to be given up as not feasible. Water supply.

148. There were 10 Sirkar markets and 6 cartstands controlled by the Department, and the fee collections, including those of Cranganur, amounted to Rs. 8,777, as against Rs. 7,411 in 1087. The expenditure incurred during the year for the improvement of rural markets and cartstands was very small. Markets.

149. The total number of deaths from cholera during the year was 1,726, as against 58 in the previous year. During the year, the number of deaths recorded under small-pox was 160, as against 190 in 1087. About the middle of the year, cholera broke out in an epidemic form in all the taluks except Chittur, but special measures were promptly adopted and the spread of the epidemics was arrested. Epidemic and preventive measures.

150. There was no case of plague reported during the year. 30 vessels were inspected at the Malipuram Port and 7,432 passengers were under pass-port observation, as against 21 vessels and 9,824 passengers respectively in the previous year. There were 61 prosecutions under pass-port rules, with 22 convictions. Plague.

151. Five cases of snake bite were treated with Sir Launder Brunton's method with 2 cures and 3 deaths. Snake bite.

152. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,260, excluding the Government contribution of Rs. 12,000 to the Town Councils. Expenditure.

153. The three Town Councils at Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur, which attended to the Sanitation and Conservancy of these towns, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. Town Councils.

CHAP V

Working of rules.

154. The rules framed under sections 7 and 140 of the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, were strictly enforced. The maintenance and management of all roads within the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur were transferred to the respective Town Councils from the 1st Chingom 1089. Sanction was also accorded, during the year, for the establishment of a Town Council at Chittur-Tattamangalam from 1st Chingom 1089. The sanctioned Government contribution to the Town Councils amounted to Rs. 18,000 during the year. Of this, the grant of Rs. 6,000, sanctioned to the Mattancherry Town Council, was not drawn from the Treasury in time and was therefore allowed to lapse. The total receipts and expenditure of the Town Councils during the year were Rs. 65,505 and Rs. 65,129 respectively. There was therefore a balance of Rs. 376 to the credit of the fund at the close of the year.

Financial.

General.

155. The following important works, undertaken by the Darbar for the improvement of the town of Ernakulam, made substantial progress:—(1) Clearing the congested portions of the Ernakulam foreshore by a town extention on up-to-date sanitary principles, (2) Construction of a foreshore wall to improve the general appearance, (3) Deepening and widening the Palathode and Padiyathode canals and acquisition of land for removing congestion along the canal banks and (4) Providing the town with good drinking water from the Periyar river by means of pipes.

VACCINATION.

Staff

156. The number of vaccinators in the permanent establishment continued to be 13, as in the previous year. There were also 2 temporary vaccinators working almost throughout the year. A reserve 1st class vaccinator and one additional 2nd class vaccinator were also sanctioned during the year, to work from the beginning of 1089.

Supply of lymph.

157. Lymph was obtained for the first five months of the year and the last one month and a half from the Bangalore Vaccine Institute and, during the intervening period, from the King Institute, Guindy. The average cost per mensem, including the supply to the Town Councils, amounted to Rs. 203, as against Rs. 183 in the previous year.

Operations.

158. The number of vaccinations performed during the year, including the operations under Town Councils, was 45,091 (26,003 males and 19,088 females), as against 46,593, (26,604 males and 19,989 females) in the previous year. Of these, 33,993 or 75·39 per cent were successful, as against 38,080 or 81·73 in the previous year. The decrease in the percentage of success was due chiefly to the large number of unsuccessful cases resulting from the bad quality of the lymph supplied for two months during the hot weather. Of the 45,091 vaccinations, 39,485 were primary, 295 secondary and 5,311 re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 79·51, 57·29 and 45·73, as against 87·09, 68·50, and 65·93 respectively in 1087. Of the 39,485 subjects who underwent primary vaccination, 3,451 were under 1 year of age, 20,469 were above 1 year and under 6 years and 15,565 above 6 years, as against 3,378, 20,863, and 17,450 respectively in 1087.

Expenditure.

159. The expenditure of the department in 1088, including that of Cranganur, amounted to Rs. 5,153, as against Rs. 4,732 in the previous year and the average cost of each successful case was 3 annas, as against 2 annas 7 pies in 1087

VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWOMS.

Number of institutions.

160. The department had charge of the following classes of institutions. (1) Group Devaswoms, 139, (2) Cranganur Devaswoms, 14, (3) Charitable Institutions and the management of Pandaravaka Vazhivadus, etc., and of endowments, (4) Elangunnapuzha, Pazhuvam and Cochin Thirumala Devaswoms.

(1) Group Devaswoms.

Demand, collection and balance of rent on lands.

161. The year opened with a balance of 2,626 parahs of paddy and Rs. 2,858. This, together with the fresh arrears brought to account during the course of the year and the current demand for the year, amounted to a total demand of 2,99,866 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,33,774 for collection during the year. Out of this demand, 2,95,154 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,30,495 were collected and 147 parahs of paddy and Rs. 411 were written off, leaving a closing balance of 4,565 parahs of paddy and Rs. 2,868 under arrears and current at the end of the year. The balance was, for the most part, due on the British and Travancore lands involved in suits and disputes. The percentages of collection of paddy and money demands were 98·74 for paddy and 99·96 for money, as against 99·12 and 98·05 respectively in 1087. Instances in which coercive measures were resorted to were very few. There were only 3 cases of Nadupattam, 3 of Sthirapattam and 21 of attachment of moveables, as against 18, 22 and 90 respectively in 1087. The renewal of documents was also duly attended to, the total number renewed during the year being 261.

Total receipts.

162. The total receipts of the Group Devaswoms for the year amounted to Rs. 3,90,257, as against Rs. 3,76,593 in 1087. The increase over last year was due to the collection in money, at commutation rates, of certain special dues in kind, to renewal fees and sale of Nadavaravu articles.

Expenditure.

163. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,44,541, as against Rs. 3,28,395 in 1087.

Financial condition.

164. The surplus to the credit of the Devaswoms, after meeting the expenditure from the receipts of the year, amounted to Rs. 45,716, as against Rs. 48,198 in 1087. The receipts and disbursements under debt heads were Rs. 9,105 and Rs. 7,365 respectively, the transactions under debt heads in the year resulting in a surplus of Rs. 1,740, against a deficit of Rs. 2,506 in 1087. The actual surplus for the year thus amounted to Rs. 47,456, against Rs. 45,692 in 1087. The closing balance of 1087, according to that year's report, was Rs. 1,51,663. The group Devaswoms had thus a total surplus of Rs. 1,99,119 at the close of the year.

Balance to the credit of the individual Devaswoms.

165. The total balance to the credit of the individual Devaswoms was Rs. 9,72,426 at the close of 1088.

(2) Cranganur Devaswoms.

Cranganur Devaswoms.

166. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswoms for the year were Rs. 23,875 and Rs. 21,978 repectively, as against Rs. 23,325 and Rs. 27,928 respectively in 1087. The large decrease in expenditure in the year is only apparent. For, the corresponding figure for 1087 includes a loan of Rs. 8,000 made to the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom. Including the previous year's balance of Rs. 9,748, the surplus to the credit of these Devaswoms at the end of the year 1088 amounted to Rs. 11,645 exclusive of investments.

(3) Charitable Institutions, etc.

167. The number of Oottupurahs remained the same as in last year, *viz.*, 14. The total expenditure during the year on account of Oottupurahs, Chatrams, subscriptions to Charitable institutions, etc., amounted to Rs. 43,698, as against Rs. 45,543 in 1087.

CHAP V.

Expenditure.

168. The expenditure incurred by the State for Pandaravaka Vazhivadus in Sirkar temples and for contribution to religious institutions came to Rs. 22,530 in the year, as against Rs. 21,428 in 1087. The increase is due to the payment of leave allowance to the officers of the Department.

Endowments.

169. The endowment funds continued to be treated separately as hitherto. The opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,77,638. Receipts on account of new endowments in the year amounted to Rs. 134. The total fund at the close of the year was thus Rs. 1,77,772, exclusive of landed properties on this account. The receipts of interest and rent on these amounted to Rs. 9,948 and the expenditure for conducting the endowment vazhivadus to Rs. 10,343, thus resulting in a deficit of Rs. 395 which reduced the previous year's surplus of Rs. 1,933 to Rs. 1,538 at the close of 1088. The excess of expenditure over receipts was due to the liabilities of 1087 to the extent of Rs. 600 having been met this year.

(4) *Pazhuvam, Elangunnapuzha and Thirumala Devaswoms.*

170. These institutions are being managed by the Sirkar under the provisions of the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation.

Pazhuvam Devaswom.

171. The receipts and expenditure of the Pazhuvam Devaswom for the year were Rs. 7,734 and Rs. 12,074, as against Rs. 11,263 and Rs. 16,538 respectively in 1087. The transactions of the year thus resulted in a deficit of Rs. 4,340. The surplus of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 4,489 was thus reduced to Rs. 149. Debt to the extent of Rs. 5,600 was liquidated this year. The liabilities of the Devaswom have thus been reduced from Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 18,000. The collection and renewal works of this Devaswom were satisfactory. The Devaswom continues to keep up the improvement in the administration of its affairs under Sirkar management.

Elangunnapuzha Devaswom.

172. The receipts and expenditure of the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom for the year were Rs. 12,638 and Rs. 12,496, as against Rs. 24,802 and Rs. 30,281 respectively in 1087. The large variation between the figures of the two years was due to the inclusion of a loan of Rs. 11,000 under receipts and payment of a decree debt of Rs. 16,000 under expenditure in 1087. The transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 142, which raised the small surplus of Rs. 3 remaining at the end of 1087, to Rs. 145 at the end of the year. Out of the liabilities of Rs. 11,000 of the Devaswom, a sum of Rs 1,500 was repaid during the year, thus reducing the indebtedness of the Devaswom to Rs. 9,500. The collection work of the Devaswom in the year was very satisfactory.

Thirumala Devaswom.

173. The revision of establishment and the entertainment of the temporary staff of auditors and Survey and Settlement officers, referred to in the previous year's report, were effected this year; but a further re-adjustment was effected at the beginning of the last quarter of the year reducing the expenditure on account of the original revision by Rs. 300 per annum. Out of a total demand of 79,579 parahs of paddy and Rs. 94,967 due for the year, 9,295 parahs of paddy and Rs. 54,711 were collected and 65,510 parahs of paddy and Rs. 361 were written off, leaving a balance of 4,774 parahs of paddy and Rs. 39,895 at the end of the year. The tenantwar and tenurewar demarcation and settlement of the Devaswom lands have almost been completed by the end of the year The occupancy right of the Thanathu lands of the Devaswom in this State and in Travancore, which was sold in auction during the year, realised a land value of Rs. 24,150, the average price fetched per acre of land in this State being Rs. 108 and Rs. 130 in Travancore. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswom amounted to Rs. 1,28,022 and Rs. 93,467, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 34,555, which raised the closing balance of Rs. 4,932 at the end of 1087 to Rs. 39,487.

CHAP. V

General.

174. The financial condition and the affairs in general of all the institutions continued to show steady improvement during the year. The local audit of the Devaswom offices and the annual Jamabandy of Devaswom accounts have shown satisfactory results. Out of the large surpluses remaining to the credit of the Devaswoms, the Darbar have sanctioned the grant of two lakhs of rupees to be utilised for the Sanskrit Patasala proposed to be opened at Tripunithura.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

Organisation.

175. The organisation of the department remained the same as in the previous year, with the slight changes mentioned in Chapter IV.

Total Expenditure.

176. In addition to State works, the Department attended, as usual, to contribution works also during the year. The expenditure under State Public Works, during the year, was Rs. 5,16,608, as against the final budget grant of Rs. 5,17,300, and as against the actuals of Rs. 4,86,832 in 1087. The value of contribution works executed by the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 68,354—Rs. 19,395 for Cranganur, Rs. 34,639 for Devaswoms and Rs. 14,320 for other departments. Thus the total amount of expenditure, which the department had to control during the year, was Rs. 5,84,962, as against Rs. 5,46,847 in 1087. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 74,696, being 12·76 per cent. on the total expenditure, as against Rs. 71,222 or 13·02 per cent. in 1087.

Communications.

177. The total expenditure on 'Communications-Original' was Rs. 19,048 as against Rs. 23,558 in 1087, while that under 'Maintenance and Repairs' was Rs. 1,52,070, as against Rs. 1,19,877 in the previous year. 522 miles of road were under maintenance during the year, as against 517 in 1087. An extra allotment of Rs. 7,865 was sanctioned during the year for improving the condition of roads and the same was distributed for the improvement of important roads. Two new roads were opened during the year. The condition of the roads showed improvement.

Irrigation.

178. The important change effected in the matter of irrigation, as referred to in paragraph 179 of the last year's report, was the transfer of all minor irrigation works to the Revenue Department. The major irrigation chiras were satisfactorily maintained during the year and the distribution of water in the Chittur Irrigation System was satisfactorily carried out during the year. The questions of water distribution to the British lands from the Thembaramadakku and Kunnamkattupathy systems and of the subsidiary matters connected therewith and that of effecting improvements to the internal system of irrigation, specially the Mulathura which has been under correspondence for a long time are still pending with the Government of Madras, the Darbar having settled the dispute satisfactory to all parties by conference. The Settlement is pending ratification. The Karuvanur river, which was during monsoon, a source of anxiety to the Darbar on account of the breaching of temporary bunds, was carefully controlled during the year. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,64,260 for constructing permanent protective works in this locality, has been sanctioned and the works were ordered to be taken up for execution from 1090 The scheme for diverting the water of the Chalakudi river to irrigate the kole lands has been referred to the Travancore Darbar. The total expenditure under irrigation during the year was Rs. 53,814, as against Rs. 45,102 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

Petty Construction and Repairs.

179. The total expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 48,784, as against Rs. 40,558 in the previous year and a final grant of Rs. 49,901. The system continued to work satisfactorily.

Receipts.

180. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 93,700, as against Rs. 1,10,213 in 1087. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that the

public contribution of Rs. 12,063 towards the Edward VII Maternity Hospital was credited to the Public Works Department receipts of 1087.

Inspection.

181. All the Divisional and Sub-divisional offices were inspected by the Chief Engineer and the work turned out during the year in all the offices inspected was found on the whole to be satisfactory. All the Sub-divisional offices were duly inspected by the Divisional Officers also.

IX. INSTRUCTION.

182. The more prominent features of the administration of the Department during the year are summarised in Chapter IV of the Report.

Number of institutions.

183. The total number of Sirkar schools rose from 107 in 1087 to 117 in 1088, and the aided schools from 164 in 1087 to 168 in 1088. The number of unaided schools shows an increase from 544 in 1087 to 1041 in 1088. This increase is due to a correct census of such schools being taken under special orders of the Diwan and has been dealt with separately. The general increase in the number of schools of all classes, Sirkar, aided and unaided, is encouraging, especially in view of the fact that the accommodation provided, the equipment furnished, and the staff appointed in the Sirkar and aided schools were in accordance with the requirements of the Code in all cases. The total number of pupils in Sirkar, aided and unaided schools in 1088 was 19,444, 18,230 and 21,902, as against 17,551, 16,816 and 12,842 respectively in 1087. The total number of pupils under instruction during the year was 59,576, as against 47,209 in 1087. 32·6 per cent of the educational work was done by Sirkar institutions, 30·6 per cent by aided agencies and 36·8 per cent without any help from the Sirkar, as against 37·2, 35·6 and 27·2 per cent respectively in the previous year.

Strength.

Boys and girls.

184. Of the pupils under instruction, 70 per cent were boys and 30 per cent were girls, the total number of boys and girls being 41,765 and 17,811 respectively, out of the total number of 59,576 pupils. The percentage of boys and girls to the male and female population of school-going age has risen from 53·6 and 24 to 69 and 29 respectively.

Education among different communities.

185. Of the 59,576 pupils under instruction, 31,263 or 52·4 per cent were Hindus, 24,872 or 41·8 per cent Christians, 3,333 or 5·6 per cent were Mahomedans, and 108 or ·2 per cent Jews, as against 53·9 per cent, 41 per cent, 4·8 per cent and ·2 per cent respectively in 1087.

Collegiate Education.

186. The strength of the College Department was 157, as against 145 in the previous year, the average attendance being 91·8, as against 94·3 in 1087. 61 candidates appeared for the Intermediate examination of the Madras University, of whom 24 passed, 5 being placed in the first class and one being 5th in the Presidency, as against 65, 35 and 8 respectively in 1087. The fee receipts of the College classes amounted to Rs. 8,191, as against Rs. 12,202 in 1087, and the expenditure to Rs. 21,691, as against Rs. 20,863 in 1087, the net expenditure being Rs. 13,500, or Rs. 85·9 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 8,661 or Rs. 59·7 respectively in 1087. The increase in the expenditure was due to an additional allotment of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned for furniture and apparatus and also to the annual increments in the salaries of the Principal and Lecturers. The work of the gas and electric installations was completed in the course of the year and, with this, the Scientific equipment of the College was completed. The College Hostels worked satisfactorily during the year. At the beginning of the year, there were 36 boarders in the College Hostel and 22 in the Christian Hostel. During the year, there was an increase of 23 boarders in both the Hostels together. The health of the boarders in both the institutions was satisfactory. The finances of the Hostels were also satisfactory.

College Hostel.

Upper Secondary Education.

187. Upper Secondary Education was imparted in 14 schools as in the previous year, of which 8 were Sirkar (including the High School Department of the College), 5 aided and 1 unaided. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary Education was 1,299 (1,220 boys and 79 girls), as against 1,201 and 1,246 respectively in 1087 and in 1086.

Sirkar High Schools.

188. The total strength of the High School Departments of the 8 Sirkar High Schools (including the High School Department of the College) was 893 (842 boys and 51 girls), as against 839 and 873 in 1087 and 1086 respectively. As in the previous year, no candidate appeared for the Matriculation examination. The fee receipts of the Sirkar High Schools, including the High School Department of the College, amounted to Rs. 28,337 and the expenditure to Rs. 39,757, the net expenditure being Rs. 11,420, as against Rs. 28,020, Rs. 37,509 and Rs. 9,489 respectively in 1087. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 13, as against Rs. 11·3 in the previous year.

Kunnamkulam Hostel.

189. The hostel attached to the Kunnamkulam District High School continued to be managed efficiently by its Warden Mr. C. V. Subramania Iyer, Head master of the local Sirkar High School. The number of boarders during the year was 74, as against 75 in 1087. The financial condition of the hostel continued to be satisfactory, as it worked at a profit of Rs. 329, as against Rs. 193 in 1087. The hostel is now removed to its new habitation which was recently completed by the Public Works department at a cost of Rs. 11,974. A small boarding-house was opened for the Sirkar High School, Chittur, during the year. It has a strength of 12 boarders.

Aided High schools.

190. The number of aided High Schools was 5, as in 1087, of which 4 were for boys and one for girls. The total strength of these aided High Schools rose from 323 in 1087 to 381 in 1088. The grants-in-aid given by the Sirkar to the High School departments amounted to Rs. 2,590, as against Rs. 2,385 in 1087, the average cost to the Sirkar per pupil instructed being Rs. 6·8, as against Rs. 7·4 in the previous year.

Unaided High school.

191. High School or Upper Secondary Education was given only in one private school unaided by the Sirkar, *viz.*, the Thirumala Devaswom High School, Cochin. The management of this school has now been transferred to the Devaswom Superintendent, so that the institution might draw the Government grant eligible under the rules.

School Leaving Certificate Examination.

192. The School Leaving Certificate Examination was the third of the kind after its introduction in the State. 223 candidates appeared for the examination, of whom 86 or 38·5 per cent came out successful. The total receipts in the shape of examination fees amounted to Rs. 2,649 and expenditure to Rs. 2,304.

Lower Secondary education.

193. Lower Secondary instruction was imparted during the year in 31 schools (including the Lower Secondary Departments of the College and of the High Schools), as against 34 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction of two partially developed Lower Secondary schools to Primary grade on account of inefficiency, while one lost recognition owing to grave irregularities committed by its teacher-manager. Of the 31 Lower Secondary Schools, 17 were Sirkar, 13 aided and 1 unaided, as against 17, 16 and one respectively in 1087. The total strength of the Sirkar Lower Secondary schools was 1,584, as against 1,560 in the previous year. The fee collections of the Lower Secondary department amounted to Rs. 26,932 and the expenditure to Rs. 45,637, as against Rs. 29,383 and Rs. 45,393 respectively in 1087. The net expenditure was therefore Rs. 18,705, as against Rs. 16,010 in 1087, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 12, as against Rs. 10·3 in 1087. The increase in expenditure was due to the increments of the pay of the teachers and also to the better equipment of

Sirkar schools

these schools as regards furniture and library. The total strength of the 13 aided Lower Secondary schools was 964, as against 1,102 in the previous year. The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary Department of these schools amounted to Rs. 4,881, as against Rs. 3,364 in 1087. The only unaided Lower Secondary school during the year was the Lower Secondary department attached to the Thirumala Devaswom High School, Cochin.

Unaided school.

For the public examination of Form III, 607 candidates appeared, of whom 446 were successful, as against 491 and 281 respectively in the previous year.

Primary education.

194. Including the Primary departments of the Ernakulam College and of the High and Lower Secondary schools of the State, primary education was given in 1,314 schools, as against 803 in the previous year. Of these, 115 were Sirkar, 158 aided and the remaining 1,041 unaided schools, as against 105 Sirkar, 154 aided and 544 unaided schools in 1087. The increase in the number of unaided schools has been explained in paragraph 183 *supra*. The increase in the number of Sirkar Primary schools is due to the opening of 10 new Sirkar Primary schools at Pazhur, Kozhipara, Nanniyode, Desamangalam, Kuzhur, Karupadna, Andikadavu, Valiakadamakudy, Villedom and Keechari. Of the 115 Sirkar schools, 8 were the Primary departments of High Schools (including the College), 8 were the Primary departments of Lower Secondary schools, 1 was the Primary department attached to the Sirkar Training school, 85 were purely Primary schools and 13 night schools. Of these 115 Primary schools, 78 are for boys and 37 for girls. The total strength of the Primary department of these Sirkar schools was 16,419 (10,441 boys and 5,978 girls), as against 14,590 in 1087. The fees realised from the Primary department amounted to Rs. 22,296 and expenditure to Rs. 1,31,894, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 6·7, as against Rs. 6·3 in 1087. Of the 85 Sirkar Primary Schools, 58 were held in rented buildings, 9 were held in private buildings without rent and the rest in Sirkar buildings. Standard pattern furniture was supplied to Primary schools at a cost of Rs. 4,136, as against Rs. 3,144 in 1087. The number of pupils of backward classes in the Sirkar Primary schools rose from 3,256 to 3,463 during the year. The number of aided schools was 158, as against 154 in the previous year, the strength of the same being 16,592, as against 15,072 in 1087. The grants-in-aid given to these schools were Rs. 40,297, as against Rs. 26,997 in 1087. The increase in grant was mainly due to the employment of qualified teachers. The number of unaided schools was found to be 1,041, as against 544 in 1087, the strength of the same being 21,902 (15,476 boys and 6,426 girls), as against 12,763 in 1087. Of these, 1 was the Primary department of the Thirumala Devaswom High School and the remaining indigenous schools. The large increase in the number of indigenous schools is worthy of notice. During the year, a special survey of indigenous schools was ordered to be conducted by the Deputy Inspectors with the aid of the teachers of the department. The figure now arrived at is the result of the above census. It is, therefore, difficult to say, with any degree of certainty, what actual increase in their number has taken place during the year. These indigenous schools are a peculiar feature of Malabar. 1,579 candidates appeared for the Public Examination of class IV, of whom 994 came out successful.

Sirkar Schools.

Aided Schools.

Unaided Schools.

Public Examination.

Night Schools.

195. The number of night schools that worked during the year was 17, of which 13 were Sirkar and 4 aided, as against 13 and 1 respectively in 1087. The total strength of the Sirkar Night Schools was 613, as against 616 in the previous year. Including the students who were instructed in the 4 aided night Schools, the number of pupils that attended the night schools was 777, as against 659 in 1087.

Female Education

196. The total number of girls' schools in the State during the year was 58, (38 Sirkar and 20 aided), as against 54 (34 Sirkar and 20 aided) in 1087. The Industrial section of the V. J. G. L. and I. School has been classed separately as a special school. The actual increase in the number of girls' schools is, therefore, 3. The number of girls attending the Sirkar and aided schools was 11,385, as against 10,365 in 1087. The increase in the number of girls by 8·9 per cent indicates the popularity of the girls' schools staffed by women teachers. The opening of a Sirkar school for Jewish girls at Mattancherry has been sanctioned. Of the 38 Sirkar girls' schools, one was the V. J. G L. and I. school, 5 were Lower Secondary schools, 31 were Primary schools and 1 Special. Of the 20 aided schools, one was a High School, one a Lower Secondary, 15 Primary and 3 Special schools as in 1087. The year was marked by steady progress in female education. The policy of the Darbar in eliminating male teachers from the girls' schools was steadily kept in view. There were 265 female teachers in 1088, as against 200 female teachers in 1087. The appointment of music and needle-work teachers has also tended to increase the strength of these schools. Special attention continued to be paid to the teaching of kindergarten, music and needle-work.

Girls' High Schools.

197. As in the previous year, there were two fully developed High schools for girls, *viz.*, the V. J. G. L. & I. School, Trichur, and the St. Teresa's Convent school, Ernakulam. In the School Leaving Certificate Examination, 3 girls passed out of 5 from the former and 2 out of 5 from the latter, as against 3 from both institutions in 1087.

Special Schools.

198. The Sirkar continued to maintain 2 special schools, *viz.*, the Sirkar Training School and the Government Technical, Commercial and Industrial School, in addition to the Industrial section of the V. J. G. L. & I. School.

Training school.

199. The standard of the Practising Branch of this school was raised to Form III. The Model section was completely separated from the Training section and the full staff appointed for both sections. The Training school is now efficiently staffed. The total strength of the school was 227, as against 212 in 1087. Of these 227 pupils, 71 were undergoing regular training, 8 were undergoing special training in Drawing and 2 in Music and the remaining 146 were pupils in the Lower Secondary and Primary departments of the Model school. Out of the 60 students who appeared for the training examination, 33 passed, as against 4 out of 60 in 1087. In the final examination for trained teachers, 30 candidates appeared of whom 9 passed, as against 16 out of 29 in 1087. The large failure in this examination was due to the thorough practical tests imposed. The net cost to the Sirkar for maintaining the institution was Rs. 15,387, as against Rs. 17,812 in 1087.

Technical, Commercial and Industrial school.

200. Several changes were made during the year in the Technical, Commercial and Industrial school. The most important among them were :-(1) the transfer of the School Final section to the local Sirkar High School for all Literary work, (2) the reorganisation and strengthening of the commercial staff, (3) the abolition of the Gesso work section and the opening of an art section in its place, with greater advantage and usefulness, (4) the revision of the Commercial syllabuses to bring them into line with the curricula of the Madras Government Technical Examinations and (5) the discontinuance of stipends and the substitution of a new method of distributing "work fees". The hours of practical work were slightly increased, to enable the students to gain more practical knowledge in Industrial subjects. The institution worked in two sections, the Industrial, and the Commercial and Technical. The Industrial sections comprised of Weaving, Smithy, Bell-metal, Carving, Carpentry, Rattan-work, Mat-making, Electro-plating and Arts section, besides Slojd and Drawing which were

common, with a course of literary study, to all sections. The strength in the above industrial sections was 28, 28, 22, 17, 20, 32, 33, 19 and 7 respectively or a total of 206, as against 176 in 1087. The Commercial and Technical sections comprised of purely Commercial class, Vernacular Commercial class and School Final class, the strength in each at the end of the year being 13, 11, and 10 respectively or a total of 34, against 53 at the end of 1087. The total strength of the institution thus rose from 229 in 1087 to 240 in 1088. This indicates the popularity and usefulness of the school. Pupils in the Industrial branch were to pay no fees, but were paid stipends, six in each industry, at the rate of 8 as. per month for 1st year, 12 as. per month for 2nd year, Re. 1 per month for 3rd year and Re. 1-8-0 per month for 4th year. A limited number of pupils, who agreed to be trained as teachers, was also paid scholarships of Rs. 6 each per month. In the School Leaving Certificate Examinations, 2 candidates passed out of 9 sent up, and in the Madras Technical Examination, 38 passed (13 first class) out of 64 sent up. The Final Examination of the Vernacular Commercial class was conducted by the Head master and certificates were granted to two boys. The course for the Industrial sections being a four years' one, the final examination is to be held during the current year, which is the 4th year of the working of the institution. The total cost of the institution came to Rs. 16,713, as against Rs. 16,347 in 1087.

Aided Special schools.

201. There were 10 special aided schools, the same as in 1087. The total strength of these institutions was 293, as against 319 in the previous year. The total grant given by the Sirkar to these Institutions was Rs. 1,853, as against Rs. 2,220 in 1087.

Qualifications of teachers.

202. Of the 981 and 848 teachers in Sirkar and aided schools, 432 and 170 were trained men, as against 384 and 187 respectively in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in the number of trained teachers in the Sirkar schools.

Inspecting staff.

203. Besides the Director of Education, the Inspecting staff consisted of the Chief Inspector of Schools and three Deputy Inspectors as in the previous year. The inspection work of the subordinate inspecting staff showed some improvement over that of 1087.

Grants-in-aid.

204. Certain concessions were granted during the year in regard to the payment of grants. 20 schools came newly to the aided list. The actual amount of grant disbursed was Rs. 51,457, as against Rs. 36,766 in 1087. Two schools were given special building grants amounting to Rs. 1,900, and a sum of Rs. 500 was paid to the Ernakulam College Hostel. A sum of Rs. 40 was paid to the Shashtipoorthi Memorial School at Elinjipura as indigenous school grant during the year. The grants-in-aid to Public Libraries and Reading Rooms were paid out of "29-Miscellaneous Subcriptions and Donations," during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 10,794 was spent for stipends and scholarships. In addition to the scholarships and work-fees allowed for technical and industrial education, the scholarships provided in the Code for the University, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary, and Primary grades were also awarded during the year. Besides the above, two special scholarships, one of Rs. 50 per mensem to a student in the Madras Engineering College and the other of £ 175 per annum to a student undergoing training in Tannery in England, awarded in 1087, were also continued during the year. Two special Sanskrit scholarships of Rs. 8 each per mensem to two pupils studying in the Chittur Veda Sastra Patasala and one of Rs. 20 per mensem to a student prosecuting his studies for the Honours course in Sanskrit in the Presidency College, Madras, awarded in 1087, also continued in 1088. The expenditure on account of these three Sanskrit scholarships was met from the interest on the amount invested by His Highness the Rajah for the development of Sanskrit Education in the State.

Stipends and scholarships.

Co-operation with Travancore.

205. Co-operation on general educational matters continued during the year. A third batch of 5 graduate teachers was sent up for training in the Training College at Trivandrum.

Financial.

206. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 92,474 and Rs. 3,75,520, as against Rs. 94,855 and Rs. 3,37,383 respectively in 1087. The net expenditure to the Sirkar on education during the year was Rs. 2,83,046 or Rs. 40,518 more than in 1087. Of this, 11·2 per cent was spent on directing and inspecting agency, 64 per cent on Sirkar Schools, and 18·1 per cent on aided schools, as against 13·9, 65·4, and 15·2 respectively in 1087. Classified according to branches of instruction, 11·2 per cent was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 4·7 per cent on collegiate education, 13·2 per cent on secondary education, and 52·9 on primary education, as against 13·9, 3·6, 12·9 and 48·8 per cent respectively in 1087.

Physical Education.

207. Athletics continued to receive adequate attention.

Education of the Junior Members of His Highness' family.

208. The 9th Thampuran continued to be the Warden of the Common Residential Palace. There were 7 Thampurans residing in the Common Residential Palace during the year under report, as against 6 Thampurans in 1087. Two of them appeared for the Intermediate Examination, but only one passed. The successful Thampuran is now reading for the Honours Course in History in the Presidency College, Madras. The library and the reading room attached to the Residential Palace were largely used by the wards.

Boys.

209. The 6th Thampuran continued to be the guardian of the younger members of His Highness' family. The number of wards studying in the Tripunithura school was 18, as against 14 in 1087. Two Thampurans appeared for the Public Examination of Form III and both of them came out successful. Of the 5 Thampurans who were in class IV, 4 appeared for the Public Examination of class IV and passed. Physical exercise of the wards of the Residential Palace and of the young Thampurans under the Guardian Thampuran at Tripunithura continued to receive special attention. The general health of the Thampurans at both stations was fairly satisfactory.

Girls.

210. The Palace Girls' School continued to do useful work under the management of the 6th Thampuran. The strength of the school was 47 during the year, as against 48 in 1087.

General.

211. The year under report showed considerable improvement in all directions. There was an increase in the number of schools of all classes, Sirkar, aided and unaided, and in the percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the male and female population of school-going age. Female education showed rapid progress. Larger grants were disbursed under a wholesome yet liberal principle, by which more trained teachers were appointed to the teaching staff by Managers. The Education Code has now worked for 2 years, and the Darbar are satisfied with the degree of success so far achieved. The Diwan is now reviewing the educational policy and the progress so far made with reference to the Special Report called for in Diwan's Proceedings, dated 10th April 1913, Ref. on C. No. 1447/88, and all important questions will be dealt with in that Review.

X. MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Huzur Secretariat.

212. The Huzur Office continued to work, as reorganized in 1083, divided into the following departments:—Revenue, Public Works, Judicial, and Local and Legislative. There were no changes in the organisation of the office during the year.

Telephone.

The telephone installation, established in the previous year between the Huzur Office and His Highness' Hill Palace, was maintained in proper condition during the year.

Departmental Manuals.

213. The work of compiling the Anchal and Excise Manuals, referred to in paragraph 214 of the last year's report, is yet to be completed.

DEPARTMENTAL TESTS EXAMINATION.

214. The second Departmental Tests Examination of the State was held on 31st October, 1912, and the two succeeding days. 116 applications were registered in all for the various tests, but only 90 candidates actually appeared, of whom 62 came out successful, as against 73, 61 and 35 respectively in 1087.

MILITARY.

Nair Brigade.

215. Including the Infantry and Artillery, the Nair Brigade consisted of 23 officers and 247 men at the beginning of the year. During the year, there were 7 dismissals, 1 death, 1 resignation, 13 deserters and 16 admissions. Thus, the total strength at the end of the year was 23 officers and 241 men, as against the sanctioned strength of 23 officers and 251 men.

State Band.

216. The sanctioned strength of the State Band at the beginning of the year was 20, consisting of one Band Master, one Jamadar, one Havildar and 17 Musicians. A revision of the establishment with small increases of pay was sanctioned from the commencement of the year, with provision for the entertainment of two extra musicians. The sanctioned strength of the Band was thus raised to 22.

His Highness' Body-guard.

217. The actual strength of His Highness' Bodyguard at the end of the year was 14, consisting of 1 Jamadar, 1 Havildar, 1 Naick and 11 troopers, as against the sanctioned strength of 16.

Duties of the men.

218. In the Infantry, the superior officers are armed with swords and the inferior officers and sepoys with muzzle loading carbines. In His Highness the Rajah's Bodyguard, the Jamadar is armed with a sword and a revolver and the officers and troopers are armed with swords, lances and pistols. In the Artillery, there are 4 muzzle loading cannon with accessories complete as in the previous years, and they are used only for State ceremonial purposes. No fresh supply of arms and ammunition was ordered in the year. The men in the Infantry serve mainly as guards for treasuries, palaces, temples and other important State buildings and also do escort duties as occasion arises.

Ceremonial parades.

219. Two ceremonial parades were held during the year, one on 25th December, 1912, in connection with the Shashtipoorthi Thirunal of His Highness the Rajah, and the other in honour of the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor.

Expenditure.

220. The total cost of the Military Department and of the State Band was Rs. 38,474 and Rs. 9,260 respectively, as against Rs. 37,876 and Rs. 7,871 respectively in 1087.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

221. During the year, 63 licenses and import permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots, etc. Import permits

222. Under Regulation II of 1084, 83 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fire-works were issued during the year. Of these, 29 were for dealing in English gun-powder, caps, shots, etc., 37 for dealing in sulphur and salt-petre and 17 for the manufacture and sale of fire-works, etc. Licenses for sale

PETROLEUM

223. Under the Petroleum Regulation, 10 licenses were issued during the year, as against 11 in 1087 and a sum of Rs. 1,250 was realised, as against Rs. 1,200 in the previous year. Licenses for possession and transport

FACTORIES.

224. There were 26 factories at the commencement of the year. 6 more were registered in the year under report. They are situated as shown below :— Factories.

Cochin	Oil Mills	...	8	Trichur ...	Tile and brick works	... 9
	Coir factory	...	1		Paddy husking Mill	... 1
	Saw Mill	...	1		Saw Mill	... 1
Kanayanur	Oil Mills	...	2		Spinning & Weaving Mill	... 1
	Petroleum depots	...	2			
Mukundapuram...	Tile and brick works	...	5	Chittur ...	Tile and brick works	... 1

The factories were under the control of the Sub-Magistrates who were ex-officio Inspectors of Factories. About the middle of the year, however, a full timed officer was appointed to inspect factories and boilers. 6 accidents were reported in the year, of which one was fatal. Control. Accidents.

THE SIRKAR PRESS.

225. The establishment of the Press was strengthened by the entertainment of an additional clerk to work in the store section. The Task work system, which was introduced in 1085, together with the temporary establishment sanctioned for its working, was confirmed from 1st Kumbhom of the year. The receipts of the Press were Rs. 6,580 and the expenditure Rs. 15,544, against 3,604 and Rs. 12,557 respectively in the previous year.

STATIONERY.

226. The receipts on account of the value of stationery articles supplied to Cranganur, Devaswoms, Town Councils, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,186, as against Rs. 2,213 in 1087. The total expenditure for the supply of stationery articles to all offices in the State was Rs. 25,943, as against Rs. 26,828 in the previous year.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Ethnography.

227. Mr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, B. A., L. T., Deputy Inspector of Schools, continued to be Ex-Officio in charge of the Ethnographical Researches of the State.

As already mentioned in the last year's review, the 1st volume of the "Cochin Tribes and Castes", dealing with the hill and jungle tribes and other low castes of the State, was published, in 1087. The 2nd volume, dealing with the higher castes, was published in September 1912, with an introduction by Alfred C. Haddon Esq., M. A., D. Sc., Reader in Ethnology, Christ's College, Cambridge. The publication has been favourably reviewed by the Press and by the Anthropological and other Societies in Europe and other places. Investigations on the Anthropology of the Syrian Christians and original research on physical Anthropology for the third volume of "Cochin Tribes and Castes" were also made during the year.

The expenditure, incurred during the year on account of Ethnographical Survey, amounted to Rs. 3,759, against Rs. 605 in 1087. The increase was due to the payment of a bonus to the officer in charge of Ethnographical Survey for preparation of the volumes of 'Cochin Tribes and Castes' and to the cost of illustrating the 2nd volume.

(*b*) *Geological Survey.*

228. Mr. K. K. Sengupta, M. A., B. SC., continued to be in charge of the Department throughout the year. According to the agreement entered into with him at the time of his appointment, his term was to expire on the 15th April 1913, but, as the writing up of the final report was not completed by that time, his term was extended till the 15th Chingom 1089, (30th August 1913). The report was received in due time and it is now under the consideration of the Darbar. The cost of the establishment during the year was Rs. 6,346, as against Rs. 6,713 in 1087.

Archæology.

229. Ruins and monuments of historical and archæological interest continued to be under the supervision of the Public Works Department. They are all preserved in good condition.

THE STATE MUSEUM.

230. The State Museum, which was opened with a small beginning towards the close of the year 1087, was considerably developed during the year by the addition of several important specimens. The Museum was located in the Krishna Vilas Palace, Ernakulam, as a temporary measure pending the construction of a separate building for the purpose. It comprises the following sections :—

(1) Zoological, Botanical and Geological sections, including Agriculture.

(2) Archæological Section.

(3) Art section which includes special exhibits under industries.

The Management of the Museum was vested in a Board consisting of 6 official and non-official members, with Mr. Glyn Barlow, M. A, Principal, Ernakulam College, as President.

The Botany Assistant of the Ernakulam College, Mr. N. R. Krishna Iyer, B. A., was the Curator in charge *Ex-Officio*. Towards the close of the year, the appointment of a whole time Curator was sanctioned to come into effect from 1st Chingom, 1089, and, in lieu of the Board of Management which was abolished from 1st Chingom, 1089, a Board of Advisors, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to visit the Museum and suggest measures for the improvement of the Museum, after frequent inspection.

1. Mr. F. S. Davies, Director of Education,
2. ,, Glyn Barlow, Principal, Ernakulam College,
3. ,, T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, Diwan Peishkar,
4. ,, P. Krishna Menon, President, Ernakulam Town Council,
5. ,, V. L. Vynyard Wright, Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.

The number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 5,500.

The total expenditure incurred by the Darbar on account of the Museum during the year amounted to Rs. 1,201.

CRANGANUR.

231. Cranganur is a small principality, with an area of 18¾ square miles and a population of 33,193, according to the Census of 1911. It is financially autonomous, but for all administrative purposes, forms an integral part of the State. The Chief pays an annual tribute of Rs. 6,857 to the State.

The sub-joined statement shows the financial condition of the principality at the beginning and at the end of the year:—

		Rs.			Rs.
Opening balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury...	39,431	Disbursements under Service heads ...		1,17,404
	Investments ...	2,01,669	Do. debt heads ...		41,136
	Total ...	2,41,100	Total ...		1,58,540
Receipts under Service heads ...		1,21,423	Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury...	38,214
Do. debt heads ...		35,900		Investments ...	2,01,669
Total ...		1,57,323		Total ...	2,39,883
Grand total ...		3,98,423	Grand total ...		3,98,423

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

232. Particulars regarding the newspapers and Magazines, published in the State in 1088, are given below:—

Names of Newspapers	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation No.	Tone and position of the Journal
Atma Poshini	Malayalam	Kunnamkulam	Monthly	300	Literary
Chakravarthi	do	Mattancheri	Weekly	800	General, Social & Commercial
Kavanakaumudi	do	Trichur	Monthly	500	Literary, religious & social
Kerala Chintamani	do	do	do	550	Literary, religious & general
Lakshmi Bai	do	do	do	1,200	Literary and general
Lokaprakasam	do	do	Weekly	800	General
Malabar Islam	do	Mattancheri	do	1,150	Social & Commercial
Mangalodayam	Malayalam and Sanskrit	Trichur	Monthly	600	Literary, social and religious
Mari Rani	Malayalam	Tripunithura	do	600	General
Messenger of the Sacred Heart	do	Ernakulam	do	400	Religious
Pracheena Thareka	do	Trichur	Bi-monthly	280	General
Promptuarium	Latin	Ernakulam	Monthly	1,500	Religious
Sathyanadam	Malayalam	do	Weekly	1,000	Literary, social and religious
Sudarsanam	do	do	Monthly	800	Literary and social
Sujana mithram	do	Mattancheri	Weekly	900	General
Yogakshemam	do	Tripunithura	Monthly	1,200	Social and Industrial

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSION.

The year 1088 M. E. chronicled, after more than a century, the celebration of the Shashtipoorthy of His Highness the Raja of Cochin, which unique and rare event was celebrated throughout the State with acclamation and joy. The results achieved in the administration of the State during the year are not unworthy to be synchronised with the celebration, as they represent in a sense the fulfilment of the cherished ideals of His Highness' rule which, since His Highness came to the musnad, has been one continuous and yet strenuous effort to promote the well-being and prosperity of his subjects. For being able to see the fruit of his life's work and the realisation of most of his administrative reforms, schemes and projects initiated by himself, His Highness, along with his loyal subjects, must be devoutly thankful to Providence. Such thankfulness went forth with one voice from all the hearts amongst His Highness' people in the prayers that were offered at the places of worship, irrespective of sect or creed, on the last Shashtipoorthy day.

234. As His Highness' Diwan, it is out of place, and, far more, it is presumptuous for me to refer in any terms of eulogy to His Highness' work; for, the Diwan is only His Highness' own mouthpiece and chronicles the Darbar's work for the year for the information of his people, but, on the eve of my leaving His Highness' service and the responsible charge of my office with which His Highness has been pleased to entrust me during the past 6½ years, I may take the liberty of expressing, however inadequately it may be, my deep sense of indebtedness for the advice, support and guidance that I have constantly received at His Highness' hands.

235. My obligations are no less due to the subjects of His Highness at large. At all times, I have received from them the utmost consideration and their hearty co-operation. With the introduction of the Press-room System and the policy of publishing all State Proceedings and papers and schemes at every stage of development and specially legislative measures for criticism and objections before enactment and treating as little as possible as secret—a procedure which was quite new to the State—misrepresentations or misunderstandings of Government intentions have diminished to a degree and public interest of a healthy kind in Government measures and Government policy has been created to such an extent that His Highness was gracious enough to announce, as one of the Shashtipoorthy boons, to his people the grant of a scheme of constitutional reform for adequate representation, in a constitutional manner, of popular wants and grievances to the Darbar. The scheme, which was pending with the Government of Madras for advice, was still under consideration of that Government when the year closed and so could not be introduced, as expected, during the year. A record of acknowledgment is also due to all the officers of the State and especially to heads of departments, whose loyal co-operation has been marked throughout the term of my office and repeatedly acknowledged in my successive administration reports.

236. Having indulged in this personal note, I may, on behalf of His Highness' Government, record briefly, on the eve of the close of my Diwanship, the main lines in which the administration has advanced.

(1) *Revenues of the State.*—The improvement under this head has been described at length in the Financial Review, (chapter II).

(2) *Financial Administration.*—The creation of a separate department of accounts, with a Comptroller and trained accountants independent of the Diwan's Office, has had a far-reaching effect in controlling expenditure and has adequately afforded all the necessary safeguards against a happy-go-lucky system of finance, under which large expenditure used to be incurred without any regard to account procedure or funds available by a subordinate adjunct of the chief ministerial establishment of the State. The enforcement of the Budget System has also contributed largely to the improvement in the administration of each department and to the stability in the State finances. The separation of the temple funds from State finance and the restoration of the properties, annexed more than 100 years ago by the State, to the religious institutions concerned was a financial reform of a far-reaching character.

(3) *Departmental establishments.*—These have been exhaustively dealt with in the growth of expenditure Proceedings, dated 15th August 1913, published in a blue-book. Simultaneously with the gradual improvement in the finances, steps have been taken to re-organise, strengthen and improve departmental establishments, high and low, increased efficiency being the main object in view. That this object has been more than realised can be judged from the results of departmental administration. I am also glad to be able to record that this State service can compare favourably with any other set of public servants in point of honesty and efficiency.

(4) *Separation of Judicial and Executive functions.*—In 1083 M. E., all the Revenue Officers were completely divested of magisterial functions and a separate Magisterial department was created, mostly with professionally qualified men in charge. This separation has worked remarkably well and increased the efficiency of both the Land Revenue as well as the Magisterial departments.

(5) *Sanitation and Medical*—A department of Public Health was created in 1084, with a qualified staff of Sanitary Inspectors for towns and rural areas and, through its agency, sanitary works have been undertaken every year, both in towns and rural areas on a fairly liberal scale. Vaccination has been made compulsory in all towns and important rural areas. The Ernakulam water supply scheme and the Town improvement scheme, the financial and other aspects of which have been already dealt with in published Proceedings, are comprehensive and bold undertakings which, on completion, should make Ernakulam one of the best equipped modern towns worthy of being the capital of the State and the future landing port of Cochin for Ocean liners. A Leper Asylum was newly started, nine more medical institutions were established and female medical aid has been extended. The Trichur Lunatic Asylum, which was about to be abolished, has been developed and enlarged under an up-to-date scheme.

(6) *Local Self Government.*—Legislation for sanitary improvement in towns and rural areas and for the constitution of Town Councils, which was pending consideration of the Darbar for about 10 years, was taken up and a Regulation was passed into law in 1085, Local Self Government being introduced gradually in the important towns of Ernakulam, Trichur, Mattanchery and Chittur. Elective principle has also been extended to the first three towns and considerable public interest in local affairs has thereby been brought into existence.

(7) *Agricultural policy.*—A small department of Agriculture was established in 1083 and the system of agricultural loans was started in 1084. Veterinary aid was provided for for the first time in the State in 1084 by the establishment of a veterinary hospital in Trichur. Now there are three such institutions in important centres of the State in charge of competent Veterinary Assistants.

(8) *Education.*—Free Vernacular education was introduced in the State in 1086. The number of Sirkar schools has increased from 55 in 1082 to 117 in 1088. A scheme of Industrial, Technical and Commercial education was worked up and introduced in 1086 and 9 industries are now being taught under a scheme of stipends and work fees. The number of trained teachers in Sirkar schools has increased from 59 in 1082 to 432 in 1088. The total allotment under grant-in-aid has increased from Rs. 19,296 in 1082 to Rs. 51,457 in 1088 and the total number of scholars in public schools of the State, male and female, from 33,623 and 13,531 in 1082 to 41,765 and 17,811 respectively in 1088. The number of female teachers has increased from 59 in 1082 to 265 in 1088 and the number of elementary schools from 1070 in 1082 to 1268 in 1088. Hostel system has been introduced in the College and High schools of the State in three centres and night schools opened for labouring classes. A comprehensive system of scholarships for each standard of education, Primary upwards, was introduced, costing a sum of Rs. 9,000 per annum, to enable poor pupils but with good intellect to rise to higher standard of education. A new Educational Code, providing for liberal grant-in-aid, licensing of teachers and other important matters, was drawn up and introduced.

(9) *Training of officers.—Employment of indigenous talent and institution of foreign scholarships.* The State, for the first time, sent one of its public servants, who is one of His Highness' subjects, to Europe, with a foreign scholarship for training in forestry and subsequently sent two more such scholars who are now at Cambridge and Oxford respectively. Besides these, one Engineering scholarship, four female medical scholarships, two Dehra Dun Forestry scholarships and two Sanskrit scholarships have been awarded. Special arrangements were made to get Sirkar officers trained in accounts, survey, distillery work and other departmental administration, so as to avoid the necessity of introducing in short term agreements men from other Governments. The Chief Judge and the heads of the Forest, Police and Land Revenue departments were officers lent by other Governments at one time. Now these appointments are all filled by men of the Cochin State service.

(10) *Legislation.*—Besides bringing into force several legislative measures pending consideration for many years, the Darbar legislated on important matters *e. g.*, control of factories, Registration of Newspapers and Presses, Copyright, Lepers, Ferries and Tolls, coperative credit, etc., Rules were introduced for preservation of games in Reserved forests and notification was issued for the standardisation of weights and measures throughout the State. A proclamation was issued to improve the administration of temple funds. Tenancy legislation was taken up in 1083 and, after 5 years' discussion, a bill was finally drafted and published.

(11) *The Harbour improvement.*—The question of the Cochin Harbour, a scheme of first rate imperial importance, has been pressed by the Darbar upon the British Government and, after 30 years of fruitless discussion, it is now being seriously considered and investigated.

(12) *Miscellaneous schemes and reforms.*—A geological survey was undertaken and completed. An investigation into the fisheries was also undertaken. An economic survey was completed and concessions announced by the Darbar in regard to the development of fisheries, industries relating to fish products, wood pulp, etc. Formation of joint stock companies with indigenous capital was encouraged by concessions, grant of land and also loans. A State manual of considerable literary merit has been published and a complete set of departmental instructions in the shape of a Code or a Manual has been compiled from the several proceedings of the Diwan, issued from time to time, for the guidance

of all the departments to ensure continuity of policy. Annual Agricultural and Industrial exhibitions have been organised and an annual inter-school sports inaugurated for Sirkar and aided schools in order to encourage athletics amongst the student population. The Press room system was introduced with a view to give first hand information in official matters and to discourage the spread of garbled and distorted accounts of Government measures and policy obtained through illegitimate sources. A practical scheme of decentralisation was introduced in 1083, under which there was considerable reduction of petty routine and increase in expedition in the disposal of official business.

237. During this period, the State has been singularly fortunate in receiving, through its Ruler, two marks of Royal favour and recognition, *viz.*, increase in the salute of His Highness to 19 guns and bestowal of a 2nd insignia of G. C. I. E., the 1st of G. C. S. I. having been conferred in 1903.

238. Every picture, however bright, has its dark shades and I cannot overlook the fact that, with the progress depicted above, there are certain difficulties and drawbacks which the State had to contend against and which will require adroit and firm statesmanship in the future. Criticisms of public measures and schemes have, as often as possible, been invited and carefully considered and have been of great help at all times to the administration, but there is still a want of solidarity which is keenly felt and which the State has to encourage by a sympathetic policy of confidence and co-operation. In regard to the distribution of patronage, class against class appears to be the principal topic of discussion. Fitness becomes immaterial and for all the loaves and fishes—and there are few in a small State like Cochin—every community or sect clamour at the same time. This is not a peculiarity of Cochin but is one of the difficult problems of administration in the whole of India. His Highness' supreme sense of justice has, however, never swerved an inch in this as in other matters and it will be bad day for Cochin if State appointments were to be made in mathematical precision according to population or according to communities represented in the public service and not according strictly to the principle of fitness and efficiency. Encouragement of backward communities must, of course, be given by the grant of special facilities for education, training and other means, but not by putting square men in round holes in the administration of the State which must look to the greatest good of the greatest number.

239. In taking the opportunity presented by this report, which will be the last for which I am responsible, I have reviewed at length, on behalf of His Highness' Darbar, the work of the past few years, and, if by this review, I have succeeded in interpreting His Highness' main policy which underlies his rule, then I have done my duty.

240. In conclusion, I am only to add that I shall always regard it as a rare honor and privilege to be associated with the administration of the Cochin State and I can wish for it no other blessing than that it may enjoy for many more years to come the benevolent rule of His Highness the Raja.

CAMP-MADRAS.
November 14, 1913.

A. R. BANERJI.
DIWAN OF COCHIN.

APPENDIX.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1088 M. E.

GENERAL

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period From	Period To	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Residency.				
1	R. A. Graham, Esquire ..	Resident in Travancore and Cochin	1 1-88	7- 8-88	
2	A. T. Forbes, Esquire ..	Ag. do	8- 8-88	31-12-88	
3	Capt. R. E. G. Berkeley ..	Assistant do	1- 1-88	31-12-88	
4	H. C. Perkins, Esquire ..	Medical Officer in charge	1- 1-88	3-10-88	
5	Major W. H. Tucker, I. M. S. ..	Ag. do	4-10-88	31-12-88	
	Palace.				
6	C. S. Gopaladesikachari ..	Sarvadhikariakar			
7	K. Rama Varma Raja, B. A. ..	Special Palace Officer			
	General Administration.				
8	A. R. Banerji M. A., C. I. E., I. C. S. ..	Diwan	24-3-88	31-12-88	Returned to duty after combined leave
9	K. Narayana Marar, B. A., B. L. ..	Ag. Diwan	1-1-88	23-3-88	
10	M. Sankara Menon, B. A. ..	Secretary to the Diwan	do	7-6-88	On combined leave from 8—6—88
11	P. Damodara Menon, B. A. ..	Ag. Secretary to the Diwan	8-6-88	31-12-88	
12	K. Shangu Warriar, B. A. ..	Comptroller of Accounts	15-2-88	do	On privilege leave till 15—2—88
13	M. I. Virkkey, B. A. ..	Ag. do	1-1-88	14-2-88	
	Revenue.				
14	T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, B. A. ..	Sub-protem Diwan Peishkar			
15	K. Govinda Menon, B. A. (Oxon) ..	Conservator of Forests			
16	G. Rudolf Grubb, M. A., M. A. I. ..	Tramway Engineer	1-1-88	30-3-88	On privilege leave for 1 month and 27 days from 1—4—88 and then quitted State Service
17	E. C. King ..	Engineer's Assistant in charge	1-4-88	31-12-88	
18	H. W. M. Brown ..	Superintendent of Salt, etc., Revenue	1-1-88	31-11-88	On privilege leave for 3 months from 32-11-88
19	K. T. Thomas, B. A. ..	Ag. Do	32-11-88	31-12-88	
20	K. Kochunni Menon, B. A. ..	Ag. Superintendent of Stamps, etc.	1-1-88	29-2-88	Reversion owing to the appointment of a permanent substitute
21	C. S. Gopala Panickar, B. A. ..	Superintendent of Stamps	30-2-88	12-11-88	On combined leave from 13—11—88
22	P. Govinda Menon, B. A. ..	Ag. Do	13-11-88	31-12-88	
	Judicial.				
23	V. Kelu Eradi ..	Chief Judge	1-1-88	15-1-88	Retired
24	Vacant ..		16-1-88	17-1-88	
25	K. Raman Menon, B. A., B. C. L. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law ..	Do	18-1-88	31-12-88	
26	T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L. ..	Puisne Judge			
27	F. J. D. Rozario ..	Do	1-1-88	19-4-88	On privilege leave from 20-4-88 to 5-5-88
			6-5-88	18-5-88	Resigned
28	P. I. Varghese, B. A. & B. L. ..	Do	19-5-88	31-12-88	
29	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L.	District Magistrate	1-1-88	1-8-88	On privilege leave for 3 months
			2-11-88	31-12-88	
30	P. Narayana Menon, B. A. & B. L. ..	Ag. Do	2-8-88	1-11-88	
31	M. A. Chakko, B. A. ..	Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade			
32	V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ..	District and Sessions Judge 1st grade	1-1-88	19-10-88	On other duty as Additional Puisne Judge Chief Court for one month from 20-10-88
			20-11-88	31-12-88	
33	P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L. ..	S. P. T. Do	20-10-88	19-11-88	
	Do	District and Sessions Judge 2nd grade	1-1-88	19-10-88	
			20-11-88	31-12-88	
34	V. B. Vydianatha Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ..	S. P. T. Do	20-10-88	19-11-88	
35	C. Anthappayi, B. A. ..	Superintendent of Registration	1-1-88	18-8-88	Retired
36	P. Damodara Menon, B. A. ..	Do	19-8-88	31-12-88	On other duty
37	B. C. Chakko, B. A. ..	Ag. Do	19-8-88	31-12-88	

N. B.—Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1088 M. E.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period From	Period To	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Judicial. *(cont).*				
38	T. A. Anantharama Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	Government Advocate and Law Officer	1-1-88 20-11-88	19-10-88 31-12-88	On other duty as additional Puisne Judge Chief Court for one month from 20-10-88
39	T. M. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L.	Anjikaimal Sirkar Vakil in charge	20-10-88	19-11-88	
40	A. C. Augustus	Superintendent of Central Jail	1-1-88 2-10-88	1-9-88 31-12-88	On privilege leave for one month from 2-9-88
41	M. B. Labouchardiere	Ag. Do	2-9-88	1-10-88	
	Miscellaneous				
42	T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, B. A.	Superintendent of Devaswoms and Oottupuras			On other duty
43	K. Kelar Tirupad, B. A. & B. L.	Sub-protem do			
44	G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., M. A. S. C. E.	Chief Engineer	1-1-88 2-11-88	1-10-88 31-12-88	On privilege leave for one month from 2-10-88
45	K. Subramania Iyer, B. A., B. C. E.	Assistant Engineer in charge	2-10-88	1-11-88	
46	F. S. Davies, B. A.	Director of Education	17-1-88	31-12-88	On privilege leave till 16-1-88
47	C. Mathai, B. A.	Chief Inspector of schools in charge of the Director's Office	1-1-88	16-1-88	
48	G. N. Coombes, L. R. C. P. & S. Triple qualification of Edinburgh and Glasgow	Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer	1-1-88	8-7-88	On combined leave from 9-7-88
49	C. Ramunni Menon, L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S	Ag. Do	9-7-88	31-12-88	
50	J. I. Chandy, B. A.	Superintendent of Anchal	1-1-88 27-12-88	15-7-88 31-12-88	On combined leave during the period
51	K. R. Sreenivasa Iyer	Ag. Do	16-7-88	26-12-88	
52	K. K. Sen Gupta, M. A. B. SC.	State Geologist	1-1-88 23-10-88	23-8-88 31-12-88	On leave for 1 month and 30 days from 24-8-88
53	A. S. F. Mody, A. M. I. C. E.	Special Water Works and Municipal Engineer			
54	Lieut. L. B. Clarke	Master attendant, Sirkar Ports			

N. B.—Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1088 M. E.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
1	Regulation I of 1010—extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043, which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
2	Do. II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	,,	Do.
3	Do. III of 1010—for giving greater efficiency to the system of police established in Cochin	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076, Regulation I of 1077, Regulation V of 108 and Regulation VII of 1084
4	Do. IV of 1010—for constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges and for defining the respective powers	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043, which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
5	Do. I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts	,,	Do.
	Do. II of 1036—to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036	,,	

Chapter III.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1088 M. E.—(Continued).

LEGISLATION

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
7	Regulation I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	Yes	Amended by Regulation II of 1071
8	Do. II of 1041—for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, work-men and labourers	,,	
9	Do. I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076
10	Do. III of 1043—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases	,,	
11	Do. I of 1053—for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, etc., used in contraband trade	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1077, partly by Regulation V of 1083 and partly by Regulation VII of 1084
12	Do. I of 1057—to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts	,,	Partly repealed by Regulations II and III of 1076 and Regulation IV of 1084
13	Do. I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1075
14	Do. I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code	,,	Amended by Regulation VIII of 1084
15	Do. II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	,,	
16	Do. I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, etc.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1080
17	Do. I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State	Yes	
18	Do. I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service, etc.	,,	
19	Do. II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes	,,	Amended by Regulation IV of 1074
20	Do. II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041	,,	
21	Do. III of 1071—Cattle Trespass Regulation	,,	
22	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897 for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague	,,	
23	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation	,,	
24	Do. II of 1074—Survey Regulation	,,	
25	Do. IV of 1074—Amending Regulation II of 1070	,,	
26	Do. V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation	,,	
27	Do. I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation	,,	
28	Do. III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation	,,	
29	Do. IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakal	,,	
30	Do. I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	,,	
31	Do. II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083
32	Do. III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	,,	Amended by Regulation IV of 1084
33	Do. IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial officers	Yes	
34	Do. V of 1076—The Coffee-Stealing Prevention Regulation	,,	
35	Do. VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation	,,	
36	Do. VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	,,	
37	Do. VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	,,	
38	Do. I of 1077—The Abkari do	,,	
39	Do. I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code	,,	Amended by Regulation III of 1083 and Regulation V of 1088
40	Do. II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation	,,	
41	Do. III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation	,,	
42	Do. IV of 1079—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation, II of 1076	No	
43	The Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872	Yes	Brought into force from 1st Meenom 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1905

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1088 M. E.—(*Continued*).

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
44	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
45	Do. II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
46	Do. III of 1080—The Forest do	,,	
47	Do. IV of 1080—The Companies do	,,	Partly repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083
48	Do. I of 1081 The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	
49	Do. II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation	Yes	Partly amended by Regulation IV of 1086
50	Do. III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation	,,	
51	Do. I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation	,,	
52	Do. II of 1082—The Ports do	,,	
53	Do. III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation	,,	Amended by Regulation I of 1088
54	Do. IV of 1082 The Public Gambling Regulation	,,	
55	Do. V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation	,,	
56	Do. I of 1083—A Regulation for the disposal of the Appeal suit No. I of 1080 on the file of His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal	,,	
57	Do. II of 1083—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation, II of 1076	No	
58	Do. III of 1083—amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code	Yes	
59	Do. IV of 1083—The Revenue Recovery Regulation	,,	
60	Do. V of 1083—The Salt Regulation	,,	
61	Do. VI of 1083—The Stamp Regulation	,,	
62	Do. VII of 1083—The Factories Regulation	,,	
63	The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872 (with certain amendments)	,,	Brought into force from 1st Chingom 1084 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 14th August 1908
64	Regulation I of 1084—a Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants	,,	
65	Do. II of 1084—The Arms Regulation	,,	
66	Do. III of 1084—The Petroleum Regulation	,,	
67	Do. IV of 1084—The Civil Courts' Amendment Regulation	,,	
68	Do. V of 1084—The Registration Regulation	,,	
69	Do. VI of 1084—The Lepers do	,,	
70	Do. VII of 1084—The Tobacco do	,,	
71	Do. VIII of 1084—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code	,,	
72	Do. I of 1085—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation	,,	Partly amended by Regulation III of 1086 and partly by III of 1088
73	Do. I of 1086 - Cochin Census Regulation	,,	
74	Do. II of 1086—Cochin Criminal Procedure Code	,,	
75	Do. III of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1085	,,	
76	Do. IV of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation II of 1081	,,	
77	Do. I of 1087—The Newspaper Regulation	,,	
78	Proclamation dated 9th July 1912, to keep pending all suits for redemption of kanom and other cognate tenures and for eviction	No	
79	Regulation I of 1088—Amending the Ferries and Tolls Regulation III of 1082	No	
80	Do. II of 1088—A Regulation for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies	Yes	
81	Do. III of 1088—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085	,,	
82	Do. IV of 1088—The Co-operative Societies Regulation	,,	
83	Do. V of 1088—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	No	
84	Do. VI of 1088—The Press and Printers Registration Regulation	Yes	
85	Do. VII of 1088—The Copyright Regulation	,,	
86	Proclamation dated 21st Edavom 1088 regarding the Tenancy Bill.	No	

Chapter V.

(iii) Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.

A—Season and rainfall.

Stations	Chingom	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischigom	Dhanu	Makaram	Kumbhom	Meenom	Medom	Edavom	Mithunom	Karkadagom	Total	Total for past year	Average for the past 5 years	Remarks
Ernakulam	10·41	30·91	9·43	2·93	0·02	...	2·66	...	1·91	27·57	16·99	29·83	132·66	131·64	117·75	
Mattancheri	8·31	24·98	10·74	2·44	0·00	...	1·60	0·12	1·81	22·26	18·94	23·36	114·46	139·39	117·83	
Cranganur	13·37	27·64	10·94	1·62	0·03	...	0·24	...	6·22	22·90	24·78	31·55	139·29	130·37	119·37	
Irinjalakuda	14.66	32·05	5·87	2·92	0·00	...	0·00	...	13·80	15·46	10·60	27·87	123·23	145·24	120·68	
Trichur	13·68	23·56	10·30	3·10	0·00	...	0·14	...	2·51	25·71	17·68	25·31	121·99	116·17	114·00	
Wadakkancheri	15·21	8·92	6·07	3·29	0·00	...	0·48	...	1·84	23·83	22·22	19·20	101·06	109·87	101·48	
Chittur	7.32	8·86	5·38	6·23	0·13	...	1·25	...	2·60	10·83	7·69	13·11	63·40	57·68	68·31	
Total for the State	82·96	156·92	58·73	22·53	0·18	...	6·37	0·12	30·69	148·56	118·80	170·23	796·09	830·36	759·42	

(iv) Statement as to the prices of staple food grains.

B—Staple food grains.

Articles	Prices of food grains per maund of 82⅔ lbs. During Karkadagom 1087 Rs.	A.	P.	During Karkadagom 1088 Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks
Rice (husked) ...	6	2	6	6	12	0	
Wheat	6	10	8	7	8	0	
Peas	5	10	9	5	14	10	
Dholl	5	15	9	6	11	4	
Gram	3	10	5	3	11	4	
Til or Gingelly	7	5	11	12	3	8	
Green peas...	6	1	1	5	12	3	
Bengal gram	5	14	8	6	9	4	

(v) Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.

C—Agricultural stock.

Name of Taluk	Year	Horses and cattle: Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes: Males	Females	Horses	Asses	Sheep and goats	Ploughs: With 4 bullocks	With 2 bullocks	Carts: Riding	Load carrying	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	1088	7,837	8,508	657	338	44	...	4,756	...	4,091	45	104	
Mukundapuram ...	,,	20,257	13,013	4,177	3,896	74	6	6,458	...	14,187	150	621	
Trichur ...	,,	11,168	12,573	6,913	2,533	88	11	4,285	...	2,755	617	297	
Talapilli ...	,,	15,542	12,863	13,852	1,148	12	...	11,766	...	12,507	217	345	
Chittur ...	,,	12,890	10,066	7,639	2,832	57	94	6,841	...	9,618	523	764	
Cranganur ...	,,	683	1,662	192	468	4	...	662	...	214	...	3	
Total ...		68,377	58,685	33,430	11,215	279	111	34,768	...	43,372	1,552	2,134	

D.—*Abkari.*

(vi) Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State for the year 1083 M. E.

Taluks	Country Spirit		Toddy		Foreign liquor				Ganja		Opium		Tobacco			Total		Remarks
	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	Wholesale shops	Retail shops	Taverns	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	A. Class shops	B. Class shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kanayannur	462	..	450	1,71,000	..	5	*1	741	30	Rs. 5,050	30	Rs. 14,025-0-0	6	177	25,349	1173	Rs. 4,53,426-0-0	
Cochin	487	..	482			3	1	352	43		§ 44		4	156	23,970	1220		
Cranganur	108	..	108	9,000	..	..	..	...	4		4		2	20	4,944	246		
Mukundapuram	582	..	582	50,000	..	1	†3	329	11		11		3	211	18,654	1404		
Trichur	73	12,873	80	20,795	..	8	*3	1,325	12		12		5	$142	22,370	335		
Talapilly	30	2,399	78	17,665	..	3	..	300	10		10		5	151	16,521	287		
Chittur	21	3,213	43	21,785	..	1	2	420	6		6		5	70	12,346	154		
Total	1763	18,485	1,832	2,90,245	...	21	13	3,467	116		117		20	927	1,22,154	4819		

* Includes 1 refreshment room license and one other shop license.
† Includes 1 refreshment room license.
§ Includes one other shops license. $ Includes 1 club license.

(vii) Statement showing the strength, Cost, discipline and Education of the Police for the year 1088 M. E.

E.—*Police.*

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissal	Fine, blackmark, degradation and suspension	Punished judicially	By promotion	By pay	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade	1	555	555	..	...	..	..	..	1	..	
First grade Inspector ..	1	125	125	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Second grade Inspectors ..	2	100	200	..	..	...	..	..	2	..	
Head quarter Inspector ..	1	80	80	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Reserve Sub-Inspector ..	1	37	37	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Senior Drill Instructor ..	1	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Junior do do ..	1	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Gymnastic Instructor ..	1	20	20	..	..	..	...	..	1	..	
First grade Sub-Inspectors ..	2	50	100	..	..	..	...	5	2	..	
Office Sub-Inspector ..	1	34	34	..	..	..	...	..	1	..	
Second grade Sub-Inspectors ..	5	40	200	..	8	..	..	4	5	..	
Third grade do	8	30	240	..	13	..	2	5	8	..	
Chief Head constable ..	1	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
First grade Head constables ..	8	20	160	..	7	..	..	5	8	..	
Second grade do ..	12	15	180	1	14	..	...	7	12	..	
Third grade do ..	18	12	216	..	18	..	...	3	18	..	
Fourth grade do ..	18	10	180	..	11	..	..	7	18	..	
First class constables ..	84	9	756	2	38	..	2	21	84	..	
Second class do ..	128	8	1024	1	44	..	2	17	128	..	
Third class do ..	247	7	1729	5	186	1	..	62	247	..	
Bugler ..	1	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Recruits ..	15	6	90	..	20	..	..	..	..	15	
Total ..	557	1236	6004	9	360	1	6	136	542	15	

(viii) Comparative Statement of cases (under the C. P. C.) handled by the Police during the years 1087 and 1088 M. E.

Division	Cases						Persons						Property						Remarks
	1087			1088			1087			1088			1087			1088			
	Charged	Detected	Percentage	Charged	Detected	Percentage	Tried	Convicted	Percentage	Tried	Convicted	Percentage	Lost	Recovered	Percentage	Lost	Recovered	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
													Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
A (Cochin-Kanayanur) ...	276	230	83·33	272	232	85·29	363	277	76·85	587	356	60·64	13,100	10,578	80·74	7,784	3,865	49·64	
B (Trichur, Irinjalakuda and Crangnur ...	236	187	79·23	276	245	88·76	475	345	72·63	473	368	77·80	6,492	3,701	59·54	5,280	2,707	51·07	
C (Chittur and Talapilli) ...	107	90	84·00	81	59	72·84	167	129	77·24	152	90	59·21	1,572	944	60·05	2,983	1,443	48·37	
Total ...	619	507	81·9	629	536	85·21	1,005	751	74·72	1,212	814	67·16	21,164	15,223	71·92	16,047	8,015	49·94	

(ix) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of in 1088	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to							No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died or escaped during or before trial	Term of imprisonment										Awaiting trial		Remarks
							Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine																				
	Balance from 1087	Committed during 1088	Total				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Offences against public tranquility, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting, affray and abetment thereof.	3	41	44	42	367	62	7	11	...	...	44	...	62	274	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2	
2. Offences by or relating to public servants ...	2	41	43	42	47	23	2	...	...	...	21	...	25	25	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
3. Giving or fabricating false evidence or other offences against public justice ...	...	52	52	48	65	57	4	...	...	...	53	...	57	11	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	
4. Offences relating to coins, etc. ...	...	5	5	5	8	1	..	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	27	27	27	35	31	...	...	...	...	31	...	31	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience decency and morals and other public nuisances ...	...	83	83	83	99	83	3	2	...	..	76	...	81	18	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Murder and abetment ...	2	16	18	18	39	10	..	10	...	...	...	...	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	...	...	...	
8. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment ...	...	2	2	2	2	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	..	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Causing death by rash or negligent acts ...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Attempt at suicide and abetment ...	...	5	5	5	7	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Hurt ...	6	980	986	969	2,091	161	5	19	...	...	137	...	101	1,868	...	...	4	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	17	
12. Grievous hurt ...	3	11	14	13	44	3	...	1	..	2	...	...	3	35	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
13. Wrongful restraint or confinement ...	...	19	19	19	68	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	58	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. Assault and use of criminal force ...	3	89	92	89	151	24	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	
15. Kidnapping ...	...	2	2	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Rape and attempt at rape ...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Other offences relating to the human body ...	1	2	3	3	13	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(ix) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.—(*Continued*).

Description of offences	Number of offences: Balance from 1087	Number of offences: Committed during 1088	Number of offences: Total	No. of cases disposed of in 1088	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to: Imprisonment: Simple	Imprisonment: Rigorous	Imprisonment and fine: Simple	Imprisonment and fine: Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total	No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died or escaped during or before trial	Term of imprisonment: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial: Persons	Awaiting trial: Cases	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
18. Thefts ...	14	490	504	481	1,062	488	8	368	6	16	32	58	488	481	...	...	46	27	287	33	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	91	23	
19. Extortion ...	...	7	7	6	27	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	21	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	
20. Robbery ...	...	15	15	14	36	7	...	6	...	...	1	...	7	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	
21. Dacoity ...	..	7	7	7	74	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Criminal misappropriation ...	2	13	15	14	22	4	...	...	...	...	4	..	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
23. Criminal breach of trust ...	9	52	61	58	71	12	...	9	...	...	3	..	12	53	...	...	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	
24. Criminal breach of trust by public servants ...	...	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Receiving or dealing in stolen property ...	2	11	13	12	17	11	...	7	...	...	4	...	11	5	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
26. Cheating ...	1	15	16	16	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27. Mischief by fire ...	...	6	6	6	11	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28. Other mischief ...	2	67	69	68	162	13	2	4	...	...	13	...	19	142	...	...	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
29. Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property ...	1	90	91	89	334	21	2	2	...	...	17	...	21	304	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	
30. House-breaking and theft ...	6	16	22	22	67	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	12	55	...	...	...	8	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
31. Forgery ...	...	9	9	7	19	3	1	1	...	1	...	..	3	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	1	..	...	...	...	5	2	
32. Criminal breach of contract ...	...	6	6	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
33. Defamation ...	...	9	9	8	39	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	34	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	1	
34. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	2	30	32	30	40	2	1	...	..	...	1	...	2	31	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	
35. Offences against local and special laws, such as smuggling, etc. ...	4	1,042	1,046	1,044	1,227	903	38	19	...	...	846	...	903	320	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	
36. Other offences not included in the above ...	1	3	4	3	7	11	2	6	...	2	1	...	11	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	4	1	
Total ...	64	3,266	3,330	3,261	6,291	1,975	79	484	10	22	1,322	58	1,975	4,084	...	...	150	63	303	44	14	4	3	2	3	5	4	243	69	

Chapter V.

F.—Criminal.

(x) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1038 M. E.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported		No. of persons dealt with: Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial: Arrested by police Upon warrant	Brought to trial: On summons	Brought to trial: Voluntary	Brought to trial: Arrested in presence of Magistrates	Total		Persons disposed of: Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
	1087	1088						1087	1088							
District Magistrate's Court ..	59	44	23	28	7	68	9	..	173	112	49	34	20	..	..	9
1st class do ..	..	115	..	38	47	357	18	..	..	460	243	74	110	1	..	32
Kanayannur do ..	593	542	43	140	113	766	9	..	996	1028	298	356	294	11	..	69
Cochin do ..	741	676	82	361	67	706	19	..	1314	1153	390	297	410	21	..	35
Cranganur do ..	253	227	8	110	20	313	..	..	482	452	280	36	120	2	..	14
Mukundapuram do ..	381	420	..	112	101	555	..	..	678	768	261	240	206	2	..	59
Trichur do ..	675	566	24	259	58	671	23	..	1128	1011	364	280	340	8	..	19
Talapilli do ..	413	407	9	135	34	594	8	..	661	771	61	399	293	14	..	5
Chittur do ..	319	269	7	145	48	343	..	..	553	536	145	235	147	8	..	1
Total ..	3434	3266	196	1328	501	4373	86	..	5985	6291	2091	1951	1939	67	..	243

F.—Criminal.

(xi) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.

Tribunals	Number of appeals for disposal	Number of persons and cases: Appeals rejected: Persons	Appeals rejected: Cases	Sentences: Confirmed: Persons	Confirmed: Cases	Modified: Persons	Modified: Cases	Reversed: Persons	Reversed: Cases	Proceedings quashed: Persons	Proceedings quashed: Cases	Referred: Persons	Referred: Cases	Further enquiry ordered: Persons	Further enquiry ordered: Cases	Pending: Persons	Pending: Cases	Remarks
Chief Court ..	21	..	..	18	14	2	2	8	5	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	
Anjikaimal Sessions Court ..	31	..	..	31	16	5	3	6	6	1	1	..	..	6	1	30	4	
Trichur do do ..	11	..	..	7	5	1	1	6	5	..	.	..	..	..	...	..	..	
District Magistrate's Court ..	273	46	35	211	125	53	31	119	71	..	..	..	..	19	5	8	6	
Total ..	336	46	35	267	160	61	37	139	87	1	1	..	..	25	6	38	10	

Chapter V.

(xii) Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jail in the Cochin State for the year 1038 M. E.

G.—Jails.

Stations	Number of prisons	Number of persons: Remaining from last year	Number of persons: Admitted during the year	Number of persons: Total: Past year	Number of persons: Total: Present year	Daily average: Past year	Daily average: Present year	Number of persons remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jails and prisoners (Rs. A. P.)	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jails
Ernakulam Central Jail ...	1	161	743	879	904	142·05	138·19	138	20,031 3 [illegible]	1·27	5 deaths
Mattanchery Sub-jail ...	1	5	178	150	183	2·43	2·1	8	479 9 10	8·3	
Cranganur ,, ...	1	7	57	96	64	2	2·2	1	243 5 8	13	
Mukundapuram ,, ...	1	3	157	120	160	·3	4	2	295 1 3	7	
Trichur ,, ...	1	10	196	231	206	7·1	5·7	4	598 13 7	11·9	
Talapilli ,, ...	1	4	133	151	137	4·09	6	11	581 0 3	4·05	
Chittur ,, ...	1	2	59	122	61	3	2·5	4	276 10 5	4	1 death

N. B.—Under Sub-Jail expenditure should be added Rs. 42-10-10, being the cost of dieting the prisoners under the Police custody spent by the Sub-Magistrate of Kanayanur.

(xiii) Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during the year and received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year												Suits disposed of during present year									Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value Rs.	A.	P.	Suits relating to landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value Rs.	A.	P.	Average duration Ys.	Ms.	Ds.	
Anjikaimal District Court ...	99	107	193	160	292	267	185	196	107	71	4,71,162	3	2	22	116	22	2	10	1	125	22	62	6	2	126	6,65,129	15	3	...	6	6	
Trichur District Court ...	67	79	126	141	193	220	114	123	79	97	4,68,761	14	1	57	72	12	...	5	3	111	22	24	2	6	91	3,92,481	14	5	...	7	11	
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court ...	130	155	1961	2323	2091	2478	1926	2368	155	110	2,01,412	13	6	243	2058	22	1812	455	56	...	...	1509	113	10	736	1,95,594	5	8	...	2	2	
Cochin do do ..	110	70	1908	2372	2018	2442	1948	2302	70	140	2,84,878	2	4	159	2190	23	1551	702	119	...	...	1613	53	15	621	2,56,734	3	6	...	2	1	
Irinjalakuda do do ...	92	107	2136	2760	2228	2867	2121	2793	107	74	1,52,749	12	0	398	2333	29	2227	492	41	...	...	1914	168	133	578	1,31,139	9	5	...	1	21	
Trichur do do ...	75	103	2242	2810	2317	2913	2214	2720	103	193	2,06,344	11	0	201	2604	5	2331	416	63	...	...	1957	128	6	629	1,72,404	8	8	...	2	16	
Wadakkancheri do do ...	63	130	1450	1484	1513	1614	1383	1510	130	104	1,20,005	14	7	38	1422	24	1143	316	25	...	...	872	125	51	462	1,12,275	8	5	...	3	...	
Chittur do do ...	31	42	1067	1044	1098	1086	1050	1033	42	53	1,18,314	1	10	27	989	28	726	168	50	...	..	483	122	100	328	1,12,283	3	10	...	2	4	
Total ...	667	793	11083	13094	11750	13887	10957	12045	793	842	20,32,629	8	6	1145	11784	165	9792	2664	358	236	44	8434	717	323	3571	20,38,043	5	2	...	...	...	

(xiv) **Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.**

Tribunals	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			
Anjikaimal District Court	37	50	2,55,013 7 11	409	456	17,35,196 3 10	446	506	19,90,209 11 9	396	468	18,18,952 14 9	50	38	1,71,256 13 0	38	...	
Trichur do. ...	21	34	35,142 10 6	233	272	6,64,033 9 11	254	306	6,99,176 4 5	220	266	5,88,870 3 6	34	40	1,10,306 0 11	37	3	
Total ...	58	84	2,90,156 2 5	642	728	23,99,229 13 9	700	812	26,89,386 0 2	616	734	24,07,823 2 3	84	78	2,81,562 13 11	75	3	
Ernakulam Munsiff's Court ...	165	179	1,06,219 11 2	2,165	2,658	3,54,270 2 0	2,330	2,837	4,60,489 13 2	2,151	2,767	2,64,760 4 7	179	70	1,24,726 1 8	69	1	
Cochin do ...	78	83	28,325 2 5	2,028	2,264	4,07,034 8 8	2,106	2,347	4,35,359 11 1	2,023	2,162	3,88,708 5 0	83	185	46,651 6 1	185	...	
Irinjalakuda do. ...	64	74	12,798 9 2	2,011	2,377	2,73,496 0 2	2,075	2,451	2,86,294 9 4	2,001	2,384	2,71,719 14 2	74	67	14,574 11 2	67	...	
Trichur do. ...	84	90	22,030 3 11	2,021	2,327	2,93,190 12 2	2,105	2,417	3,15,221 0 1	2,015	2,319	2,93,399 1 3	90	98	21,821 14 10	96	2	
Wadakancheri do. ...	100	91	15,924 7 3	1,440	1,434	1,96,170 0 10	1,540	1,525	2,12,094 8 1	1,449	1,443	1,97,050 0 0	91	82	15,044 8 1	82	...	
Chittur do. ...	28	49	9,848 6 8	994	1,028	1,90,366 3 4	1,022	1,077	2,00,214 10 0	973	1,027	1,84,963 6 4	49	50	15,251 3 8	50	...	
Total ...	519	566	1,95,146 8 7	10,659	12,088	17,14,527 11 2	11,178	12,654	19,09,674 3 9	10,612	12,102	16,00,60[illegible] 15 4	566	552	2,38,069 13 6	549	3	
Grand Total ...	577	650	4,85,302 11 0	11,301	12,816	41,13,757 8 11	11,878	13,466	45,96,060 3 11	11,228	12,836	40,08,424 1 7	650	630	5,19,632 11 5	624	6	

(xv) Civil Work—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total for disposal		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of: Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year Rs. A. P.	Present year Rs. A. P.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year Y. M. D.	Present year Y. M. D.
Chief Court — Regular appeals	110	103	147	187	257	290	154	165	103	125	3,08,301 15 2	6,30,715 6 0	71	67	23	19	44	54	8	15	8	10	0 9 11	0 8 25
Chief Court — Second ...	103	86	143	222	246	308	160	202	86	106	36,373 11 1	64,361 13 4½	108	109	15	31	15	23	8	21	14	18	0 7 26	0 6 17
Anjikaimal District Court ...	72	143	380	400	452	543	309	492	143	51	90,059 11 8	1,02,415 2 4	151	258	59	73	64	95	33	60	2	6	0 4 21	0 3 16
Trichur " " ...	92	117	260	236	352	353	235	263	117	90	45,702 10 9	40 991 4 11	149	170	36	36	32	34	17	20	1	3	0 6 6	0 6 3
Total ...	377	449	930	1045	1307	1494	858	1122	449	372	4,80,438 0 8	8,38,483 10 7½	479	604	133	159	155	206	66	116	25	37	... ...	... ...

(xvi) Statement showing registration of documents in the several Registry Offices of the Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.

Names of Registry Offices	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented: Mortgages		Sale-deeds		Wills		Money-bonds		Miscellaneous		Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration was refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Cochin ..	2,947	2,966	976	1,064	675	639	7	6	11	30	1,278	1,227	2,932	2,955	18,09,025 7 4	16,89,754 10 4½	16	11	..	1	
Ernakulam ..	3,164	2,980	1,08-	1,188	570	547	10	13	6	14	1,490	1,218	3,151	2,965	16,38,000 14 1	14,15,808 9 8½	17	18	1	..	
Kanayannur ..	2,467	2,489	874	940	481	515	8	9	0	15	1,101	1,010	2,461	2,481	9,34,345 5 11¾	9,31,405 1 6	11	10	..	..	
Kuzhupilli ..	2,283	2,283	919	894	428	478	5	8	7	44	874	859	2,226	2,271	14,28,958 13 5	11,42,327 6 6	11	17	..	..	
Vellarapilli ..	641	702	298	273	113	139	2	3	1	13	197	274	641	702	1,46,958 15 6	1,28,421 14 11	2	3	..	..	
Kodungallur ..	3,409	3,822	1,431	1,581	803	826	9	9	9	36	1,157	1,376	3,407	3,816	16,67,234 12 11	17,48,922 6 0	3	6	..	..	
Irinjalakuda ...	4,639	4,516	1,922	1,905	1,074	1,081	8	7	11	61	1,621	1,462	4,636	4,511	12,69,503 1 8	11,73,992 5 7	5	6	..	..	
Chalakudi ..	4,167	3,893	918	1,527	973	1,228	9	6	2	10	2,265	1,122	4,146	3,889	7,31,105 3 6	10,11,585 12 3	20	7	1	1	
Nellayi ..	2,604	2,578	934	918	819	923	5	5	3	6	843	720	2,598	2,577	8,32,549 4 5½	7,78,003 11 9	8	2	1	...	
Trichur ..	4,683	4,393	1,191	1,697	1,502	1,417	17	19	5	6	1,668	1,254	4,674	4,390	23,40,118 1 0½	23,77,954 5 10	11	12	2	1	
Enamavu .	3,112	3,012	1,140	1,131	717	769	7	5	6	31	1,242	1,076	3,108	3,005	10,10,7.3 14 3	10,33,878 3 11	5	6	..	2	
Mundur ..	2,831	2,812	872	885	602	589	2	7	10	18	1,885	813	2,827	2,310	5,90,077 3 1	5,63,600 4 ..	4	2	1	1	
Kunnamkulam .	4,487	4,191	1,439	1,391	900	899	18	28	109	149	2,021	1,721	4,484	4,191	10,18,555 6 11	12,15,124 10 5	7	2	..	..	
Vadakkanchery ..	2,053	1,940	506	591	639	631	8	10	6	8	894	700	2,048	1,936	7,20,964 12 8	5,75,676 15 6	6	5	..	..	
Chelakkara ..	1,829	1,706	464	473	526	533	12	21	5	17	822	662	1,825	1,703	8,56,844 1 6	8,78,202 7 10½	4	3	..	...	
Chittur ...	2,048	1,986	641	555	508	489	8	14	62	80	829	848	2,044	1,983	20,27,396 1 8	29,20,868 10 3	7	5	..	..	
Nemmara ..	644	654	171	189	160	185	7	4	10	15	293	261	643	658	5,63,364 5 2	5,28,340 6 1	1	1	..	..	
Total ..	47,958	46,423	16,047	17,202	11,520	11,888	142	168	263	558	19,986	16,612	47,852	46,938	1,95,85,785 13 1¾	1,94,13,928 14 5½	141	116	6	6	

(xvii) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1087 and 1088 M. E.

Description	1087								1088								Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised				Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised				
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
1	2	3			4				5	6			7				8
Mortgage deeds ...	16,010	76,10,620	13	4	27,758	12	..		17,172	74,10,140	6	7½	28,689	12	...		
Sale-deeds ...	11,494	51,90,775	1	7	17,687	...	...		11,856	48,35,384	7	4	17,837	...	...		
Wills ...	142	64,200	...	..	569	..	...		168	...	...	...	690		...		
Money bonds ...	263	3,31,581	8	½	531	8	...		552	2,53,569	7	2	90.	8	..		
Miscellaneous documents ...	19,943	63,88,608	6	¼	25,248	3	..		16,590	69,14,834	9	4	25,134	13	...		
Total ...	47,852	1,95,85,785	13	1¾	71,794	7	...		46,338	1,94,13,928	14	5½	* 69,797	13	..		* The correct total comes to Rs. 73,260—1—0, but, out of this, Rs. 3,462—4—0 relates to Cranganur funds and hence the balance of Rs. 69,797—13—0 only is shown.
Fees for copies of registered documents					2,450	12	...						3,655	12	..		
Search fees ...					2,413	...	..						2,553	2	...		
Miscellaneous receipts ...					5,358	6	9						5,002	...	2		
Total ...					10,222	2	9						11,210	14	2		
Grand total ...					82,016	9	9						81,008	11	2		
Deduct expenditure ...					33,318	1	...						34,260	15	8		
Net savings ...					48,698	8	9						46,747	1	6		

Chapter V.

J.—Vital Statistics.

(xviii) Statement showing the Vital Statistics of the Cochin State for the year 1088 M. E.

Serial Number	Name of Taluk and Town	Population	Births: Past year	Births: Present year	Births: Increase	Births: Decrease	Deaths: Past year	Deaths: Present year	Deaths: Increase	Deaths: Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of the population: Births: Past year	Ratio: Births: Present year	Ratio: Deaths: Past year	Ratio: Deaths: Present year	Remarks
1	Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk ...	2,20,125	3,505	3,255 ...		250	3,049	3,276	227 ...		15·92	4·79	13·85	14·88	
2	Ernakulam Town ...	21,195	630	561 ...		69	470	439	...	31	29·72	26·47	22·17	20·71	
3	Mattancheri ...	23,508	751	698 ...		53	645	696	51 ...		31·94	29·69	27·43	29·66	
4	Mukundapuram Taluk	1,93,930	3,014	2,901 ...		113	2,724	3,079	355 ...		15·54	14·96	14·05	15·88	
5	Trichur Taluk ...	1,46,182	1,929	1,777 ...		152	1,597	1,937	340 ...		13·19	12·16	10·92	13·25	
6	Trichur Town ...	23,574	797	793 ...		4	580	582	2 ...		33·81	33·64	24·60	24·69	
7	Talapilli Taluk ...	1,65,111	3,427	2,899 ...		528	2,931	4,144	1,213 ...		20·75	17·56	17·75	25·1	
8	Chittur Taluk ...	91,289	1,594	1,433 ...		161	1,270	1,286	16 ...		17·46	15·70	13·91	14·09	
9	Cranganur Taluk ..	33,193	684	504 ...		180	533	930	397 ...		20·60	15·18	16·06	28·01	
	Total ...	9,18,110	16,331	14,821 ...		1,510	13,799	16,369	2,570 ...		17·78	16·14	15·0[illegible]	17·83	

K.—Medical Relief.

(xix) Statement showing the Medical Relief afforded in the Cochin State Medical institutions during the year 1088 M. E.

Hospitals and Dispensaries	No. of patients treated: Out-door	No. of patients treated: In-door	Results of in-door patients: Discharged	Results: Absented	Results: Died	Results: Remaining under treatment	Expenditure Rs.	Expenditure A.	Expenditure P.	Daily average	Remarks
General Hospital, Ernakulam ...	35,492	1,288	1,143	7	84	54	* 49,025	5	10	227·80	* As the invoice for medicines etc. for each institution has not been received, the cost of medicines is included under this.
Central Jail Hospital Do. ...	814	56	49	..	5	2	† ...	...	...	17·54	† Expenditure met from the Jail Department.
Tripunithura Dispensary ...	13,247	71	57	3	10	1	2,914	13	11	106·75	‡ Rs. 2,723-11-1 met from the Cranganur fund.
Andikadavu Dispensary ...	9,475	...	...	..	...	...	1,531	4	0	56·41	§ Rs. 1,834-13-6 met from the Forest Tramway Department.
Mattancheri Hospital ...	18,970	1,256	1,179	...	36	41	7,528	15	10	156·80	
Mattancheri Male Dispensary ...	10,794	...	...	...	...	...	1,217	15	8	71·60	
Narakal Dispensary ...	16,029	...	...	...	...	...	1,626	14	7	162·29	
Cranganore Dispensary ...	12,845	172	155	...	9	8	‡ ...	...	...	81·62	
Mala Dispensary ...	13,692	...	...	...	...	...	1,493	13	5	79·73	
Chalakudy Hospital ...	16,053	375	360	...	15	...	2,340	5	8	70·54	
Forest Tramway Dispensary ...	3,276	89	88	...	1	...	§ ...	...	...	10·13	
Irinjalakuda Hospital ...	14,171	248	212	20	11	5	2,539	2	8	87·57	
Palapilly Dispensary ...	8,575	...	...	...	...	...	1,060	2	7	23·18	
Trichur Hospital ...	31,083	1,352	1,255	..	58	39	11,10[illegible]	12	3	171·49	
Kunnamkulam Hospital ...	14,381	329	296	...	16	17	2,097	7	7	127·44	
Wadakancheri Dispensary ...	9,729	87	79	..	8	...	1,76[illegible]	7	11	50·44	
Pazhayanur Dispensary ...	1[illegible],142	...	...	...	...	...	1,76[illegible]	14	0	48·27	
Chittur Hospital ...	12,260	179	149	16	9	5	2,05[illegible]	5	2	71·7[illegible]	
Nemmara Hospital ...	9,268	123	100	...	13	10	2,22[illegible]	3	4	53·82	
Total ...	2,62,287	5,625	5,122	46	275	182	92,28[illegible]	0	[illegible]	1678·4[illegible]	

L.—Public Works.

(xx) Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1088 M. E.

Serial No.	Description of work	State funds			Contribution			Total
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications	19,018	1,52,070	1,71,118	...	922	922	1,72,040
2	Buildings	1,07,397	17,913	1,25,310	26,807	27,069	53,876	1,79,186
3	Irrigation	24,130	29,684	53,814	...	...	...	53,814
4	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	36,997	2,530	39,527	7,880	462	8,342	47,869
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	1,513	...	1,513	...	...	...	1,513
6	Petty construction and repairs ...	...	48,784	48,784	...	5,214	5,214	53,998
7	Refunds	...	1,846	1,846	...	...	...	1,846
8	Miscellaneous supervision charges on account of contribution works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,89,085	2,52,827	4,41,912	34,687	33,667	68,354	5,10,266
9	Establishment	...	...	74,696	...	...	...	74,696
	Grand total ...	1,89,08	2,52,827	5,16,608	34,687	33,667	68,354	5,84,962

M.—Education.

(xxi) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1088 M. E.

Agency	1087				1088			
	No. of schools	No. of pupils			No. of schools	No. of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Government	107	11,811	5,740	17,551	117	13,060	6,384	19,444
Church Mission Society or Protestant Missionaries	19	1,089	503	1,592	17	1,233	508	1,741
Roman Catholics	10	1,729	315	2,044	12	2,037	384	2,421
Native Priests	47	3,154	1,944	5,098	47	3,093	1,893	4,986
Native Gentlemen	78	5,846	1,727	7,573	79	6,218	2,101	8,319
Masters themselves	10	373	136	509	13	648	115	763
Total ...	271	24,002	10,365	34,367	285	26,289	11,385	37,674
Unaided schools	544	8,592	4,250	12,842	1,041	15,476	6,426	21,902
Grand total ...	815	32,594	14,615	47,209	1,326	41,765	17,811	59,576

M.— Education

(xxii) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1088 M. E.

Taluk	Population of school going age		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	18,153	17,110	13,995	5,772	77·09	33·73
Cranganore ...	2,206	2,164	1,798	658	81·5	30·4
Mukurdapuram ...	12,050	12,225	7,465	3,360	61·95	27·48
Trichur ...	10,747	11,019	9,562	4,465	88·97	40·52
Talapilly ...	11,083	11,614	5,163	2,501	46·63	21·4
Chittur ...	6,541	6,891	3,777	1,075	57·74	15·3
Total ...	60,780	61,023	41,765	17,811	68·71	29·18

Chapter V.

M.—Education.

(xxiii) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed, during the year 1083 M. E.

Class	Population		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage of pupils to population		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hindus ...	2,74,547	2,79,708	41,182	41,956	23,491	7,772	8·5	2·7	57·04	18·5
Christians ...	1,00,404	97,835	15,061	14,675	15,688	9,184	15·6	9·3	104·1	62·8
Mahomedans ...	27,726	26,766	4,159	4,015	2,514	819	9·06	3·0	60·4	20·4
Jews ...	548	589	82	88	72	36	13·1	6·1	87·5	40·9
Jains ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists ...	1,971	1,926	296	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,05,200	4,06,825	60,780	61,023	41,765	17,811	10·3	4·3	68·7	29·1

M.—Education.

(xxiv) Statement showing the number and strength of special schools during the year 1088 M. E.

Schools	No. of schools	Strength	Whether Sirkar, aided or unaided
Sirkar Training school, Trichur ..	1	227	Sirkar
Industrial schools (including the Industrial section of the V. J. G. L. and I. school and the G. T. C. and I. school) ...	15	593	2 Sirkar 8 Aided 5 Unaided
Sanskrit schools ...	14	163	Unaided
Koran schools ...	124	2404	do
Music schools ...	27	267	do
Bible schools ...	5	198	do
Latin schools ...	1	18	do
Medical schools ...	3	20	do
Vedic schools ...	14	156	2 Aided and 12 unaided
Schools teaching Astrology ...	4	27	Unaided
Hebrew schools ...	4	151	do
Arabic schools ...	1	75	do
Total ...	213	4,299	

M.—Education.

(xxv) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial schools during the year 1088 M. E.

Name of Industry	Boys	Girls	Total	Remarks
Needle work	...	174	174	
Mat-making	87	29	116	
Embroidery and knitting	...	174	174	
Lace-making	...	174	174	
Carving	17	...	17	
Gardening	7	...	7	
Umbrella-making...	56	...	56	
Weaving	28	...	28	
Slojd	204	...	204	
Carpentry	43	...	43	
Black smith's work	51	...	51	
Drawing	7	...	7	
Electro-plating	19	...	19	
Rattan work	32	..	32	
Bell-metal work	20	..	20	
Type-writing	33	...	33	
Short-hand	26	...	26	
Book-keeping	41	...	41	
Commercial Geography	13	...	13	
do Correspondence	34	...	34	
Banking	7	...	7	
Total ...	725	551	1276	

(xxvi) Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.

Description of schools	Number of schools		Number of pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	Collegiate	Upper Secondary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sirkar schools .	167	117	17,551	19,444	15,047	16,644·5	21,691	39,757	45,636	1,31,893	29,265	55,821
Aided schools...	164	168	16,816	18,230	15,266	15,055·4	...	2,590	4,881	40,297	3,689	...
Total ...	271	285	34,367	37,674	30,313	31,699·9	21,691	42,347	50,517	1,72,190	32,954	55,821

(xxvii) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.

Arms of service	Number of fighting officers and men					Total of men at the end of current year	Details of force at the end of the current year					Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Remarks
	At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties				Number of regiments or battalions	Number of men					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged or deserted			Number of guns	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cavalry ...	15	3	2	...	2	*14	...	...	1	2	11	2,100	*Non-fighting men such as clerks, cobbler, black-smiths, syces and barbers are not included in the list
Sappers ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery ...	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	2	20	1,968	
Infantry ...	248	16	1	...	21	242	...	...	5	16	221	21,312	
Imperial Service troops ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	285	19	3	...	23	278	...	4	6	20	252	25,380	

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

COCHIN

FOR

THE YEAR 1089 M. E.

(16th August 1913 to 15th August 1914)

ERNAKULAM:

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1914.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

M. E. 1089.

(16th August 1913 to 16th August 1914).

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PERSONNEL.

His Highness the Raja's proposed abdication.

THE most important event during the year was the following announcement made by His Highness the Raja, intimating his desire to retire into private life, which was published in an Extra-ordinary issue of the Government Gazette, dated 8th December 1913 :—

"MY BELOVED SUBJECTS,

The announcement I am now going to make will, I am sure, cause you surprise and grief, but hoping you will bear with me and extend to me your sympathy, I now convey to you my wish, owing to advancing age, to retire into private life, and my intention to give effect to the same as soon as I have concluded the few important measures undertaken by me which, I am hoping, I shall be able to do before long. I hope to bid farewell to you in a Public Darbar the date of which will, in due course, be announced by my Diwan.

(Signed) RAMA VURMAH".

The announcement was received with universal surprise and grief by His Highness' subjects. The fulfilment of His Highness' wish was, however, temporarily postponed.

Tours of His Highness the Raja.

2. (*a*) In November 1913, His Highness the Raja went on a tour to Madras to meet His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. His Highness left Ernakulam on 5th November 1913 and, halting *enroute* at Trichur that day, took special train at Shoranur on the evening of 6th November, reaching Madras on the morning of 7th November. The day after His Highness' arrival at Madras, *viz.*, 8th November, His Highness paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor of Madras and His Excellency returned the visit the same day. On the 25th November, His Highness paid a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General at Government House, Madras. His Excellency returned the visit at His Highness' residence at Tullocks Gardens the same day. After a stay of three weeks in Madras, His Highness took special train from Madras on 27th November and returned to Ernakulam the next day.

CHAP I.

(*b*) On 14th September 1913, His Highness proceeded to Trichur and, after spending a week there, returned to the Capital on 22nd September 1913. At Trichur there was an exchange of visits between His Highness and the Maharaja of Bobbili who was there as the guest of His Highness.

(*c*) In October 1913, His Highness went on a short trip to the Forests and was in camp for a week.

(*d*) On 19th March 1914, His Highness went to Thiruvanchikulam and returned to Tripunithura on the next day.

(*e*) As usual, the summer of 1914 was spent by His Highness in Coonoor. His Highness left Ernakulam for Coonoor on 23th March 1914 and, after a stay there of about nine weeks, returned to Ernakulam on 12th June 1914. His Highness made a short stay at Trichur on the way to and from Coonoor.

Visit of the Maharaja of Bobbili

3. The Maharaja of Bobbili visited the State during the year, staying at Ernakulam on the 14th and 15th September 1913 and at Trichur from 16th to 20th September 1913. The Maharaja was entertained as a State Guest during his stay.

Visit of the Zamorin of Calicut.

4. An event of historical interest was the visit of the Zamorin of Calicut to the State, when he was treated as a guest of the State. The Zamorin and party arrived at Trichur on 23rd July 1914 and, after staying there that day and the whole of the next day, arrived at Ernakulam on the 25th July 1914. From Ernakulam, the Zamorin and party proceeded the same day to Tripunithura, where they stayed till 27th July 1914. The Zamorin visited His Highness the Raja at the Hill Palace on 25th July 1914. From the 27th to the 30th July 1914, the Zamorin and party stayed at Ernakulam and, on the 31st July, they left Ernakulam for Palliputram.

The Ruling Family.

5. Four male and three female members were born and three male members died in His Highness the Raja's family during the year.

The British Resident.

6. Mr. A. T. Forbes, I. C. S., continued to be the British Resident throughout the year.

The Diwan.

7. Mr. A. R. Banerji, M. A., C. I. E., I. C. S., continued as Diwan till 2nd March 1914, when Mr. J. W. Bhore, I. C. S., his successor, took charge and continued as Diwan for the rest of the year.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE financial position of the State at the close of the year under report, as compared with that at the close of the past 5 years, is exhibited in the following statement :— Introduction

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus	Net liability.	Net surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1084	40,55,827	33,55,675	7,00,152	15,77,128	...
1085	39,56,701	33,27,136	6,29,565	9,47,592	...
1086	43,52,797	35,49,056	8,03,741	1,43,851	...
1087	43,43,454	40,07,563	3,35,891	...	1,92,042
1088	47,88,710	40,79,881	7,08,829	...	9,00,871
1089	47,06,999	44,05,596	3,01,403	...	12,02,274

The year under report shows, as already indicated in the introductory portion of the memorandum, dated 1st August 1914, explaining the financial statement of the State for the year 1090 M. E., a slight decrease in receipts, with a comparatively large increase under expenditure. The financial transactions of the year resulted, however, in a net surplus of Rs. 12,02,274, against Rs. 9,00,871 at the end of 1088, after making provision for all liabilities against the Darbar, including the Debenture loan of 10 lakhs, repayable in 1918.

9. The budget estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year under report worked to a surplus of Rs. 3,52,400, the anticipated receipts and expenditure being Rs. 47,41,200 and Rs. 43,88,800 respectively. The revised estimate anticipated a surplus of Rs. 1,40,200 on the basis of a total revenue of Rs. 46,35,300 and a total expenditure of Rs. 44,95,100. The actual financial transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 3,01,403, as against Rs. 3,52,400 anticipated in the budget and Rs. 1,40,200, in the revised estimate, the actual gross revenue and expenditure being Rs. 47,06,999 and Rs. 44,05,596 respectively. Total receipts and expenditure.

It is a matter for gratification that the finances do not show the depression that was apprehended at the close of the year and this is chiefly due to a satisfactory advance, during the course of the year's administration, in some of the major heads of receipts over the revised estimates and also to the savings effected in expenditure under certain heads.

10. The following statements exhibit the main heads of receipts as well as expenditure under service heads :-

RECEIPTS.

Heads of receipts	Actuals of 1089	Budget Estimate of 1089	Actuals of 1088	Actuals of 1087	Actuals of 1086
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	12,16,301	12,18,400	12,91,095	11,66,901	11,69,465
II. Forests	7,02,048	7,47,500	7,22,784	6,23,252	8,12,364
III. Excise*	11,48,649	11,17,100	10,40,460	10,79,476	9,78,384
IV. Stamps	4,85,928	4,45,000	4,67,815	4,42,632	4,31,772
V. Railway	6,59,639	7,00,000	7,81,954	6,00,960	5,62,461
VI. Other receipts	4,94,434	5,13,200	4,81,602	4,30,233	3,98,351
Total of service heads ...	**47,06,999**	**47,41,200**	**47,88,710**	**43,43,454**	**43,52,797**

* Includes revenue from 'Salt', 'Customs', 'Abkari', 'Opium and Ganja' and 'Tobacco'.

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of expenditure	Actuals of 1089	Budget estimate of 1089	Actuals of 1088	Actuals of 1087	Actuals of 1086
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	2,17,384	1,99,400	1,71,612	1,73,330	1,56,402
2. Palace	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000
3. Subsidy	2,00,089	2,00,100	2,00,089	2,00,089	2,00,089
4. Excise including Customs ...	1,94,392	1,91,500	1,84,744	1,89,439	1,69,917
5. Forests	3,68,010	3,73,800	4,74,411	3,28,767	3,46,034
6. Tramway	1,23,060	1,27,800	1,22,800	1,23,339	1,53,877
7. General administration	96,456	91,400	89,538	98,328	93,391
8. Law and Justice	1,86,196	1,77,400	1,63,542	1,64,223	1,57,119
9. Police	1,07,303	1,05,300	1,00,506	91,904	88,201
10. Education	4,30,689	4,54,700	3,75,520	3,37,383	2,78,827
11. Religious and Charities	73,398	70,400	68,262	68,993	74,081
12. Medical, Vaccination, Sanitation and Conservancy	5,76,673	6,81,000	3,76,147	3,23,311	2,55,418
13. Pension and Gratuity	76,882	86,000	79,982	87,306	83,033
14. Public Works	5,91,400	5,32,500	5,16,608	4,86,832	4,72,178
15. Cochin State Railway	3,74,582	3,80,000	4,33,149	3,35,695	3,22,779
16. Other expenditure	4,39,082	3,67,500	3,72,971	6,48,604	3,47,710
Total of service heads ...	**44,05,596**	**43,88,800**	**40,79,881**	**40,07,563**	**35,49,056**

SERVICE HEADS. Receipts.

11. The receipts under service heads amounted to Rs. 47,06,999, as against Rs. 47,41,200, anticipated in the budget estimate and Rs. 46,35,300 in the revised estimate. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 47,88,710, the revenue for 1089 showed a small decrease of Rs. 81,711. The decrease is marked under "Railway", being Rs. 1,25,315. This decrease is only nominal brought about by the fact that while, owing to a change in the Railway financial year in 1088, Railway earnings of 15 months were taken credit for in that year, which contributed to raise the revenue of 1088 under this head, the revenue of 1089 included only the receipts of 12 months. Next to "Railway", comes "Land Revenue", under which there is a decrease of Rs. 74,794, due mainly to the fact that the revenue realised under 'Capital' in 1089 fell considerably below that of the previous year, as no sale of new accretions of any considerable extent took place during the year as in the previous year. A major portion of the revenue of 1088 under "Medical, Vaccination and Sanitation" represented the amount realised by the disposal of a portion of the land acquired in connection with the Ernakulam Town Improvement Scheme. The absence of any such item of revenue in 1089 mainly accounts for the decrease of Rs. 37,107 under this head in the year under report. Taking the heads under which increase in revenue is noticeable, "Abkari" comes first with an increase of Rs. 69,045, which is the result of the introduction of the new Excise System in the State. The increase of Rs. 25,081 under "Customs" is due to the larger amount actually received from the British Government as the Darbar's share of the customs collections at British Cochin under the Interportal Trade Convention. The increases of Rs. 17,525 and Rs. 15,519 under "Interest" and "Anchal" respectively are due to the investment of a portion of the general balance of the State in fixed deposit in Banks and to the introduction of the service label system in the State.

SERVICE HEADS' Expenditure.

12. The total expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 44,05,596, as against Rs. 43,88,800, the budget amount, and Rs. 44,95,100, the revised estimate for 1089. The actuals for the previous year came to Rs. 40,79,881. The disbursements of 1089 were thus in excess of those of the previous year by Rs. 3,25,715. More than half of this increase, *viz.*, Rs. 1,89,392, is shared by "Sanitation and Conservancy", a substantial outlay having been made in the

year on the Ernakulam Town Improvement and Water Works Schemes with a view to bring these operations to a speedy termination. The increase of Rs. 74,792 under "Public Works" was due mainly to the purchase of "Ravenswood" property in Coonoor by the Darbar. "Education" shows an increase of Rs. 55,169, due mainly to increased grants to aided schools, opening of new divisions of classes and the taking over under Government management of some aided schools. The general revision of the scale of pay of the Tahsildars and the village establishment, the payment of the first instalment of the contribution due to the British Government for the Topographical Survey of the State and the expenditure incurred in connection with the introduction of the Village Panchayat System in some villages of the State and the opening of Taluk Agricultural Farms mainly account for the increase of Rs. 45,772 under "Land Revenue". A new department, designated "Mechanical Department", under a fully qualified Mechanical Engineer was organised in the year to be in professional charge of all the State machinery, appliances &c., and an expenditure of Rs. 34,493 was incurred in 1089 on account of the establishment and other charges connected therewith. Against the above increases, there are large decreases under "Forests" and "Railway". The decrease of Rs. 1,06,401 under "Forests" is due to the fact that the expenditure under the head in 1088 included, in addition to the normal charges, the payment of a portion, *viz.*, Rs. 1,25,000, of the cost of Trichur Timber and Saw Mills purchased by the Darbar from Messrs. Aspinwall and Co. The decrease in expenditure under "Railway" is due to the same reason as has been adduced for the decrease in receipts under the head in 1089.

Opening and closing balances.

13. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 16,60,667, against Rs. 16,08,617 anticipated in the budget estimate of the year, and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 17,48,777, against Rs. 19,40,386, anticipated in the budget and Rs. 10,30,517 in the revised estimate of the year. The actual cash balance at the close of the year was thus better than that anticipated in the revised estimate by Rs. 7,18,260. This large variation is mainly due to the withdrawal of a sum of Rs. 4,27,774 from State investments and to the fact that some departmental cheques remained unpaid and a large sum remained unadjusted under Bank remittances, which were not provided for in the revised estimate. Of the closing balance, a sum of Rs. 9,06,555 was in the State Treasuries and Rs. 8,42,222 in current account in the National Bank of India, Ltd., Cochin, at 2½ per cent interest. Besides these, there were the investments of Rs. 2,00,000 in the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills and Rs. 3,22,226 in Fixed Deposits at 4 per cent interest with the National Bank. A sum of Rs. 6,88,396, being the balance to the credit of the Sinking Fund, also lay invested. The actual credit balance of the State at the end of the year was thus Rs. 29,59,399 (Rs. 17,48,777 in cash in the Treasury and Bank and Rs. 12,10,622 in securities).

Sinking Fund and State loans.

14. For the reason explained in paragraph 16 of the report for 1088, there were no transactions under the Sinking Fund during the year. The amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, set apart for repayment of the Debenture loan of Rs. 10 lakhs due in 1918, remained the same during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 6,88,396. The balance of Rs. 3,11,604, required to make up the amount for the re-payment of the loan, can be made available at any time from the surpluses to the credit of the State.

Liabilities of the State.

15. The following statement compares the financial position of the State at the end of the year with that at the commencement of the year :—

CHAP. II.

Details.	*At the beginning of the year.*	*At the end of the year.*
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
4 per cent Debenture Loan	10,00,000	10,00,000
Deposits, including Devaswom Fund, Town Fund, Palace Fund, Provident Fund, &c.	7,87,667	7,88,654
Remittances pending adjustment ...	...	1,08,241
Total ...	17,87,667	18,96,895
ASSETS.		
Advances recoverable	1,02,768	1,00,369
Remittances pending adjustment	35,410	37,973
Departmental balances	1,297	1,428
General balance investments	2,00,000	5,22,226
Amount to the credit of Sinking Fund ...	6,88,396	6,88,396
Cash balance	16,60,667	17,48,777
Total ...	26,88,538	30,99,169
Net surplus ...	9,00,871	12,02,274

Net surplus.

The State had, at the end of the year, a net asset of Rs. 12,02,274, after providing for all liabilities, against Rs. 9,00,871, at the beginning of the year. The anticipated asset at the end of the year, according to the revised estimate for 1089, was Rs. 10,41,071, so that the actual accumulated asset was Rs. 1,61,203 in advance of the revised estimate.

General remarks.

16. The figures given above speak for themselves and are a sufficient commentary on the stability of the State's financial position.

The European war, which broke out just as the year was drawing to a close, will undoubtedly place a strain upon the resources of the State, but there is no reason to anticipate that it will not easily be endured.

So long as a watchful eye is kept on expenditure, there are no grounds for apprehending, under ordinary conditions, any change from the satisfactory position which, thanks to the administration of the past, the finances of the State have attained.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

THE following Regulations were passed during the year under report:— Regulations passed

(1) Regulation I of 1089, to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, with a view to make the definition of "markets" more explicit so as to enable the Sanitary Department to exercise proper supervision.

(2) Regulation II of 1089,—"The Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation", to regulate the use of motor vehicles in the State.

(3) Regulation III of 1089, to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation II of 1086, for rectifying an error in schedule IV of the Regulation.

(4) Regulation IV of 1089, to amend the Civil Procedure Code, Regulation I of 1079, with a view to exempt amounts subscribed to the State Provident Fund from attachment for any kind of liabilities against the subscriber.

(5) Regulation V of 1089,—"The Cochin Village Panchayat Regulation", to provide for the organisation of Village Panchayats in the Cochin State with a view to the larger employment of the principal and more intelligent subjects of His Highness the Raja in the administration of the State.

(6) Regulation VI of 1089, to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, with a view to fix the amount of tax and toll to be levied on motor cars and bicycles.

(7) Regulation VII of 1089,—"The Cochin Rubber Thefts Prevention Regulation", to make special provision to prevent theft of rubber and to repress and punish the offence of receiving or disposing of stolen rubber in Cochin.

(8) Regulation VIII of 1089, to amend the Cochin Civil Procedure Code, with a view to enable the Government of His Majesty the King Emperor of India to sue and to be sued in Courts in the Cochin State.

18. The following rules under the various Regulations in force in the State were also issued during the year under report:— Rules issued under Regulations.

(1) Rules under section 28 (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation IV of 1088, "The Co-operative Societies Regulation," offering certain concessions in regard to Stamp duty and registration fees relating to the operations of the societies, with a view to stimulating the development of such societies in the State.

(2) Rule under section 17 of Regulation I of 1087, "The newspaper Regulation", requiring a Magistrate to communicate a copy of the declaration made before him, under sections 4 and 5 of the Regulation, to the Diwan Peishkar.

(3) Rules under section 7 of Regulation V of 1089, "The Cochin Village Panchayat Regulation", for regulating the appointment of Presidents and other members of Village Panchayats.

(4) Rules under sections 5 and 11 of Regulation V of 1089, "The Cochin Village Panchayat Regulation", regarding the establishment of Village Panchayats and also matters over which the Village Panchayats will have control and administration.

(5) Rules under section 9 of Regulation II of 1089, "The Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation", regarding the fees for registering vehicles, the assignment of distinguishing numbers, the transfer of ownership, requirements before registration, etc.

Legislative measures under consideration.

19. The following legislative measures were also under the consideration of the Darbar at the close of the year under report :—

(1) The Tenancy Bill.
(2) Boiler Inspection Bill.
(3) Public Canal and Backwater Navigation Bill.
(4) Majority Bill.
(5) The Extradition Bill.
(6) A Bill to amend the Cochin Penal Code.

The Vakils' Regulation, which was under consideration during the year, was dropped.

Tenancy Regulation.

20. The special committee, appointed to consider the draft Tenancy Bill, referred to in paragraph 31 of the Administration Report for 1088, met early in the year. The Darbar having by this time revised the original draft bill in the light of the criticisms and suggestions till then received, the revised draft was taken up for consideration by the committee and suggestions were recorded both from the jenmies' and tenants' point of view. In order to give the public a further chance of comment on these proposals and to keep them informed of the progress of this important legislative measure, the proceedings of the special committee were then published in the Gazette for criticism. The bill was under the consideration of the Madras Government when the year closed.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

OWING to an increase in the number of personal deposit accounts to be audited, caused mainly by the introduction of municipal administration in four of the principal towns of the State, the work in the Personal Deposit section of the Account Head office became too heavy for the existing staff. The establishment of this office was, therefore, slightly strengthened during the course of the year by the appointment of an additional auditor on Rs. 40—60. Two more auditors on Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 were sanctioned temporarily for six months for the purpose of auditing the accounts and registers of the District Courts, which were ordered to be subjected to local audit during the year.

22. The revision of the rules governing travelling allowance, which was under the consideration of the Darbar at the close of 1088, was ordered during the year and the revised rules came into force with effect from 1st Kumbhom 1089. The salient features of the revision are :—

(1) For purposes of travelling allowance, the officers of the Darbar are divided into four classes instead of five classes under the old rules. This was done by bringing all the old third class officers under class II.

(2) All officers who occupy the position of heads of departments and their immediate assistants and also all officers whose maximum pay is Rs. 300 and above are classed as 1st class officers, whereas the old scale prescribed only a pay limit of Rs. 400 and above for this class of officers without regard to the official status of an officer.

(3) A minimum daily allowance of annas 6, instead of annas 4 according to the old rules, is prescribed in the case of officers on superior service coming under class III of the revised rules and class IV of the old rules. All officers drawing a pay of above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 50, with a few exceptions, come under this class. The mileage allowance for this class of officers has been raised from anna 1 to annas 2.

(4) A daily allowance of annas 4 is allowed in the case of inferior servants, instead of the old rate of 2½ annas. These subordinates are also allowed a mileage rate of 1 anna, instead of the old rate of 6 pies.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

23. The important administrative changes effected during the year are summarised below :—

(1) The number of grades of Tahsildars was reduced from four to three from the beginning of the year with a slight readjustment of pay under the new scale. (2) The pay of the Samprathies of all taluks except Cochin-Kanayannur and the scale of pay of the Treasury Shroffs were revised during the year. (3) The clerical

staff of the Diwan Peishkar's office underwent slight revision and the scale of pay of taluk peons was improved. (4) The new scheme for the re-organisation of the village establishment, referred to in the previous year's report, was brought into force from the beginning of the year. (5) A scheme for the re-organisation of the Land Records staff was brought into effect during the year. (6) The re-organisation of the Agricultural department and the opening of Taluk Farms and seeds and manure depots were also sanctioned.

24. There was steady improvement in the working of the department. The collection work continued to be satisfactory. The chiras, etc., coming under the Minor Irrigation works, were efficiently managed by the department. The results of the Jamabandy showed material improvement in the maintenance of the village and taluk accounts.

25. The latter part of the year saw the inception of Co-operative Societies in the State and, by the end of the year, 5 societies were registered. A full time officer, with experience of the work gained in the British service, has since been appointed to develop the movement in the State.

ABKARI.

26. The changes, referred to in paragraph 35 of the last year's report, were brought into effect from the beginning of the year. The temporary distillery at Vellarapilly was ordered to be abolished with effect from the beginning of the current year and the opening of a warehouse at Ernakulam for the storage and issue of arrack for the southern taluks of the State was sanctioned in its stead. The third grade Inspector in charge of the Vellarapilly distillery was, in consequence, posted to the Ernakulam warehouse for a period of two years. This officer has also been given a staff of inferior servants to work under him.

27. Preparatory to the extension of the Madras Excise system, which had already been introduced into the northern taluks of Trichur, Talapilly and Chittur, to the southern taluks of Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram and Cranganur, the combined arrack and toddy monopoly system, which prevailed in these taluks, was changed, from the beginning of the year, to the separate farming of arrack and toddy. The farming of arrack has again been changed to the independent shop system from the beginning of the current year. It is proposed to complete these changes in a couple of years so as to synchronise with the coming into force of the new system in the adjoining taluks of Travancore.

FORESTS.

28. The establishment of the Forest department was revised from the 1st Makarom of the year. The scale of pay of Rangers was improved by the creation of an additional grade on Rs. 100-125, besides the already existing two grades of Rangers on Rs. 60-75 and Rs. 75-100. The pay of the Foresters, Forest Guards and Tanadars in the field staff was also improved and that of the Sheristadar and the accountants in the Conservator's office was made incremental. The revision of the establishment resulted in a net increase of Rs. 2,385 per annum. Mr. C. Govinda Menon, who had been deputed to undergo training in Forestry in the Imperial Forest College and Research Institute at Dehra Dun, returned after completing his course of studies with a higher standard certificate and he was posted to Nemmara as a Ranger. The Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, which was purchased by the Darbar in 1087 with all its appurtenances, continued to be under the management of th lessee Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty of Madras,

ANCHAL.

29. The department had only been partially reorganised towards the end of 1085, when the negotiations for the lease of the State Anchal to the Imperial Postal department fell through. A thorough revision was effected during the year under report. The following were the main features of the revision:—

(1) The several Anchal offices in the State were clubbed into five groups to correspond with the 5 revenue taluks of the State, (the Cranganore Anchal office being included in the Mukundapuram group,) with the Anchal office at each of the taluk head-quarters to serve as Head office to the other Anchal offices in the respective taluks.

(2) The pay of the Anchal masters in the cusbah Anchal offices was raised and they were each given an office establishment consisting of a clerk and an accountant.

(3) The posts of the two Anchal Inspectors were abolished.

(4) The minimum pay of Anchalmen was fixed at Rs. 7 instead of at Rs. 5.

(5) The pay of the Anchal Superintendent was raised from Rs. 100-150 to Rs. 150-200 and he was allowed to draw travelling allowance under the rules, in lieu of the fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 50 sanctioned to him.

(6) All the local and fixed allowances allowed to the officers of the department, except that of the Nemmara Anchalman serving on the hills, were done away with.

As it was found that the work in the Railway mail service was too heavy for two sorters, an extra sorter on Rs. 15 was also sanctioned during the year.

As stated in the last year's report, the system of free service of Sirkar articles was abolished and the service label system was introduced from the beginning of the year. Anchal stamps of 2 annas and 3 annas value were newly introduced for ordinary use. The rules for the introduction of the value payable system, drawn up by the temporary Superintendent, are being revised by the permanent Superintendent in the light of the experience gained by the working of the money order system.

JAILS.

30. During the year under report, the Central Jail was removed from Ernakulam to Trichur. A sub-jail at Ernakulam was newly opened. The staff of the Central Jail was strengthened by the addition of two warders and a compounder and their pay was revised all round. The post of the hospital totty was abolished. The sub-jail at Trichur was set apart solely for housing under-trial and remand prisoners.

STAMPS.

31. From the beginning of the year under report, the new Anchal service stamps and cards, bearing His Highness the Raja's likeness and the State insignia, were introduced. Two more denominations of Anchal stamps, *viz.*, two annas and three annas, were also introduced from the 1st of Meenom 1089. The pay of the clerks and counters was slightly increased during the year. The department continued to work under the system of restricted local manufacture and advanced in revenue and efficiency.

POLICE.

32. The territorial jurisdictions of the three Division Inspectors were re-adjusted by transferring, from the B Division, Cranganur taluk to the A Division and the Kunnamkulam sub-division to the C Division with a view to equalise the population in the three Divisions. The Head quarters of the B Division Inspector were moved from Irinjalakuda to Trichur, the latter being more central. The policy of organising Town sub-divisions, first introduced into Trichur town in the previous year, was extended to the towns of Mattancherry and Ernakulam from the beginning of the year under report. The Town Police were separated from the Cusba Police which were thus enabled to devote greater attention to the suburbs and rural parts. The armed reserve force was strengthened by the addition of 2 Head constables and 5 men and divided into two sections. The Head quarter Inspector was relieved of his supervisional charges. The Head quarter section was stationed at Trichur under the B Division Inspector, while the other section, called the A section, was stationed at Ernakulam under the A Division Inspector. The temporary outpost, opened towards the close of the previous year at Kadamakudy, was made permanent from the beginning of the year under report. One of the Head constables of the A section Reserve was deputed to be in charge of it. As for the men required, sanction was accorded to close temporarily for 8 months the outposts of Kuzhupilly and Azhikkal and to draw on the Nelliampathy staff for the remaining 4 months. The changes introduced, as detailed above, necessitated the enlistment of certain additional officers and men, *viz.*, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Station Writer Head constables and 10 constables. The temporary staff of Prosecuting Inspectors, sanctioned with effect from 1st Kumbhom 1086, was made permanent, each Inspector being in charge of cases arising in a Sessions Division, the Senior Prosecuting Inspector getting Rs. 75-100 and the Junior Rs. 50-75. They are to attend ordinarily to all first class cases and the Sessions enquiries in the Sub-Magistrates' courts. Other cases in the latter courts which, on account of their importance, require special skill in prosecuting are also entrusted to them. In addition, their services are utilised to prosecute cases under special and local laws instituted by other departments also. The pay of the Division Inspectors was raised from Rs. 100, Rs. 100 and Rs. 125 to Rs. 100-125, Rs. 125-150 and Rs. 150-200. The pay of the Head Quarter Inspector was also raised from Rs. 70-90 to Rs. 75-100. The Town Sub-Inspectors were allowed a cycle allowance of Rs. 10 each per month.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

33. Mr. K. Raman Menon, B. A., B. C. L. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, the Chief Judge, relinquished his appointment on 17th Chingom 1089 and Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L., the senior Puisne Judge, succeeded him as sub-pro-tem Chief Judge. Mr. V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A., 1st grade District Judge, was appointed sub-protem Puisne Judge, Mr. P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L., 2nd grade District Judge, was appointed 1st grade District Judge, and Mr. B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L., District Magistrate, as sub-protem 2nd grade District Judge and posted to Trichur. Mr. P. Narayana Menon, B. A. & B. L., District Munsiff of Irinjalakuda, acted as District Magistrate for a while from Chingom to 15th Makarom 1089, when Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer, B. A. & B. L., Additional District Judge, was appointed sub-protem District Magistrate.

Owing to the disqualification of the two Puisne Judges to hear a few of

the cases, Mr. P. Narayana Menon, 1st grade District Judge, was appointed additional Puisne Judge of the Chief Court for about six weeks.

The temporary Additional District Judge, first appointed from 15th Makarom 1088 to give relief to the District Judges, sat only till the end of the first 3½ months of the year under report.

During the year under report, the Munsiffs were regraded as follows:—

2 first grade on Rs. 250 each.
2 second grade on Rs. 200 each.
2 third grade on Rs. 150 each.

The pay of the Law Reporter's post was raised from Rs. 45-60 to Rs. 75 and it was resolved to entertain only a Graduate-in-law of not less than six years' standing for the post. 14 additional clerks on Rs. 15 each were also sanctioned to the District and Munsiffs' Courts.

REGISTRATION.

34. Mr. P. Damodara Menon, B. A., the permanent Superintendent of Registration, who continued to act as Secretary to the Diwan, was confirmed in the latter appointment in the course of the year. During the period of his deputation, Mr. B. C. Chakko, B. A., continued to be in charge of the department till 22nd Dhanu 1089, when Mr. A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer was appointed as Superintendent of Registration. The latter was in charge of the department from the 22nd Dhanu 1089 till the end of the year. The department worked, as in the previous years, under the general control of the Diwan Peishkar and the District Registrars of the Taluk Head quarter stations, except Ernakulam, continued to be in charge of the respective treasuries during the absence in camp of the Tahsildars concerned. The revised scale of pay, sanctioned to the District Registrars and the clerical establishments of the District Registrars in 1088, was given effect to from the beginning of the year under report. The 6th clerk's post in the Registration Superintendent's office was abolished and a typist's post created instead on an incremental scale of pay, *viz.*, Rs. 15-25 and the pay of two of the members of the menial staff in the Superintendent's office was raised by Re. 1 each. The total cost of the revision amounted to Rs. 3,789 per annum. For the greater convenience of the public, the local jurisdictions of some of the Registry offices were altered.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

35. The department was slightly revised during the year, the principal features of the revision being that the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer was placed on a better scale of pay, the post of a civil surgeon was created, the assistant surgeons were placed in two grades, instead of three, on a revised scale of pay and the number of sub-assistant surgeons was reduced by one.

A dispensary, exclusively for the use of the Palace, was opened at Tripoonithurah. The opening of another new dispensary at Anthikad was decided upon and provision was made in the budget for the current year to open this institution as well as the Maternity Hospital at Trichur which is nearing completion.

SANITATION.

36. The municipal administration of Chittur-Tattamangalam was handed over to the local Town Council, which was constituted in the beginning of the year. The older Councils of Mattanchery, Ernakulam and Trichur as well as the newly

constituted one worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The Councils, except the one at Chittur-Tattamangalam, also took charge of the roads within their respective jurisdictions. The Sanitary department was reorganised in the manner described in the last year's report and the reorganisation has fulfilled to a great extent the expectations of the Darbar; but the question of rural sanitation is of much importance, and the Durbar are now considering how the activities of the department can best be directed into the most useful channels.

Of the schemes taken in hand to improve the sanitary condition of Ernakulam and adverted to in the last year's report, the removal of congestion and the acquisition of all private lands on the foreshore were accomplished last year. Aftér reserving certain portions of the land for public purposes, all the available land has been sold in auction as sites for houses and provision has been made in the budget of the current year for laying out the new road on the foreshore. The scheme for the supply of good drinking water to the town is being carried out. Arrangements have been made for the supply of the last consignment of pipes, and pipe laying as well as other construction works are in rapid progress. With the starting of construction works, the contract of service entered into with the Water Works and Municipal Engineer was revised. His office establishment underwent a revision and the Public Works system of accounts was introduced there. The foreshore wall intended to improve the general appearance of the Town is nearing completion, while attention was also directed to the progress of the canal scheme. Sufficient funds have been provided for the completion of all these schemes and orders have been issued to the Water Works and Municipal Engineer emphasising the necessity for their completion before the end of the current year. The Darbar have also appointed a committee, consisting of the Diwan Peishkar, the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, the President of the Mattanchery Town Council and the Water Works and Municipal Engineer, to prepare a comprehensive scheme of improvement which, it is hoped, will materially better the sanitary condition of Mattanchery. The committee is still at work.

DEVASWOMS.

37. Mr. T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, B. A., having been confirmed as Diwan Peishkar, Mr. M. Sankara Menon, B. A., Secretary to the Diwan, was appointed as Superintendent of Devaswoms and Oottupuras. The latter, however, was on other duty as Special officer, and Mr. K. Kelar Thirupad, B. A., and B. L., continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year as sub-protem Superintendent.

38. Owing to the congestion of work in the Group Inspectors' offices, the establishment was slightly readjusted at the beginning of the year by the entertainment of two additional hands in each of the Group Inspectors' offices, one on Rs. 25 and the other on Rs. 12, and by the abolition of certain superfluous posts in the Devaswoms. Certain minor readjustments were also effected during the course of the year in the Devaswom Superintendent's office. The net result of the readjustment was a slight reduction in the expenditure.

On certain representations made by the members of a deputation from the Samyukta Gowda Sarasvath Sabha regarding the management of the affairs of the Cochin Thirumala Devaswom, the members of the deputation were asked to nominate as Manager of the Devaswom, for the Darbar's approval, any retired officer or other gentleman of unblemished character and record belonging to their com-

munity. The Sabha recommended Mr. T. Mukunda Rao, B. A., for the appointment and the Darbar were pleased to appoint him as Manager on probation for one year with effect from 9th Makarom 1089 on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem. Simultaneously with this appointment, the Devaswom, which had hitherto been under the management of the Devaswom department, was placed directly under the control of the Diwan and the special clerk on Rs. 20, entertained in the Devaswom Superintendent's office for attending to the Thirumala Devaswom work, was transferred to the Thirumala Devaswom Manager's office. The Thirumala Devaswom Manager was appointed ex-officio Manager of the Thirumala Devaswom High school also. It is too soon to judge the effect of these changes, but it is hoped that they will result in all causes of complaint being removed.

PUBLIC WORKS.

39. Mr. G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., M. A. S. C. E., the Chief Engineer, was in charge of the department till 15th Thulam 1089, when he went on combined privilege and sick leave. The senior Assistant Engineer, Mr. K. Subramania Iyer, B. A., B. E., was in charge of the department for the remaining period of the year. The changes in the organisation of the ministerial staff of the department, described in para 46 of the report for the year 1088, were brought into force from the 1st of Chingom 1089. A separate Overseer for Cranganur on Rs. 45-60 was also appointed from the beginning of Chingom 1089 and, consequently, supervision charges of only 2½ per cent are now recovered instead of 15 per cent.

The following re-distribution of charges of the Executive Divisions was ordered during the year :—

	Divisions.	*Divisional Officers.*	*Sub-divisions.*
1.	Southern Division.	Senior Assistant Engineer	Cochin-Kanayanur, Palace and Cranganur.
2.	Western Division.	2nd grade do	Mukundapuram and Trichur.
3.	Eastern Division.	Senior 3rd grade do	Chittur, Talapilli and Chittur Irrigation.
4.	Devaswom Division.	Junior 3rd grade do	Devaswom sub-division.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

40. The post of the Mechanical Assistant, who had been placed as a sub-divisional officer in the Mechanical section of the Public Works Department, was abolished and a new Mechanical department was organised from the beginning of the year under report. Mr. V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E., was appointed the State Mechanical Engineer on a salary of Rs. 400-50-600 under a special covenant for a period of 5 years and he assumed charge on the 1st of Chingom 1089. He was placed in charge of the Tramway department as well. The Hill Palace electric installation, the College gas and electric plants, the State motor cars and boats, the pulsometer steam pump, the motor roller and the telephone line between the Hill Palace and the Huzur office were transferred to his charge. He also exercised professional supervision over the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, the machinery in the Government Press and the State dredger.

INSTRUCTION.

41. The chief administrative change effected during the year was a clear separation of the Anglo-Vernacular schools from the Vernacular Primary schools. With a view to provide for more efficient supervision over Anglo-vernacular education in the expanding circumstances of departmental administration, the Anglo-Vernacular schools were separated from Vernacular Primary schools and placed under the charge of the Chief Inspector of Schools, with a separate establishment

and office. A new appointment of an Inspectress of Girls' schools, with jurisdiction over all Primary Girls' schools in the State, was also created and, consequently, the post of the Central Division Deputy Inspector was abolished. The scale of pay of the clerical staff of the department was also slightly revised during the year.

42. In matters of general policy relating to recognition, standards of exmination, school discipline and management, admissions and transfers, licensing of teachers, grants-in-aid, etc., the results only confirmed the main lines of policy as already laid down, although in actual working a few difficulties here and there as regards details were experienced. With a view to remove such difficulties and to ensure continuity of policy, the Darbar, after making a comprehensive review of the Educational policy, as actually worked with reference to the Code provisions, ordered some slight modifications and re-adjustments to be effected in the Code, and a Blue Book was published with these orders, reproducing in full all important orders and official papers connected with the progress of education in the State during the past quinquennium, which will be useful for general reference.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

1. LAND REVENUE.

THE Diwan Peishkar continued to be in charge of the Land Revenue administration, including Land Records and Agriculture, Fisheries, Avenues, Estate and Water Pandals.

Occupation an cultivation

44. The total area under cultivation was 4,96,597 acres—2,06,640 acres under wet or paddy and 2,89,957 acres under dry—as against 4,94,059 acres in 1088. The increase was due to the assignment of new accretions on the sea coast, backwater reclamations, forest exclusions and wastes. An extent of 13,820 acres was under kole cultivation, as against 13,739 acres in 1088.

Current demand.

45. The total current demand under Land Revenue proper for the year was Rs. 10,67,709, as against Rs. 10,65,826 in 1088. The demand under land revenue miscellaneous fell from Rs. 98,803 in 1088 to Rs. 86,280. This difference is due to the fact that the demand under this head is made up of fluctuating items of revenue. Besides the above, there was also a demand of Rs. 62,774 under "Capital", as against Rs. 1,24,207 in 1088. The abnormal increase under this head in the previous year was due to the disposal of old assignment cases, etc. Thus the aggregate current demand under land revenue amounted to Rs. 12,16,763, of which a sum of Rs. 12,16,126 was collected and Rs. 69 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 568 at the close of the year, as against Rs. 407 in 1088. The percentage of collection to the current demand was 99·9, the same as in the previous year.

Collection.

Arrears.

46. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 736, as against Rs. 4,955 in the previous year, of which Rs. 425 was collected and Rs. 8 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 303.

Total land revenue.

47. The total revenue collected under all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 12,16,552, as against Rs. 12,90,619 in 1088 or 99·9 per cent of the total demand as in the previous year.

Expenditure.

48. The total expenditure under land revenue amounted to Rs. 2,17,384, as against Rs. 1,71,612 in 1088. The increase was due to the contribution for topographical survey, re-organisation of the Agricultural department, organisation of Co-operative Societies and Village Panchayats, etc.

Coercive measures.

49. The total number of cases involved in coercive measures during the year was 3,965, as against 5,335 in the previous year. Of these, 3,902 were only demand notices and 37 distraints. Actual sale of moveables was resorted to in 14 cases and there were 5 cases of Nadupattam and 7 cases of actual sale of land.

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Maintenance of land records.

50. The Land Records staff attended to the maintenance of theodolite and State boundary stations, the issue of revised field measurement sheets and area lists, the republication of village maps and the writing up of area registers

and to all original and miscellaneous items of survey work. Almost all the trignometrical stations were inspected during the year and they were found to be in good condition. A Survey school was temporarily opened to give training to Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Officers.

Agriculture.

51. The Agricultural department was reorganised and Taluk Farms and seeds, manure and implements depôts were opened in all the taluks. A definite programme of work was laid down for each farm according to local conditions. Some of the cocoanut gardens in the Cochin-Kanayanur taluk were found to be attacked by disease, and arrangements were, through the courtesy of the Madras Government, made to have the affected locality inspected by the Mycologist attached to the Madras Government. The result of the investigation is awaited. The areca palm disease known as "Mahali" also made its appearance in some of the gardens in the Mukundapuram, Trichur and Talapilli taluks and the affected palms were sprayed with "Bordeaux" mixture with beneficial results.

Agricultural loans.

52. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was allotted under agricultural loans, which was fully utilised for loans for agricultural improvements.

FISHERIES.

53. The survey of Chinese nets was in progress. 22 new fishing stakes and 105 Chinese nets were registered and 9 stakes and 34 nets relinquished during the year. A capital revenue of Rs. 897 was realised by the sale of the occupancy right of fishing stakes. The total revenue derived from the backwater fisheries amounted to Rs. 8,937, as against Rs. 8,501 in 1088.

WARDS' ESTATE.

54. The Koodalmanikkam Devaswom continued to be under Sirkar management throughout the year. A new system of accounts was introduced from the beginning of the year and the tenantwar demarcation of Devaswom lands made good progress during the year. The receipts of the Devaswom under all heads amounted to Rs. 50,033 and the expenditure to Rs. 59,651. The opening balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 16,804. The transactions of the year have resulted in a surplus of Rs. 7,186, plus Rs. 2,664 being the price of paddy in stock, or Rs. 9,850 to the credit of the Devaswom at the end of the year. This surplus was effected after meeting extraordinary items of expenditure amounting to Rs. 16,802 under "Investment" and "Maramath works" and discharging security debts.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

55. The appeal preferred by the Travancore Darbar to the Madras Government against the decision of the Arbitrator in the territorial dispute regarding the ownership of the accretion near the Cranganur bar was pending with the Madras Government.

56. The correspondence with the British Government, regarding the ownership of the portion of the backwater near the Ramanthuruthu Island, was also pending with the Madras Government.

AVENUES.

57. There were 504 new plantings of avenues in the Mukundapuram, Talapilli, Trichur and Chittur taluks. The plantings of previous years were properly looked after and they are reported to be in good condition. The total revenue derived from avenues amounted to Rs. 4,489, as against Rs. 3,287 in 1088 and the total expenditure came to Rs. 2,781, as against Rs. 2,830 in the previous year.

II. SALT AND ABKARI.

SALT.

58. Salt was obtained from Bombay and sold, as in the previous year, through the agency of the State contractor. The year opened with a balance of 58,979 maunds of salt in stock. The contractor delivered 2,50,666 maunds out of a total of 2,60,000 maunds contracted for, the deficit of 9,334 maunds being due to transit wastages. The total quantity of salt for disposal, including the excess of 28 maunds found on examination in the godowns, thus amounted to 3,09,673 maunds, as against 3,04,809 maunds in 1088. Of this total quantity, 2,46,074 maunds were sold during the year, including the supply of 3,000 maunds made to the Fish-curing yard at Narakkal, as against 2,45,666 in the previous year. There was a wastage of 135 maunds, as against 164 in 1088. The consumption of salt per head of population fell to 21·78 lbs. from 21·82 lbs. in the previous year. The total value of salt sold during the year, together with the excess price at the rate of one anna a maund recovered from the salt contractor on the salt supplied to the Fish-curing yard, amounted to Rs. 3,81,824, as against Rs. 3,80,416 in the previous year. Sale of Salt

59. There has been an appreciable increase in the operations of the Fish-curing yard during the year. The quantity of fish cured during the year was 22,626 maunds, as against 16,671 maunds in 1088. The expenditure on account of the yard was Rs. 2,056, while the receipts amounted to only Rs. 1,834, thereby showing a deficit of Rs. 222. It is hoped that the removal of the yard nearer to the seashore and other works of improvement, which have been ordered to be taken up in the current year, will increase its operations and make it self-supporting. Fish-curing yard.

60. Including the one case pending at the beginning of the year, there were altogether six offences under the Salt Regulation, all of which were disposed of during the year, as against 6 reported and 5 disposed of in the previous year. Breaches of Salt law.

ABKARI.

61. The combined monopoly system, which prevailed in the southern taluks of Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram and Cranganur, was done away with from the commencement of the year and the arrack and toddy farms were sold separately for the year. In the three northern taluks of Trichur, Talapilly and Chittur ,the Madras Excise system of the independent sale of shops continued. The total rental for the year of all the arrack and toddy farms and shops in the State amounted to Rs. 3,15,897 (including Rs. 9,800 apportioned to Cranganur), as against Rs. 3,08,730 in 1088. Out of the year's total demand of Rs. 3,16,000, including the previous years' arrears amounting to Rs. 103, all but Rs. 1,365 was collected in the year. Of this balance, Rs. 324 was written off and Rs. 433 is pending adjustment, leaving a sum of Rs. 608 to be collected in the current year. Arrack for the three northern taluks was supplied, as usual, from the Kokkalai distillery, excise duty being levied at Rs. 3-1-0 per gallon of 30° U. P., the rate that prevailed in the adjoining Malabar District. The supply for the southern Working of the Excise system.

taluks was made from the temporary distillery at Vellarapilly, the duty levied being Rs. 2 per gallon of 20° U. P. and Rs. 1-12-0 per gallon of 30° U. P., the same as the rates in the northern taluks of Travancore. The abolition of the Vellarapilly distillery from the beginning of the current year and the opening of a warehouse at Ernakulam have been already referred to in Chapter IV. It is expected that the central distillery at Kokkalai will meet the requirements of the whole State. The total collection under excise duty amounted to Rs. 1,20,047, including Rs. 2,908 apportioned to Cranganur, as against Rs. 53,642 in the previous year. 10,661 cocoanut trees, 2,364 sago trees and 5,773 palmyras were licensed under the tree-tax rules for the supply of toddy for the shops in the three northern taluks. The tree-tax for these amounted to Rs 43,285, as against Rs. 34,050 in 1088. Out of this demand, all but Rs. 463 was collected in the year. 498 cocoanut trees and 8 sago trees were licensed for the supply of toddy for the manufacture of bread, and the fees realised on this account in the excise taluks amounted to Rs. 99, the fees realised from the monopoly taluks being paid under the rules to the contractors concerned. 25 foreign liquor licenses, 24 retail and 1 wholesale, were issued during the year on a fee of Rs. 100 each, as against 21 in the previous year. One special license for Rs. 50, three licenses for the possession and the sale of medicated wines on a fee of Rs. 20 each and three occasional licenses for the sale of arrack during festivals, etc., for an aggregate fee of Rs. 30 were also issued during the year. The number of taverns remained the same, *viz.*, 8 and they fetched a rental of Rs. 1,160, as against Rs. 1,177 in 1088.

Licenses for the tapping of trees for jaggery were also issued as usual. The number of trees licensed was 30,935, as against 35,666 in 1088, and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 10,974, as against Rs. 12,622 in the previous year. The consumption of arrack in the several taluks of the State was as shown below :—

		1089.		1088.	
		20° U. P.	30° U. P.	20° U. P.	30° U. P.
Southern taluks...	Cochin-Kanayanur...	10,232·5	4,028·5	...	...
	Mukundapuram ...	13,245·0	55·0	...	...
	Cranganore.	1,159·0	337·0	...	...
Northern taluks..	Trichur ...	...	13,599·0	...	12,830·25
	Talapilly ...	...	3,085·5	...	1,914·0
	Chittur ...	...	3,899·5	...	2,771·5
	Total ...	24,636·5	25,004·5	...	17,515·75

or 37,212·35 gallons proof. The consumption in the three northern taluks alone for the previous year was 12,261·025 gallons proof.

Breaches of Abkari law.

62. 387 cases under the Abkari Regulation were reported during the year, as against 517 in the previous year. This, together with the 14 cases pending at the beginning of the year, made a total of 401 cases for disposal, of which 395 cases were disposed of, as against 539 in 1088, leaving 6 cases pending at the close of the year.

TOBACCO.

Revenue.

63. Tobacco shops were sold in auction as in the previous year. The number of shops of each class sold was 26 A Class and 894 B Class, as against 30 A Class and 926 B Class in 1088. The total rental for the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,462 including Cranganore, as against Rs. 1,22,104 in the previous year. Out of this demand, Rs. 1,33,241 was collected during the year and Rs. 110 was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 111 as arrears for the current year. Of the

old arrears pending at the commencement of the year amounting to Rs. 2,368, Rs. 21 was realised in the year. Steps were taken for the recovery of the balance still outstanding.

Breaches of Tobacco law.

64. 93 cases of tobacco offences were reported, all of which were disposed of during the year, as against 133 reported and disposed of in the previous year.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

Revenue.

65. The rental for the year of the Opium farm (including Cranganore) was Rs. 15,125 and that of the Ganja farm was Rs. 6,025, as against Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 5,050 respectively in the previous year. Of the total demand of Rs. 21,150 under both 'Opium and Ganja', all but Rs. 684 was realised during the year and this balance has since been collected. Supplies of these drugs were obtained as usual from the Madras Government stores. 1,948 seers of opium and 875 seers of ganja were sold during the year, as against 1,713 and 1,164 seers respectively in 1088.

Breaches of Opium law.

66. 49 cases of offences under the Opium Regulation were reported during the year, as against 46 in 1088, of which 48 ended in conviction, and the remaining one is pending disposal.

Financial results of Excise administration.

67. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 11,48,649, Rs. 1,94,392 and Rs. 9,54,257, as against Rs. 10,40,460, Rs. 1,84,744 and Rs. 8,55,716 respectively in the previous year.

III FORESTS AND TRAMWAY.

FORESTS.

AREA. Reservation of Forests.

68. The forest area continued to be the same as in the previous years, *viz.*, 605 square miles. Five blocks in the Trichur taluk and one in the Talapilli taluk, which were proposed in 1088 to be constituted into reserved forests, were finally notified as such during the year. The number of blocks finally notified as reserved forests thus rose from 118 to 124.

Selection and working of Coupes.

69. No new Coupes were selected to be worked during the year. The Vilakkumukku, Pathayappara, Kambarappan, Kannimari (V), and Elanad Coupes, in which the marking of trees was completed in 1088, remained unworked for want of suitable offers. The Coupes already opened in previous years were worked systematically. The Coupes in the Orukomban Working Circle were, as usual, reserved for departmental collection and transport by the Tramway. The forests of the State continued to be worked under the system of selection felling by extraction of timber of specified girths, the trees being marked by the department beforehand. No new working plans were drawn up during the year.

Communications.

70. The most important means of communication is the Forest Tramway, particulars of which are given in a separate section.

Forest crimes.

71. 170 cases were reported during the year, as against 179 in the previous year and 168 in 1087. Including 30 cases pending at the end of 1088, there were 200 cases for disposal. Of these, 80 were compounded, 65 dropped, and 24 disposed of by the Magistrates (14 ending in conviction and 10 in acquittal or discharge), leaving a balance of 31 cases at the end of the year (3 pending with the Magistrates and 28 pending departmental enquiry and action), as against 30 cases in the previous year. The rules framed under the Forest Regulation continued to work satisfactorily.

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Protection from fire.

72. No damage was caused by forest fires during the year. Permanent fire lines were cut round the worked coupes D/4 to D/9 in the Orukomban Working Circle and the permanent boundary lines established in the demarcation of certain portions of the reserved forests in the Kodasseri, Machad and Nemmara Ranges, also served as fire lines. The boundaries of the working coupes in the O. W. C. Range and the logs collected and measured under departmental agency were fire-traced at a cost of Rs. 2,035. The worked coupes of the Kannimari forests and the teak plantations of Palapilli and Chettikulam were also fire-traced.

Sylviculture.

73. Natural regeneration of teak is found to be very satisfactory in Malayattur, Kodasseri, Melur and Athanad forests, rosewood in the forests of Valliakad and Velupadom and Irul in all the hill forests. The natural regeneration of the several species in the O. W. C. Range and the Machad and Nemmara Ranges is also found to be encouraging. The Chettikulam teak plantation in the Kodasseri Range was extended by 50 acres during the year and the extended area was stocked with teak and sandalwood plants. The plants are thriving. The sandalwood plants that survive in Palapilli and Chettikulam are also in good condition, some of them having begun to flower and fruit. A few more experiments with sandalwood seeds were made in these areas and also in the Ayilmudy and Athanad forests and in Nanniode with varying results. The old plantations in the O. W. C. Range and Palapilli and the growing stock in the Chittur Kanam are also found to be in a fair condition. Selection felling and improvement fellings were carried on in the Orukomban Working Circle, Kodasseri and Nemmara Ranges and fellings under the system of coppice with standards were effected in the several fuel coupes worked during the year.

Coffee.

74. The total area under coffee cultivation on the Nelliampathies during the year was 2,507 acres, of which 2,497 acres were under mature and 10 acres under immature plants, as against 2,622 acres and 145 acres respectively in 1088. Cultivation on 270 acres was abandoned during the year and 10 acres were newly brought under cultivation. The total yield of coffee was 4,51,660 lbs. (2,560 bushels of cherry dried and 14,485 bushels of parchment) or an average of 180 lbs. per acre of mature plants, as against 176 lbs. in 1088. The number of persons permanently employed was 206, as against 42 in the previous year, and the number of temporary hands was 662, as against 713 in 1088. The amount of quit rent due from the estates was Rs. 8,651, which was fully collected, as against Rs. 15,750 in 1088. This large difference was due to the change of date of payment of quit rent on certain estates sanctioned during the year, which necessitated the deletion of rent on those estates from the year's demand.

Rubber.

75. The total extent of forest lands assigned for rubber cultivation till the end of the year was 10,834.75 acres, wasag ainst 10,512.35 acres at the end of the previous year. Of this, a total extent of 7,486.49 acres (5,781.99 acres in Palapilli and 1,704.5 acres in Paravattani) has been fully planted up. The growth of the rubber plants in all the estates as well as the yield is found to be very satisfactory.

Privileges to ryots.

76. The concessions allowed to the people by the rules framed under the Forest Regulation, such as the grazing of cattle, free removal of head loads of dry fuel, split bamboos, thorns, manure leaves and other produce useful for domestic and agricultural purposes, were continued during the year.

Sirkar elephants.

77. There were 11 elephants in the charge of the department at the beginning of the year. Six new captures were made during the year by means of departmental operations in the Kodasseri Range. Three of the new captures and

two of the old stock died during the year, thus leaving 12 elephants in the charge of the department when the year closed. An expenditure of Rs. 1,050 was incurred for digging new pits and repairing old ones in the Kodasseri and O. W. C. Ranges and patrolling them. All the new captures were trained during the year at a cost of Rs. 881.

Gross yield and out-turn.

78. 20,133 candies of teak, 4,388 candies of blackwood, 16,545 candies of other species, and 5,284 tons of firewood were removed by Sirkar agency. 5,654 candies of teak, 493 candies of blackwood, 15,499 candies of other species, 1,53,560 bamboos and 2,815 tons of firewood, besides firewood valued at Rs. 8,821, were removed by purchasers and consumers; and produce valued at Rs. 1,251 was confiscated. The disposal of the produce removed by Sirkar agency was 12,102 candies of teak, 1,271 candies of blackwood, 10,938 candies of other species and 5,284 tons of firewood. Besides the above, standing trees to the value of Rs. 69,166 were sold for lump sums from the lands excluded for assignment, including portions of the Chittur Kanam and from assigned lands. The decrease in the yield and disposal of teak and other species by Sirkar agency was due to their limited collection from the working coupes, no new coupes being opened during the year. The decrease in the yield and disposal of firewood is due to the limited supply made to the South Indian Railway Company. The stock of felled and collected timber lying at the end of the year in the several depots was 52,387 candies, of which 22,787 candies were of teak, 5,389 of rosewood and 24,211 of other species. The value of the balance stock is estimated approximately at Rs. 6,90,766.

Trichur Timber and Saw Mills.

79. The Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, which was purchased by the Darbar in 1087 and leased out to Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty of Madras, continued to be under his management. During the year ending 30th April 1914, 12,911 candies of teak were delivered to the lessee. The accounts of working the Saw Mills for the half year ending 31st October 1913 show that 6,819 candies of teak were converted by the lessee during the period, the out-turn measuring 11,423 cubic feet of Europe teak, 51,841 cubic feet of converted teak materials and 286 tons of slabs and fuel. The gross receipts on account of the sales effected during this period amounted to Rs. 1,48,899 and the Darbar's share of the profits on the Mill operations, over and above the sale amount, to Rs. 25,304.

Financial.

80. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 7,02,048 and Rs. 3,68,010, as against Rs. 7,22,784 and Rs. 4,74,411 respectively in the previous year and as against the revised estimates of Rs. 6,71,700 and Rs. 3,69,100 for the year. The receipts for the year are thus more than the revised estimate by Rs. 30,348. The expenditure, which includes the cost of the Tramway Anchal offices and half the cost of Tramway hospitals, is less than the revised estimate by Rs. 1,090. The great variation between the actual expenditure for the year and that for 1088 is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was paid at the beginning of 1088 to Messrs: Aspinwall & Co., Ltd., for closing accounts in connection with the purchase of the Saw Mills. The net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 3,34,038. Against this has to be set off a sum of Rs. 1,23,060 on account of the maintenance charges of the Forest Tramway for the year, which is debitable to the Forest department. The actual net revenue therefore is Rs. 2,10,978, as against Rs. 2,50,573 in 1088.

General.

81. The requirements of the Tramway have rendered it impossible to work the areas served by that agency in a reasonable manner, with due regard to the future. The preparation of working plans will be started without further

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delay. The whole question of the future working of the forests is now under consideration.

TRAMWAY.

Permanent way.

82. The total length of the main line opened up for traffic, including double lines on the Inclines, remained the same as that of the previous year, *viz.*, 52 miles 18·4 chains. No new sidings were put up during the year, but, to facilitate loading operations, the position of three sidings in the third section was shifted as required by the Forest department. All the eight engines in stock were running on the line during the year. As in the previous year, 54 pairs of trucks were available for timber traffic throughout the year. There were two accidents during the year.

Rolling stock.

Traffic and total transport.

83. For purposes of traffic, the whole line of the Tramway is, as in previous years, divided into three sections. Two trains were generally run daily in each of these sections. The number of traffic days during the year was 342, as against 338 in the previous year. 22,866 candies of timber were transported by the Tramway in 1089, as against 22,262 candies in 1088, the average daily transport being 66·86 candies, as against 65·86 candies in 1088. The other articles of transport in the year were 5,039 tons of fuel and 1,281 sleepers, besides odas, boats, canes, spokes and felloes and some minor forest produce. The receipts under private traffic during the year amounted to Rs. 25,422, as against Rs. 18,949 in 1088.

Bridges.

84. During the year, some of the defective bridges were repaired and three culverts reconstructed. Petty construction and repairs to buildings on the Tramway were also executed as usual. The workshop at Chalakudi, which was largely improved in 1088 M. E., so as to form the Central State Workshop available for all kinds of work, was strengthened during the year by the purchase of one more hydraulic press. The works undertaken for other departments in 1089 were on a considerably larger scale than in previous years. The entire length of 48 miles of the telephone line worked satisfactorily during the year.

Workshop.

Telephone.

Expenditure

85. No capital expenditure was incurred during the year. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,23,060 under 'Maintenance', as against Rs. 1,22,800 in the previous year.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

ANCHAL.

Anchal offices and letter boxes

86. Three new experimental branch Anchal offices were opened during the year, thus raising the total number of Anchal offices at the end of the year from 43 to 46, including the two branch offices in the Forest Tramway. Four letter boxes were closed and one additionally opened, so that there were 88 letter boxes at the end of the year. The length of the mail line was extended by nine miles owing to the opening of the three new branch Anchal offices, thus making a total of 310 miles excluding the 41¼ miles on the Tramway line. The number of articles carried by Anchal during the year was 9,62,783, as against 12,96,209 in the previous year. Of these, 3,07,529 were Sirkar articles and 6,55,254 private articles, as against 6,22,163 and 6,74,046 respectively in 1088. The large decrease in the number of Sirkar articles was due to the exercise of strict economy by heads of departments and offices in the despatch of covers, owing to the abolition of the system of free service of Sirkar articles from the beginning of the year. The dead letter office received and disposed of 3,351 articles, as against 4,140 in the previous year.

Financial.

87. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 35,688 and Rs. 30,308, as against Rs. 20,169 and Rs. 31,483 respectively in the previous year. The increase in receipts was due mainly to the introduction of the service label system from the beginning of the year and also to the expansion of the hundi system. The net income derived by the State from the department for the year amounted to Rs. 5,380.

RAILWAY.

Receipts and expenditure.

88. The State Railway was worked during the year by the South Indian Railway Company under the existing agreement with the Company, which commenced in January 1908. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year 1913-1914 amounted to Rs. 6,59,639, as against Rs. 7,84,954 in the previous year. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs 3,74,582 on account of working charges (including the Company's share of the surplus profits according to the agreement), the net receipts came to Rs. 2,85,057, which represent 43·2 per cent of the gross receipts. The net earnings gave a return of 4.06 per cent for the year 1913-1914 on the total capital outlay of Rs. 70,16,138.

Net earnings.

89. The following statement shows the net earnings on account of the Railway and the percentage thereof on the capital expenditure during the past six years:—

Year.	Capital expenditure.	Net earnings.	Percentage on booked capital.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1908	69,74,562	2,15,143	3.08	
1909	69,80,038	2,60,923	3.73	
1910	69,79,918	2,55,520	3.66	
1911	70,22,057	2,86,437	4.07	
1912	70,25,579	3,72,575	5.30	
1913-1914	70,16,138	2,85,057	4.06	

MARINE.

90. At the Sirkar Port of Malipuram, 29 steamers and 81 native crafts entered and cleared during the year, as against 46 and 90 respectively in 1088. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels that visited the port was 99,992, as against 1,49,055 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 11,306 was collected as port dues, as against Rs. 13,972 in 1088. The cause for the decrease in the number of vessels, tonnage and port collections is ascribed to the European war which broke out towards the end of the year.

STAMPS.

91. The Stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 4,85,928 and the expenditure to Rs. 34,557, as against Rs. 4,67,815 and Rs. 31,962 in 1088. The number of ex-officio Vendors and licensed Vendors was 7 and 70 respectively. There was no change in the system of manufacture and sale of stamps.

CUSTOMS.

92. A sum of Rs. 1,44,503—Rs. 1,34,003 on account of customs and Rs. 10,500 on account of the import duty on foreign tobacco—was received from the British Government during the year as moiety of the net customs collections at British Cochin for the official year 1913—14, as against Rs 1,19,417 in 1088.

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V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

POLICE.

Strength.

93. The permanent establishment of the force consisted of 91 officers and 491 men, as against 82 officers and 475 men in the previous year. 85 officers and 466 men were engaged in purely executive work, the ratio of effective Police to population and area being 1 to 1,666 persons and 1 to 2·57 square miles, as against 1 to 1,709 persons and 1 to 2·64 square miles respectively in the previous year. Literacy was insisted upon as an essential qualification for enlistment in the force, so that every one in the force was able to read and write. The strength of the Reserved Police was 9 officers, 60 men and 2 buglers. The total number of departmental punishments rose from 369 in the previous year to 422 in the year under report. Good service promotions were given to 21 officers and red marks to 103, as against 6 and 115 respectively in 1088. 167 persons received money rewards from the State and 11 from private individuals, as against 136 and 14 respectively in the previous year. 17 private prosecutions were launched against the Police, as against 18 in 1088. Of these, 4 cases were pending disposal and the rest were thrown out. There were 6 escapes from the Police custody, as against 2 in the previous year. Of those who escaped, all except one were recaptured and prosecuted, 3 were convicted and the other 2 were under trial at the end of the year. The one who was not recaptured is now in a British jail and will be extradited after he serves out his term there. The constables responsible for the escape were dealt with departmentally.

Education.

Armed Reserve Police.

Punishments.

Rewards.

Prosecution.

Escapes and recaptures.

94. The total number of cases under the Penal Code and local and special laws, registered during the year, was 1,149, as against 1,003 in 1088. Including the 11 cases pending disposal, the total number for investigation was 1,160, of which 659 were cognizable, 256 were non-cognizable, and 245 were under local and special laws. Of the 1,160 cases for investigation, 1,128 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 32 cases at the close of the year, the percentage of disposal being 97·2, as against 98·9 in 1088. Including the 49 cases pending at the close of 1088, there were 1,025 cases for disposal by the courts during the year, as against 942 in 1088. Of these, 756 ended in conviction, 125 in discharge or acquittal, 28 were entered in the Block register, 33 ended in compromise and the remaining 83 cases were pending trial in the courts at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction to charged cases fell from 88.5 in the previous year to 83.5 in the year under report. The average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 17.37 and 30.88 days respectively, as against 13.85 and 28.38 days respectively in 1088. The total number of grave crimes for detection was 472, of which 461 were cases reported in the year under report as against 420 in the previous year. The number of murders and culpable homicide reported during the year was 5 each. There was a slight increase in the number of grave crimes reported during the year. The percentage of detection was 68, as against 74 in the previous year. Inclusive of the 11 cases pending from 1088, the Police investigated 472 cases of grave crimes, of which 314 or 66.52 per cent were charged, as against 72.45 in the previous year. The Magistrates had for disposal 335 cases, including 21 cases pending from 1088; of these, 309 were disposed of, 246 ending in conviction and 63 in discharge or acquittal. The accused in 4 cases died or escaped. 22 cases were pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction was 79·61, as against 86·9 in 1088. 3 cases were referred by the Police as maliciously false and 62 were referred as due to mistake of fact or law. The complainants in all these 3 cases are being prosecuted. The

Crime.

Percentage of conviction.

Grave crimes.

False cases.

total loss of property involved in cases reported to the Police during the year was Rs. 18,346, and the property recovered came to Rs. 10,366 or 56·5 per cent, as against 50·0 per cent in 1088. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 11,624, of which Rs. 9,789 or 84·2 per cent were recovered, as against 81·28 per cent in 1088. Including the 33 persons awaiting trial at the end of the previous year, 149 persons, or 45 more than in 1088, were put up before the First Class Magistrates under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 40 were ordered to furnish security, 33 were discharged, 1 entered in the Block Register and 45 were awaiting trial at the end of the year, as against 31, 8, 2 and 33 respectively in 1088. The number of finger impression slips received for record during the year was 398, which ,together with 3,159 slips already exisiting, made a total of 3,557, all of which were properly indexed. 283 slips were received for search during the year, of which 19 were traced, as against 151 and 13 respectively in 1088.

Recovery of property.

Prevention.

Finger Print Bureau.

95. For the exchange of intelligence, periodical meetings of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Station House Officers and of constables on beat duty were arranged.

Periodical meetings.

96. The total expenditure of the Police department was Rs. 1,07,303, as against Rs.1,00,506 in 1088. The average cost of a Police man during the year was Rs. 182·08, as against Rs. 177·67 in the previous year. *The net cost per head* of population was one anna eleven pies, as against *one anna nine pies in 1088.*

Expenditure.

97. The relations between the State Police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be satisfactory. It is satisfactory also to note that, on the whole, the relations subsisting between the Magistracy and the Police left little to be desired.

General

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

98. The Courts that exercised original jurisdiction in the year under report were one Third Class Magistrate's Court, seven Second Class Magistrates' Courts, two First Class Magistrates' Courts and two Sessions Courts, as against 4, 7, 2, and 2 respectively in the previous year. The courts that exercised appellate and revisional powers were the District Magistrate's Court, the two Sessions Courts and the Chief Court.

Number of Courts.

99. Including arrears, the Magistrates had for disposal 3,244 cases, of which 3,187 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 57 cases, as against 3,330, 3,261 and 69 respectively in the previous year. The total number of persons brought to trial before the Magistrates (including 243 persons awaiting trial at the commencement of the year and excluding those who died or escaped) was 5,780, as against 6,291 in the previous year. Of these, 1,588 persons were convicted, 3,958 were discharged or acquitted, 54 were committed, and the remaining 180 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction fell from 32·06 in 1088 to 28·35 in the year under report. In 51 cases, complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 95 persons under section 226 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or 2·5 per cent of of the persons acquitted or discharged, against 1·13 in 1088 and 2·6 in 1087. Of the 3,187 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 2,258 cases related to offences under the Penal Code and 929 to offences under local and special laws. Of the 1,588 persons convicted by the Magistrates, 309 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 57 to simple imprisonment, 14 to fine with imprisonment, 1,157 to fine only, and 51 to whipping, as against 456, 77, 29, 1319, and 58 respectively in

Magistrates' courts. File and disposal.

Offences dealt with.

Nature of sentences.

1088. Of those sentenced to whipping, 14 were juveniles, against 11 in the previous year. The total fines imposed by the Magistrates during the year under report was Rs. 11,206, against Rs. 13,654 in 1088. This, together with Rs. 867 pending realisation at the beginning of the year, gave a total of Rs. 12,073 for collection during the year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 11,039 was realised, as against Rs. 12,215 in 1088, a sum of Rs. 452 was written off and Rs. 150 cancelled in appeal. 30·2 per cent of the appealable decisions of the Second and Third Class Magistrates were appealed against, as against 24·27 per cent in 1088. Of these, the appeals in 36·27 were confirmed, as against 47·24 in 1088. 100 persons appealed to the Sessions Courts during the year from the appealable sentences of the First Class Magistrates and the appeals of 30 were pending trial at the beginning of the year. The percentage of confirmation of the decisions of the First Class Magistrate and the District Magistrate appealed against was 47·28, as against 58·3 in 1088. The average duration of cases disposed of by the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Magistrates was 34·01, 8·48 and 12·6 days respectively, as against 36·6, 11·6 and 6 days respectively in 1088. 7,736 witnesses, or 28 more than in the previous year, were examined by the Magistrates. Inclusive of the 11 cases involving 33 persons pending at the beginning of the year, there were 204 cases affecting 378 persons for disposal under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as against 120 and 206 respectively in 1088. Of the 193 cases that were received in the year, 58 related to proceedings against witnesses, 41 to security for keeping peace or for good behaviour, 3 to nuisance, 15 to disputed possessions of property, 51 to frivolous or vexatious complaints, 9 to maintenance and 16 to forfeiture of bail or recognisance.

Fines.

Quality of work.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

Prevention.

100. In the Sessions Courts, there were 39 cases for disposal, as against 34 cases in 1088. All of them were disposed of. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts was 33 days in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 4 in the Trichur Sessions Court, as against 27·5 and 9 days respectively in the previous year. The Sessions Courts examined 523 witnesses during the year, of whom were 90 detained beyond three days, as against 346 and 21 respectively in 1088.

SESSIONS COURTS.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

101. The District Magistrate had for disposal 265 appeals, of which 255 were disposed of, as against 273 and 267 respectively in 1088. The number of appellants concerned in 265 appeals was 437 or 21 less than in the previous year. The cases of 418 persons were disposed of, appeals being rejected in the case of 101 persons and sentences being confirmed in the case of 152 and modified in the case of 44. In the case of 118 persons sentences were reversed. Further enquiry was ordered in the case of 3 persons. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the District Magistrate was 15·6, as against 19·6 in 1088. The Sessions Judges had for disposal 39 appeals involving 130 persons, as against 42 appeals involving 93 persons in 1088. All the cases were disposed of. Only one person was awaiting trial at the close of the year. Appeals were rejected in the case of 3 persons and sentences confirmed in the case of 61, modified in 20 and reversed in 30, and proceedings quashed in the case of 15 persons. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 19 days, as against 21·5 days in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 27·6 days in the Trichur Sessions Court in 1088. As in the previous year, the Chief Court had for disposal 21 appeals involving 27 persons, as against 28 persons in the previous year. Of these, 14 cases involving 16 persons were disposed of. Of the remaining 7 cases, 5 were filed only towards the close of the year and, in the other 2, the prisoner was under medical observation. Of the 16 persons involved in the appeals disposed of, the sentences on 10 were confirmed,

APPELLATE WORK.

District Magistrate's Court

Sessions Courts.

The Chief Court.

those on 5 reversed and the sentence on 1 modified. The average duration of appeals disposed of increased from 22·8 in 1088 to 27·3 in the year under report.

Inspection.

102. The District Magistrate inspected the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates' Courts in the year. One of the Judges of the Chief Court inspected the two Sessions Courts, the District Magistrate's Court and the First Class Magistrate's Court.

Expenditure.

103. The expenditure under Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 53,271, as against Rs. 46,100 in 1088.

JAILS.

Number of prisons.

104. The number of prisons in the State was 8, as against 7 in the previous year. These were the Central Jail at Trichur and the 7 sub-jails at Mattanchery, Ernakulam, Cranganur, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakanchery and Chittur.

THE CENTRAL JAIL
Population.

105. At the beginning of the year, the population in the Central Jail consisted of 168 convicts, 6 under-trials and 14 civil prisoners. The number of convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners admitted during the year was 353, 46 and 82 respectively. Of these, 403 convicts, 52 under-trials and 84 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, thus leaving 118 convicts and 12 civil prisoners at the end of the year. 521 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, as against 633 in the preceding year, the average daily number being 118·04, as against 119·56 in 1088. Of the total number of convicts, 10 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 4 rigorous imprisonment for more than 7 years, 71 rigorous imprisonment for more than one year, 56 rigorous imprisonment for more than 6 months, 340 rigorous imprisonment for six months and less and 40 were undergoing simple imprisonment. There were 94 re-convicted prisoners who were classed as habituals, as against 114 in the previous year. The convicts were, as usual, supplied with clothing manufactured in the Central Jail, but the convict warders were supplied with uniform obtained from outside. The system of dieting remained the same as in the previous year.

Clothing and feeding.

Health of prisoners.

106. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 888, as against 870 in 1088. Of these, 55 were in-patients and 833 out-patients, as against 56 and 814 respectively in 1088. There were 3 deaths, as against 5 in the previous year. All unprotected prisoners were vaccinated in the year. The number of prisoners vaccinated in the year was 332, as against 441 in 1088, and, of these, 274 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and discharge was 98·17 lbs. and 102·28 lbs. respectively, as against 103·50 lbs. and 107·66 lbs. respectively in 1088.

Jail industry.

107. The daily average number of convicts detailed for work during the year was 103·09, as against 109·12 in 1088. The chief industries carried on in the Jail during the year were manufacture of coir fibre, weaving and extraction of gingelly oil. A few minor industries, such as bamboo and rattan works, carpentry, blacksmiths' works, etc., were also carried on on a small scale. After the transfer of the Jail to Trichur, the coir industry suffered owing to the great difficulty and expense in getting good soaked husks. Agricultural operations have also been started. The sale proceeds of jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 4,191, as against Rs. 5,872 in 1088. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 3,503, as against Rs. 3,299 in 1088. The net profit was thus Rs. 688, as against Rs. 2,573 in the previous year.

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Expenditure.

108. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail was Rs. 21,398, as against Rs. 20,031 in 1088. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 164, as against Rs. 145 in the previous year and the net expenditure was Rs. 128, as against Rs. 95 in 1088.

Subsidiary jails.

109. As in the previous years, the sub-jails were under the immediate charge of the Sub-Magistrates of the several stations, except that at Ernakulam which was under the charge of the Anjikaimal First Class Magistrate. All the sub-jails continued to be under the control of the District Magistrate who is ex-officio Inspector-General of Prisons. At the begining of the year, there were 29 convicts in all the sub-jails together. There were 678 admissions and 682 discharges, thus leaving 25 at the end of the year. The total cost on account of the sub-jails was Rs. 2,370, as against Rs. 2,274 in 1088. The increase was mainly due to the opening of a sub-jail at Ernakulam.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Tribunals.

110. The number of courts that exercised original civil jurisdiction during the year was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6 Munsiffs' Courts and 2 District Courts. Appellate jurisdiction continued to be exercised by the two District Courts and the Chief Court.

Litigation.

111. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed in the year was 13,239 aud 979 respectively, as against 13,094 and 1,045 respectively in the previous year. The total number of suits and appeals disposed of during the year was 12,924 and 929 respectively, as against 13,045 and 1,112 respectively in 1088.

ORIGINAL LITIGATION.

Munsiffs' Courts.

112. The Munsiffs had 674 cases at the beginning of the year, received 12,892 cases and disposed of 12,629 cases, leaving 937 cases for disposal at the end of the year. Out of the 937 cases pending at the end of the year, 81 were over one year old, 126 over 6 months and the remaining 730 below 6 months, as against 88, 58 and 528 respectively in the previous year.

District Courts.

The District Judges began the year with 168 cases, received 347 cases, disposed of 295 cases and ended with a balance of 220, as against 186, 301, 319 and 168 respectively in the previous year. Of the 220 cases pending, the trial of 9 cases has been stayed by His Highness' Proclamation. Of the remaining 211 cases, one was more than 3 years old, 4 above 2 years, 23 above one year, 75 above 6 months and 108 below 6 months, as against 4, 28, 37 and 99 respectively in the previous year.

Contested suits.

The Munsiffs and District Judges disposed of 3,048 and 197 contested suits respectively, as against 3,053 and 218 respectively in 1088. The average duration of contested ordinary suits disposed of by the Munsiffs increased in all the courts except Irinjalakuda and Chittur where alone it was below 3 months. Though the average duration of contested small cause suits decreased in all the courts except Ernakulam, yet it exceeded one month in all the courts except Chittur. The average duration of contested cases in the District Court of Anjikaimal slightly increased from 8 months and 27 days to 9 months and 5 days, but it decreased in the Trichur District Court from 9 months and 12 days to 8 months and 23 days in the year under report.

Quality of work.

The percentage of appealable decisions of the Munsiffs appealed against and the percentage of such decisions affirmed on appeal were 12·8 and 59·39, as against 12·07 and 56·68 respectively in the previous year. The decisions of the District Judges were appealed against in 43·7 per cent, 43·046 per cent of which were confirmed on appeal, as against 58·6 per cent and 40·6 per cent respectively in 1088.

Execution.

Including arrears, the Munsiffs and District Judges had 13,975 and 948 applications respectively for the execution of decrees, as against

12,654 and 812 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 13,434 and 834 were disposed of, as against 12,102 and 734 respectively in 1088.

APPELLATE LITIGATION. District Courts.

113. The District Judges had 141 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 678 and disposed of 591, leaving an arrear of 228, as against 260, 636, 755 and 141 respectively in the previous year. Of the 228 appeals pending at the close of the year, 8 were over 6 months old and 220 below that period, as against 37 and 104 in the previous year. The average duration of contested appeals disposed of by the District Court of Anjikaimal decreased from 3 months and 16 days to 3 months and 10 days and that of cases disposed of by the District Court of Trichur from 6 months and 3 days to 3 months and 28 days. The Chief Court began the year with 231 appeals (125 A. Ss. and 106 S. As.), received 301 (129 A. Ss. and 172 S. As.), and disposed of 338 (151 A. Ss. and 187 S. As.), leaving a balance of 194 (103 A. Ss. and 91 S. As.) at the close of the year, as against 189, 409, 367, and 231 in the previous year. The average duration of contested regular and second appeals, disposed of by the Chief Court, was 10 months and 1 day and 7 months and 3 days respectively, as against 8 months and 25 days and 6 months and 17 days respectively in 1088.

The Chief Court.

Miscellaneous appeals.

114. The District Courts had for disposal 41 miscellaneous appeals in all, of which 37 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 appeals, as against 45, 41 and 4 respectively in 1088. The Chief Court had for disposal in all 60 appeals, of which 43 were disposed of, the figures for 1088 being 50 and 38 respectively. Including arrears of 2, the District Courts had for disposal 23 land acquisition cases, of which 11 were disposed of. The Chief Court had 202 revision petitions in all for disposal, including 47 petitions pending at the beginning of the year, of which 142 were disposed of, leaving 60 at the end of the year, as against 180, 32, 133 and 47 respectively in 1088.

Land Acquisition cases.

Revision petitions.

Inspection.

115. The Chief Judge, Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer, inspected the two District Courts and the two District Judges inspected the Munsiffs' Courts under their jurisdiction during the year under report.

Enrolment of vakils.

116. Eight graduates-in-law were enrolled as vakils of the Chief Court, 7 persons were admitted as vakils of the District Courts, and 4 persons were granted the Munsiffs' Court Pleadership certificate.

Financial.

117. The receipts, for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial Department, were Rs. 2,76,255, as against Rs. 2,79,134, in 1088. Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,22,740, as against Rs. 1,08,437 in the previous year.

REGISTRATION.

Registry offices.

118. The number of Registry offices was 17, as in the previous year.

Number of instruments.

119. The number of documents registered during the year was 49,482, as against 46,338 in the previous year. Of these, 29,771 were compulsory and 19,711 optional, the figures for 1088 being 27,920 and 18,418 respectively. The number of wills registered was 176 or 8 more than in the previous year, of which 3 were executed by Brahmins, 89 by Sudras, 31 by other Hindus, 50 by Christians and 3 by Mahomedans. As in the previous year, one sealed cover containing a will was deposited in the year. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 455, as against Rs. 419 in 1088.

Wills.

Business in Registry offices.

120. Of the total number of 49,482 documents registered, 49,276 or 99·58 per cent were registered on the day of presentation, as against 99·65 per cent in

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the previous year. Of the remaining, 202 were registered within one week and 4 after one week. 96 documents were refused registration, as against 116 in the previous year. Including the 2 registration appeals pending disposal at the end of the previous year, the Superintendent had in all 39 cases for disposal, of which 38 were disposed of, leaving one pending at the close of the year. Registrations were ordered in 33 appeals and the remaining 5 were dismissed, the percentage of confirmation being 13·16, as against 25 in 1088.

Prosecution.

121. One prosecution was instituted during the year for offences under sections 446 of the Cochin Penal Code and 72 of the Registration Regulation. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Trichur Sessions Judge.

Inspection.

122. The Superintendent inspected all the Registry offices during the year.

Financial.

123. The receipts and expenditure (excluding Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 87,376 and Rs. 37,784 respectively, as against Rs. 81,009 and Rs. 34,261 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 43·41 and the average registration fee per document was Rs. 1-9-11, as against 42·73 and Rs. 1-9-4 respectively in the previous year.

Joint stock Companies.

124. Four new Companies were registered during the year, *viz.*, the Kshemodayam Co., Ltd., the Carriers' and Traders' Co., Ltd. the Chakravarthy Printing Works, Ltd., and the Malabar Economic Union Ltd., and a sum of Rs. 345 was collected on this account. A sum of Rs. 10 was collected by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Trichur, for recording papers under section 70 of Regulation IV of 1080. The nominal capital of the four Companies, referred to above, was Rs. 65,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively and the paid up capital Rs. 1,106, Rs. 3,085, Rs. 3,515 and Rs. 3,250 respectively. Including the above four Companies registered during the year, there were 11 Companies in all at the close of the year, *viz.*, Vasuvilasom Co., Ltd., Seetaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Mangalodayam Co., Ltd., Gokulavilasom Co., Ltd., Vaniampara Rubber Co., Ltd., Malabar Navigation and Industrials, Ltd., Cochin Commercial Co., Ltd., Kshemodayam Co., Ltd., Carriers' and Traders' Co., Ltd., Chakravarthy Printing Works Ltd., and the Malabar Economic Union, Ltd. Of these, the Vasuvilasom Co., Ltd., and the Gokulavilasom Co., Ltd., at Trichur made no progress in the year. The remaining Companies, except those started during the year, showed material progress. These are the Seetharam Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., the Mangalodayam Co., Ltd., the Vaniampara Rubber Co., Ltd., the Malabar Navigation and Industrials Ltd., and the Cochin Commercial Co., Ltd. The paid up capital of these Companies during the year was Rs. 1,07,454, Rs. 14,253, Rs. 58,170, Rs. 3,50,000 and Rs. 5,795 respectively, as against Rs. 1,03,975, Rs. 13,179, Rs. 42,537, Rs. 3,44,925 and Rs. 4,910 respectively in the previous year. 2 literary and scientific institutions *viz.*, the Sahithya Samajam and Keraleeya Ayurveda Samajam, were registered under Regulation II of 1088 and a sum of Rs. 15 was collected on this account.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration.

125. Compulsory registration of births and deaths, under Regulation II of 1081, was extended to two more towns in the State during the year, *viz.*, Chittur and Tattamangalam. The Regulation was thus in force in 13 towns, as against 11 in 1088. In the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur, the registration

was, as in the previous year, attended to by the Registrars appointed by the Town Councils for the purpose. In the Chittur-Tattamangalam towns the work was done in the first quarter by the Parvathiakarans and in the last three quarters by the Registrar appointed by the Town Council. In all other towns and in the other villages where the Regulation has not been introduced, the Parvathiakarans were the ex-officio Registrars of births and deaths. The number of births registered during the year was 16,839 (8,647 males and 8,192 females), as against 14,821 (7,581 males and 7,240 females) in the previous year. The total number of deaths during the year was 12,984 (6,746 males and 6,238 females), as against 16,369 (8,575 males and 7,794 females) in 1088. The percentage of births and deaths during the year to population (according to the census of 1911) was 1.83 and 1.41 respectively, as against 1.61 and 1.78 respectively in 1088. 5 cases were ordered to be prosecuted in the year, but the offences were since compounded. There were 8 prosecutions in the previous year.

Public health.

126. Public health was generally satisfactory throughout the year except in Mattancherry, where there was an outbreak of cholera in a rather virulent form, which resulted in the loss of 250 lives in that town alone. The total number of deaths from cholera and small-pox in the State for the year was 538 and 16, as against 1,726 and 160 respectively in 1088.

Deaths from injuries.

127. There were 208 deaths from injuries during the year, as against 265 in the previous year, of which 35 were cases of suicide, 37 due to snake-bites and 136 to accidents, as against 35, 51 and 179 respectively in 1088.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Institutions.

128. The number of medical institutions in the State at the end of the year was 25, *viz.*, 10 hospitals, 13 dispensaries and 2 asylums.

Accommodation.

129. The total number of beds available was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 291 (130 for males and 161 for females).

Relief.

130. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,98,622, as against 2,67,912 in 1088. Of these, 5,297 were in-patients and 2,93,325 out-patients, as against 5,625, and 2,62,287 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the number of in-patients treated fell from 4.88 in 1088 to 4.19 in 1089. As in the previous year, the 3 institutions at Mattancherry, Ernakulam and Trichur continued to work during the year with female medical aid. The female medical subordinates treated in all 35,849 women and 24,041 children, as against 32,829 women and 22,421 children respectively in 1088. The daily average attendance was 367.52, as against 311.02 in the previous year.

Work amongst women and children.

Cholera and small-pox.

131. Under cholera and small-pox, there were 6 and 1 deaths respectively reported from the several medical institutions during the year, as against 11 and 8 deaths respectively under these heads in 1088.

Diseases treated.

132. The principal diseases treated during the year, in the order of frequency, were diseases of the digestive system (44,292), eye diseases (31,932), malaria (23,254), worms (23,226), cholera (217), and small-pox (1). The largest number of admissions was, as in previous years, under diseases of the digestive system, which might be accounted for by the continuance of the same high price of food-stuffs as in previous years and the consequent consumption of cheaper and coarser food instead.

Post-mortem examination.

133. 49 post-mortem examinations were held for medico-legal and 10 for pathological purposes, as against 97 and 5 respectively in 1088.

Lunatic asylum.

134. At the beginning of the year, there were 20 lunatics in the asylum. There were 7 admissions in the course of the year. Of these 27 inmates, 7 were discharged and 2 died, leaving 18 lunatics at the end of the year. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 1,956, as against Rs. 1,856 in 1088.

Leper asylum.

135. There were 37 inmates in the asylum at the beginning of the year (29 males, 7 females and 1 child) and 39 were admitted during the year. There were thus 76 lepers in all, of whom 29 were discharged, 4 absconded, 4 died and 39 remained in the asylum at the close of the year. The number of admissions under Magistrates' warrants was only 2, as against 1, 1 and 3 in the three preceding years. The cost of maintaining the asylum was Rs. 4,717, as against Rs. 3,933 in the previous year.

Veterinary hospitals.

136. As in the previous year, there were three institutions at work, *viz.*, one hospital at Trichur with accommodation for 18 animals and two dispensaries, one at Ernakulam and the other at Tattamangalam. The total number of animals treated was 12,235 (12,009 out-patients and 226 in-patients), as against 5,290 (4,970 out-patients and 320 in-patients) in 1088. Of the 226 in-patients treated, 113 were cattle, 64 horses, 21 dogs, 18 goats, 7 elephants, 1 pig, 1 jackal and 1 monkey. Of the out-patients, 10,395 were cattle, 481 goats, 437 horses, 417 dogs, 126 fowls, 76 elephants, 40 pigs, 5 cats, 4 rabbits, 3 squirrels, 2 pea-cocks, 1 deer, 1 boar, and 21 other animals. 575 operations, including 58 castrations, were performed during the year. Inoculation against "Rinderpest" was carried out in the Chittur taluk, 290 bovines having been subjected to the process. Against "Anthrax" 127 bovines were inoculated. The total cost of the maintenance of the three institutions was Rs. 8,029, as against Rs. 6,942 in 1088.

Expenditure.

137. The total expenditure on account of medical relief during the year, including the two asylums and the veterinary institutions, was Rs. 1,15,866, as against Rs. 1,05,019 in the previous year.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

Organisation and staff.

138. The department continued to work under the immediate control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. The re-organisation of the department, sanctioned in the last year and referred to in Chapter IV, was given effect to from the beginning of the year.

Sanitary Boards

139. By the re-organisation of the Sanitary department, which was given effect to from the beginning of the year under report, the six Sanitary Boards were abolished, and the Medical Officers were appointed ex-officio Health Officers. There were six such towns under the Health Officers.

Operations of the department.

140. The compulsory scavenging system continued to work in some of the towns as in the previous year. 802 private houses were served during the year, as against 1,082 in 1088. The fee collections accordingly fell from Rs. 2,238 in 1088 to Rs. 1,616 in the year under report. This was due to the abolition of the Chittur-Tattamangalam Sanitary Board and the transfer of its jurisdiction to the newly consituted Town Council. Departmental lighting, introduced in 1086, worked satisfactorily during the year.

Water supply.

141. 18 public tanks and 13 public wells were repaired and cleaned and 2 public wells were newly sunk.

Markets.

142. There were 8 Sirkar markets and 4 cartstands under the control of

the department. In addition to these, there were also 29 private markets licensed. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 9,367, as against Rs. 8,777 in 1088.

Epidemics and preventive measures.

143. The total number of deaths from cholera during the year was 538, as against 1,726 in the previous year and that from small-pox 16, as against 160 in 1088. Cholera prevailed during the last 8 months of the year in all the taluks except Chittur, but the timely action taken prevented the spread of the epidemic.

Plague.

144. There was no case of plague during the year. 23 vessels were inspected at the Malipuram port and 5,731 passengers were under passport observation during the year, as against 30 vessels and 7,432 passengers in the previous year. There were 266 prosecutions under passport rules with 154 convictions.

Expenditure.

145. The total expenditure amounted to Rs.4,10,468, excluding the Government contribution of Rs. 45,200 to the Town Councils.

Town Councils.

146. Including the Town Council at Chittur-Tattamangalam, which was established from the beginning of the year, there were 4 Town Councils, which were all working satisfactorily.

Maintenance of roads.

147. The maintenance of the roads within the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur for the first few months of the year was attended to by the Public Works Department as Contribution Works, after which the roads were actually made over to the Town Councils. The maintenance of the roads in Chittur-Tattamangalam was ordered to be transferred to the Town Council from 1090. The sanctioned Government contribution to the Town Councils amounted to Rs. 45,200. The total receipts and expenditure of the Town Councils were Rs. 1,09,376 and Rs. 1,21,764 respectively. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 12,388 by the transactions of the year.

Financial.

General.

148. The clearing of the congested portions of the Ernakulam foreshore was completed and the following important works, undertaken by the Darbar for the improvement of the town of Ernakulam, were progressing during the year: —(1) Construction of a foreshore wall to improve the general appearance, (2) Deepening and widening the Palathode and the Padiathode canals, (3) Providing the town with good drinking water from the Periyar river by means of pipes.

VACCINATION.

Staff.

149. The number of vaccinators in the permanent establishment was 15, as against 13 in the previous year.

Supply of lymph

150. Lymph was obtained for the first eight months of the year from the Bangalore Vaccine Institute and for the remaining four months from the King Institute, Guindy. The supply from both the places is reported to be effective. The average cost of lymph, including the supply to the Town Councils, was Rs. 204 per mensem, as against Rs. 203 in the previous year.

Operations.

151. The number of vaccinations performed during the year, including the operations under Town Councils, was 45,585 (26,123 males and 19,462 females), as against 45,091 (26,003 males and 19,088 females) in 1088. Of these, 39,167 cases or 85·92 per cent were successful, as against 33,993 or 75·39 per cent in the previous year. Of these 45,585 vaccinations, 39,582 were primary, 311 were secondary and 5,692 were re-vaccinations, the per centage of success under each head being 92.28, 70.41 and 42.49, as against 79·51, 57·29, and 45·73 respectively in 1088. Of the 39,582 primary vaccinations, 3,720 were under one year of age, 22,156 above one year and under 6 years and 13,706 above six years, as against 3,451, 20,469 and 15,565 respectively in 1088.

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Expenditure.

152. The expenditure of the department for 1089, including that of Cranganur, amounted to Rs. 5,519, as against Rs. 5,153 in the previous year and the average cost of each successful case was 2 annas 11 pies, as against 3 annas in 1088.

VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWOMS.

Number of institutions.

153. The department had charge of the following classes of institutions :—(1) Group Devaswoms, 139, (2) Cranganur Devaswoms, 14, (3) Charitable Institutions and the management of Pandaravaka Vazhivadus, etc., and of endowments and (4) Elangunnapuzha and Pazhuvam Devaswoms. The Thirumala Devaswom was under the management of the department for a portion of the year.

(1) *Group Devaswoms.*

Demand, collection and balance of rent on lands.

154. The year opened with a balance of 4,565 parahs of paddy and Rs. 2,868. Certain adjustments were made in the course of the year owing to renewal Koodu-thals, assignment of waste lands and removal of amounts wrongly brought to account. The arrear demand finally fixed, together with the current demand for the year, made up a total demand of 3,04,478 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,34,668 for collection during the year. Out of this demand, 2,98,370 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,32,185 were collected and 102 parahs of paddy and Rs. 49 were written off, leaving a balance of 6,006 parahs of paddy and Rs. 2,434 pending collection at the close of the year. The balance was, for the most part, due on the British and Travancore lands involved in suits and disputes. The percentages of collection of paddy and money demands were 98.63 for paddy and 98.19 for money, as against 98.74 and 99.96 respectively in 1088. Instances in which coercive measures were resorted to were very few. There were only one case of Nadupattom and 5 cases of attachment of moveables, as against 3 cases of Sthirapattom, 3 of Nadupattom and 21 of attachment of moveables in 1088.

Total receipts.

155. The total receipts of the Group Devaswoms for the year amounted to Rs. 3,88,939, as against Rs. 3,90,257 in 1088.

Expenditure.

156. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,32,849, as against Rs. 3,44,541 in 1088.

Financial condition.

157. The surplus to the credit of the Devaswoms, after meeting the expenditure from the receipts of the year, amounted to Rs. 56,090, as against Rs. 45,731 in 1088. The receipts and disbursements under debt heads were Rs. 7,418 and Rs. 9,861 respectively, the transactions in the year under debt heads resulting in a deficit of Rs. 2,443, as against a surplus of Rs. 1,725 in 1088. The actual surplus for the year thus amounted to Rs. 53,647, against Rs. 47,456 in 1088. The closing balance of 1088, according to that year's report, was Rs. 1,99,119. The Group Devaswoms had thus a total surplus of Rs. 2,52,766 at the close of the year.

Balance to the credit of the individual Devaswoms.

158. The total balance to the credit of the individual Devaswoms was Rs. 9,72,482 at the close of 1089.

(2) *Cranganur Devaswoms.*

Cranganur Devaswoms.

159. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswoms for the year were Rs. 24,230 and Rs. 26,406 respectively, as against Rs. 23,875 and Rs. 21,978 respectively in 1088. The increase under disbursements is accounted for by the fact that a sum of Rs. 5,000 was withdrawn and invested on behalf of the Cranganur Devaswoms in the year. The transactions in the year having resulted in a deficit of Rs. 2,176, the surplus to the credit of these Devaswoms at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 9,469 exclusive of investments.

(3) *Charitable Institutions, etc.*

160. There were 14 Oottupuras as in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year on account of Oottupuras, Satroms, subscriptions to charitable institutions, etc., amounted to Rs. 48,621, as against Rs. 43,698 in 1088.

161. The expenditure incurred by the State for Pandaravaka Vazhivadus in Sirkar temples and for contribution to religious institutions amounted to Rs. 22,411, as against Rs. 22,530 in 1088. Expenditure.

162. The endowment funds continued to be treated separately. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,77,772. Receipts on account of new endowments in the year amounted to Rs. 1,049. The total amount to the credit of the Devaswoms under endowments at the close of 1089 thus amounted to Rs. 1,78,821, exclusive of landed properties. The receipts on account of interest on the endowment fund and rent on landed properties amounted to Rs. 10,037 and the expenditure for conducting the endowment vazhivadus to Rs. 10,700, thus working to a deficit of Rs. 663, which reduced the previous year's surplus of Rs. 1,538 to Rs. 875 at the close of 1089. The excess of expenditure over receipts was due to the payment of old liabilities and the non-realisation of interest due from some Muthalkadom holders. Endowments.

(4) *Pazhuvam, Elangunnapuzha and Thirumala Devaswoms.*

163. These institutions are being managed by the Sirkar under the provisions of the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation.

164. The receipts and expenditure of the Pazhuvam Devaswom for the year were Rs. 8,064 and Rs. 7,218 respectively, as against Rs. 7,734 and Rs. 12,074 respectively in 1088. There was no payment under "Law Charges" during the year and this mainly accounts for the decrease under disbursements. The transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 846, which raised the surplus of Rs. 149 at the beginning of 1089 to Rs. 995 at the close of the year. Debt to the extent of Rs. 2,000 was liquidated during the year. The liabilities of the Devaswom have thus been reduced from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 16,000. Collection and renewal work was satisfactory. The improvement in the administration of the Devaswom under Sirkar management is maintained. Pazhuvam Devaswom.

165. The receipts and expenditure of the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom for the year were Rs. 12,877 and Rs. 12,657 respectively, as against Rs. 12,638 and Rs. 12,496 in 1088. The transactions of the year thus worked to a surplus of Rs. 220, raising the surplus of Rs. 145 at the close of 1088 to Rs. 365 at the close of 1089. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was repaid during the year towards the liability of Rs. 9,500 that was outstanding against the Devaswom at the beginning of 1089 and the year closed with a net liability of Rs. 8,000. The collection work of the Devaswom in the year was very satisfactory. Elangunnapuzha Devaswom.

166. As stated in Chapter IV, the Thirumala Devaswom was placed directly under the control of the Diwan on the appointment of Mr. T. Mukunda Rao, B.A., as Manager of the Devaswom. Temporary staff at a cost of Rs. 827 was entertained during the year for completing the tenantwar and tenurewar demarcation and settlement of the Devaswom lands. The work of preparing complete land revenue registers and accounts and demarcation sketches and area registers was attended to by the staff. Out of a total demand of Rs. 65,721 and 11,878 parahs of paddy due for the year, Rs. 47,194 and 4,521 parahs of Thirumala Devaswom.

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paddy were collected and Rs. 2,816 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,711 and 7,357 parahs of paddy pending collection at the close of the year. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswom, including those of the Mundathunkara Estate, amounted to Rs. 85,604 and Rs. 97,356 respectively, against Rs. 1,28,022 and Rs. 93,467 respectively in 1088. The transactions of the year having thus worked to a deficit of Rs. 11,752, the opening balance of 1089, which amounted to Rs. 39,487, was reduced to Rs. 27,735 at the close of the year. The collection of the heavy arrears left by the late trustees of the Devaswom and the auction sale of the occupancy right of the Devaswom Thanathu lands at Pizhalai and Pallipurathukadu, which fetched a land value of over Rs. 24,000, contributed to a large extent to augment the receipts in 1088.

General.

167. The financial condition and the general management of affairs of all the institutions continued to be satisfactory during the year. A scheme for the settlement of Land Revenue of the Thirumala Devaswom lands, fair alike to the Devaswom and to the tenants, is under consideration. The survey of the lands is over and the scheme of settlement will be introduced shortly, when, it is hoped, the financial condition of the Devaswom will attain appreciable improvement.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

Organization.

168. The re-organization of the department, referred to in Chapter IV, was given effect to from 1st Chingom 1089 and the organization of the department otherwise remained the same as before throughout the year.

Total expenditure.

169. In addition to State works, the department attended, as usual, to contribution works also during the year. The expenditure under State Public Works during the year was Rs. 5,91,400, as against the final budget grant of Rs. 5,93,400 and as against the actuals of Rs. 5,16,608 in 1088. The value of contribution works executed by the department during the year amounted to Rs. 35,660,—Rs. 14,353 for Cranganur, Rs. 9,344 for Devaswoms and Rs. 11,963 for other departments. Thus the total amount of expenditure, which the department had to control during the year, was Rs. 6,27,060, as against Rs. 5,84,962 in 1088. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 75,057, being 11·97 per cent on the total expenditure, as against Rs. 74,696 or 12·76 per cent in 1088.

Communications.

170. The total expenditure on "Communications—Original" was Rs. 41,866, as against Rs. 19,048 in 1088, while that under "Maintenance and Repairs" was Rs. 1,18,263, as against Rs. 1,52,070 in the previous year. 482 miles of road were under the maintenance of the department during the year, as against 522 in 1088. The decrease in the number of miles was due to the transfer of the Trichur, Ernakulam and Mattancherry town roads to the respective Town Councils.

Irrigation.

171. The major irrigation chiras were statisfactorily maintained and the distribution of water in the Chittur irrigation system was satisfactorily carried out during the year. The rules for the distribution of water under the Mulathura system were revised and brought into force from the beginning of the year. The enquiry instituted into the question of water distribution to British lands from the Thembaramadakku and Kunnamkattupathy systems was practically completed and the views of the Government of Madras on the report of the commission were awaited. The question of the construction of permanent protective works to the Karuvannur bund, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,64,260 was sanctioned, is being reconsidered. A breach occurred during the year in the

sand-spit lying between the Arabian Sea and the Pallipuram Lagoon in the Travancore limits. The water in the lagoon therefore became saltish and Cochin lands were detrimentally affected. Preventive measures were immediately taken and the mouths of the three outlet canals running into the lagoon in the Pallipuram village were cross-bunded so as to protect the gardens on the Cochin side lying to the east of the lagoon. The total expenditure under irrigation during the year was Rs. 99,351, as against Rs. 53,814 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

172. The total expenditure under Petty Construction and Repairs during the year was Rs. 54,466, as against Rs. 48,784 in the previous year. The system worked fairly satisfactorily, but is again being subjected to further examination.

Petty Construction and Repairs.

173. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 89,543, as against Rs. 93,700 in 1088. The decrease was mainly due to (1) the non-receipt in the year of the rent of the Bolghatty Residency for the quarter ending June 1914, (2) the transfer of the tolls within town limits to the Town Councils and (3) the reduction made in the supervision charges for Cranganur works from 15 per cent to 2½ per cent consequent on the appointment of a separate Overseer for Cranganur.

Receipts.

174. The Chief Engineer inspected all the Divisional Offices during the year and the work turned out in these offices was found to be fairly satisfactory.

Inspection.

IX. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

175. A new Mechanical department was organised from the 1st of Chingom 1089 with Mr. V. L. Wynyard Wright as the State Mechanical Engineer. A small establishment, consisting of two clerks, two peons and a lascar, were sanctioned for his office.

Organization.

176. The Mechanical Engineer was in charge of the following:—

Operations of the department.

(1). Tramway department.
(2). Hill Palace electric and the College electric and gas plants.
(3). Pulsometer pump and boiler.
(4). Motor roller.
(5). Motor boats.
(6). Motor cars.
(7). Telephone lines.

He also exercised professional supervision over the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, the machinery in the Government Press and the State dredger.

177. The Mechanical Engineer inspected all the plants and machinery and reported on their condition every quarter.

Inspection.

178. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 433 and the total expenditure to Rs. 34,493.

Financial.

X. INSTRUCTION.

179. The more prominent features of the administration of the department during the year are summarised in Chapter IV of the Report.

180. The total number of Sirkar schools rose from 117 in 1088 to 132 in 1089 and the aided schools fell from 168 in 1088 to 158 in 1089. The total number of pupils in Sirkar, aided and unaided schools in 1089 was 23,416, 18,831 and 21,563, as against 19,444, 18,230 and 21,902 respectively in 1088. The total number of pupils under instruction during the year was 63,810, as against 59,576

Number of institutions.

Strength.

Strength.

in the previous year. 36·7 per cent of the educational work was done by Sirkar institutions, 29·5 per cent by aided agencies and 33·8 per cent without any help from the Sirkar, as against 32.6, 30.6 and 36·8 per cent respectively in the previous year.

Boys and girls.

181. Of the pupils under instruction, 69.7 per cent were boys and 30·3 per cent were girls, the total number of boys and girls being 44,495 and 19,315 respectively, out of the total number of 63,810 pupils. The percentage of boys and girls to the male and female population of school going age has risen from 69 and 29 to 73·2 and 31·6 respectively.

Education among different communities.

182. Of the 63,810 pupils, 33,349 or 52·3 per cent were Hindus, 27,045 or 42·4 per cent Christians, 3,283 or 5.1 per cent were Mahomedans and 133 or ·2 per cent Jews, as against 52·4 per cent, 41.8 per cent, 5.6 per cent, and ·2 per cent respectively in 1088.

Collegiate education.

183. The strength of the College department was 180, as against 157 in the previous year, the average attendance being 94·7, as against 91·8 in 1088. 65 candidates appeared for the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University, of whom 40 passed, 12 being placed in the first class, as against 61, 24 and 5 respectively in 1088. The fee receipts of the College classes amounted to Rs. 10,693, as against Rs. 8,191 in 1088, and the expenditure to Rs. 21,464, as against Rs. 21,691 in 1088, the net expenditure being Rs. 10,771 or Rs. 67·4 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 13,500 or Rs. 85·9 respectively in 1088. The College Hostels worked satisfactorily during the year. The strength of the Hindu Hostel was 58 and that of the Christian Hostel 28 at the end of the year, as against 60 and 21 in the previous year. The health of the boarders in both the institutions was satisfactory. The finances of the Hostels were also satisfactory.

College Hostels

Upper Secondary education.

184. Upper secondary education was imparted in 14 schools as in the previous year, of which 8 were Sirkar (including the High School Department of the College) and 6 aided. The total number of pupils that were given upper secondary education was 1,373 (1,280 boys and 93 girls), as against 1,299 and 1,201 in 1088 and 1087 respectively.

Sirkar High schools.

185. The total strength of the High School Departments of the 8 Sirkar High Schools (including the High School Department of the College) was 912 (849 boys and 63 girls), as against 893 and 839 in 1088 and 1087 respectively. As in the previous year, no candidate appeared for the Matriculation examination. The fee receipts of the Sirkar High Schools, including the High School Department of the College, amounted to Rs. 29,269 and the expenditure to Rs 41,879, the net expenditure being Rs. 12,610, as against Rs. 28,337, Rs. 39,757 and Rs. 11,420 respectively in 1088. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 14, as against Rs. 13 in 1088.

Kunnamkulam Hostel.

186. The Hostel attached to the Kunnamkulam District High school continued to be managed efficiently by its Warden. The number of boarders during the year was 64, as against 74 in 1088. The Hostel worked at a small profit of Rs. 12 during the year, as against Rs. 329 in 1088. The boarding-house opened last year by the Head Master, Sirkar High school, Chittur, is doing useful work, though on a small scale.

Aided High schools.

187. The number of aided High Schools was 6 (including the Thirumala Devaswom High School), as against 5 in 1088, of which 5 were for boys and one for girls. The total strength of these aided High Schools was 461 in the year, as against 381 in 1088. The grants-in-aid given by the sirkar to the High School

Departments amounted to Rs. 4,174, as against Rs. 2,590 in 1088, the average cost to the Sirkar per pupil instructed being Rs. 9, as against Rs. 6·8 in the previous year. The increase in grant was due to the employment of a larger number of trained teachers in the year under report.

School Leaving Certificate Examination.

188. The School Leaving Certificate Examination was the fourth of the kind after its introduction in the State. 243 candidates appeared for the examination, of whom 119 or 48·6 per cent were successful. The total receipts in the shape of examination fees amounted to Rs. 2,916 and expenditure to Rs. 2,275.

Lower Secondary education.

189. Lower Secondary instruction was imparted during the year in 32 schools (including the Lower Secondary departments of the College and of the High Schools), as against 31 in the previous year. Of the 32 Lower Secondary schools, 21 were Sirkar and 11 aided, as against 17 Sirkar, 13 aided and 1 unaided in 1088. The total strength of the Sirkar Lower Secondary schools was 1,899, as against 1,584 in the previous year. The fee collections of the Lower Secondary department amounted to Rs. 30,878 and the expenditure to Rs. 48,965, as against Rs. 26,932 and Rs. 45,637 respectively in 1088. The net expenditure was therefore Rs. 18,087, as against Rs. 18,705 in 1088, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 9·5, as against Rs. 12 in 1088. The total strength of the 11 aided Lower Secondary schools was 920, as against 964 in the previous year. The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary departments of these schools amounted to Rs. 4,343, as against Rs. 4,881 in 1088.

Sirkar schools.

Aided schools.

For the public examination of Form III, 647 candidates appeared, of whom 417 were successful, as against 607 and 446 respectively in the previous year.

Primary education.

190. Including the Primary departments of the Ernakulam College and of the High and Lower Secondary schools of the State, Primary education was given in 1,319 schools, as against 1,314 in the previous year. Of these, 130 were Sirkar, 149 aided and the remaining 1,040 unaided schools, as against 115 Sirkar, 158 aided and 1,041 unaided schools in 1088. Of the 130 Sirkar schools, 8 were the Primary departments of the High schools (including the College), 12 were the Primary departments of Lower Secondary schools, 1 was the Primary department attached to the Sirkar Training school, 96 were purely Primary schools and 13 night schools. Of these 130 Primary schools, 91 were for boys and 39 for girls. The total strength of the Primary departments of these Sirkar schools was 20,065 (12,851 boys and 7,214 girls), as against 16,419 (10,441 boys and 5,978 girls) in 1088. The fees realised from the Primary department amounted to Rs. 26,738 and expenditure to Rs. 1,59,608, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 6·6, as against Rs 6·7 in the previous year. Standard pattern furniture was supplied to Primary schools at a cost of Rs. 4,867, as against Rs. 4,136 in 1088. The number of pupils of backward classes in the Sirkar Primary schools rose from 3,463 in 1088 to 3,675 during the year. The number of aided schools was 149, as against 158 in the previous year, the strength of the same being 16,751, as against 16,592 in 1088. The grants-in-aid given to these schools were Rs. 50,356, as against Rs. 40,297 in 1088. The increase in grant was due to the employment of better qualified teachers. The number of unaided schools was found to be 1,040, as against 1,041 in 1088, with a total strength of 21,563 pupils, as against 21,902 in the previous year. 2,088 candidates appeared for the public examination of Class IV, of whom 1,211 came out successful.

Sirkar schools.

Aided schools.

Unaided schools.

Public examination.

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Night schools.

191. The number of night schools that worked during the year was 22, of which 13 were Sirkar and 9 aided, as against 17, 13 and 4 respectively in 1088. The total strength of these night schools, Sirkar and aided, was 912, as against 777 in 1088.

Female education.

192. The total number of girls' schools in the State during the year was 60 (40 Sirkar and 20 aided), as against 58 (38 Sirkar and 20 aided) in 1088. The Industrial section of the V. J. G. L. and I school has been classed separately as a special school. The number of girls attending the Sirkar and aided schools was 12,932, as against 11,385 in 1088. Of the 40 Sirkar Girls' schools, one was the V. J. G. L. and I. school, 6 were Lower Secondary schools, 32 were Primary schools and 1 special. Of the 20 aided schools, one was a High school, one a Lower Secondary, 15 Primary and 3 special schools, as in 1088.

Girls' High schools.

193. As in the previous year, there were two fully developed High schools for girls, *viz.*, the Victoria Jubilee Girls' Literary and Industrial school, Trichur, and the St. Teresa's Convent school, Ernakulam. In the School Leaving Certificate Examination, 2 girls passed out of 6 from the former and 3 out of 9 from the latter, as against 3 and 2 respectively in 1088.

Special schools.

194. The Sirkar continued to maintain 2 special schools, viz., the Sirkar Training school and the Government Technical, Commercial and Industrial school, in addition to the V. J. G. L. and I school.

Training school.

195. The complete separation of the model section of the school from the training section worked very satisfactorily during the year. The total strength of the Training school was 320, as against 227 in 1088. Of these 320 pupils, 98 (65 males and 33 females) were undergoing regular training, 10 were undergoing special training in music and the remaining 212 were pupils in the Lower Secondary and Primary departments of the Model school. Out of the 45 students who appeared for the Training Examination, 24 passed. Out of the 54 candidates examined in the oral test, 29 passed, as against 9 out of 30 in 1088. A scheme was introduced by which students are permitted to bring up for examination at the end of the first year all the literary subjects, leaving to the second year the more professional items of the curriculum. The net cost to the Sirkar for maintaining the institution was Rs. 15,472, as against Rs. 15,387 in 1088.

Technical, Commercial and Industrial school.

196. The following were the important changes effected in the school :— (1) the opening of morning and evening classes for the benefit of clerks, merchants apprentices, etc., (2) the opening of special evening classes in Drawing for pupils, teachers and others, who take interest in the subject, both male and female, to enable them to appear for the Madras Government Technical Examinations, (3) the revision of the syllabuses for Drawing and Drill, (4) the reduction of the four years' course in the Industrial section to one of three years, (5) the reduction of two years' course in the Vernacular Commercial section to one year and the award of Re. 1 per mensem to the boys in this section for good attendance and progress and (6) the revival of the payment of work fees. The Industrial section comprised of weaving, smithy, bell-metal, carving, carpentry, rattan work, mat making, electroplating and Arts section. The strength in the above Industrial sections was 19, 12, 14, 12, 18, 14, 15, 10 and 21 respectively or a total of 135, as against 206 in 1088. The Commercial and Technical sections comprised of purely commercial class, Vernacular commercial class and School Final class, the strength in each at the end of the year being 26, 8 and 8 respectively or a

total of 42, as against 34 in 1088. The total strength of the institution was thus 177, as against 240 in the previous year. The reduction in strength in the Industrial section from 206 to 135 was due to the stoppage of work fees. As these have been revived, the Industrial section will, perhaps, regain the original strength. In the Madras Technical Examinations 52 passed (8 first class) out of 84 sent up. The total cost of the institution came to Rs. 15,614, as against Rs. 16,713 in 1088.

Aided special schools.

197. There were 9 special aided schools, as against 10 in 1088. The C.M.S. Lace school, Kunnamkulam, was no longer in the aided list. The total strength of these institutions was 312, as against 293 in the previous year. The total grant given by the Sirkar to these schools during the year was Rs. 1,745, as against Rs. 1,853 in 1088.

Qualifications of teachers.

198. Of the 1,127 and 837 teachers in the Sirkar and aided schools, 468 and 178 respectively were trained men, as against 432 and 170 respectively in the previous year. There was thus a good increase in the number of trained teachers in the Sirkar schools.

Inspecting staff.

199. Besides the Director of Education, the inspecting staff consisted of the Chief Inspector of Schools, two Deputy Inspectors and one Inspectress of Girls' Primary Schools. The Inspection work was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Grants-in-aid.

200. The actual amount of grant disbursed during the year was Rs. 64,985, as against Rs. 51,457 in 1088. The increase in grants-in-aid for the year was due to the employment of better qualified teachers, to the opening of additional divisions of classes and to the large increase of grants under furniture, buildings, etc. Besides grants-in-aid to schools, a sum of Rs. 16,591 was spent for stipends and scholarships. In addition to the scholarships allowed for technical and industrial education and the stipends paid to the students undergoing training, the following scholarships were also awarded during the year:—(1) the Senior University scholarships of Rs. 15 each, one tenable for one year more and the other for 2 years for the Honour's degree, (2) 6 Junior University Scholarships of Rs. 10 each tenable for one year more, (3) 20 Upper Secondary scholarships of Rs. 5 each tenable for three years and (4) 24 Lower Secondary scholarships of Rs. 3 each tenable for 3 years, and 10 Lower Secondary scholarships tenable for 4 years. In addition to these, the two scholarships, one on Rs. 50 per mensem to a student in the Madras Engineering College and the other of £.175 per annum to a student undergoing training in tannery in England, also continued during the year. The forestry scholarship of £250 per annum to Mr. T. Narayana Menon undergoing training in England was also paid from the Educational department. Over and above these State scholarships and stipends, there were scholarships and prizes instituted by private gentlemen.

Stipends and scholarships.

Co-operation with Travancore.

201. As in the previous year, general co-operation in educational matters between the Travancore and Cochin Education departments continued. The School Final Examination of the State has not, however, been recognised by the Travancore Government.

Financial.

202. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 1,06,664 and Rs. 4,30,689, as against Rs. 92,474 and Rs. 3,75,520 repectively in 1088. The net expenditure to the Sirkar on education during the year was Rs. 3,24,025 or Rs. 40,979 more than in 1088. Of this, 8·6 per cent was spent on directing and inspecting agency, 69·4 per cent on Sirkar schools and 15·1 per cent on aided schools, as against 11·2, 64 and 18·1 respectively in 1088.

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Classified according to branches of instruction, 11·4 per cent was spent on directing and inspecting agency, 3·3 per cent on collegiate education, 12·1 per cent on secondary education, and 56·5 per cent on primary education, as against 11·2, 4·7, 13·2 and 52·9 per cent respectively in 1088.

Physical education.

203. Athletics continued to receive adequate attention as in the previous year. The Inter-school sports were held in September 1913. His Highness the Raja's shield was permanently won by the District High School, Trichur, which also won Mr. Banerji's cup and a number of other prizes.

Education of the Junior members of His Highness' family.

204. The 9th Thampuran continued to be the Warden of the Common Residential Palace for a short portion of the year. Mr. R. Devaraja Iyer, Mathematical Lecturer of the Ernakulam College, was placed in charge of the Warden's duties, when the 9th Thampuran resigned. There were 11 Thampurans residing in the Residential Palace during the year under report, as against 7 in 1088. One Thampuran passed the Intermediate examination and is now reading in the Presidency College, Madras, for the B. A. Degree Examination. The Library and Reading room attached to the Residential Palace was made good use of by the wards.

Boys.

205. The 6th Thampuran continued to be the Guardian of the younger members of His Highness' family. The number of wards studying in the Tripoonithura School was 15, as against 18 in 1088. Physical exercise of the wards of the Residential Palace and of the young Thampurans under the Guardian Thampuran at Tripoonithura continued to receive adequate attention. The general health of the Thampurans at both stations was fairly satisfactory.

Girls.

206. The Palace Girls' school continued to do useful work under the management of the 6th Thampuran. The strength of the school was 47, the same as in the previous year. The progress made by the pupils in the various subjects was satisfactory.

Sir Rama Varma Sanskrit Patasala.

207. In the reply to the congratulatory address presented to His Highness the Rajah by the public of the State on the Shashtipurthi Thirunal day, His Highness was pleased to announce, among other boons to the people, the grant of half a lakh of rupees for the development of Sanskrit learning and the improvement of Malayalam literature. Advantage was taken of this boon to open a Sanskrit Patasala at Tripoonithura under the designation of "Sir Rama Varma Sanskrit Patasala" in honour of the gracious memory of His Highness.

Staff of the Sanskrit Patasala.

208. The staff consisted of 3 lecturers, one on Rs. 60 and two on Rs. 45—60 each, and one Manager and Secretary on Rs. 30. All the lecturers are well known specialists in their subjects. The Patasala opened with 35 pupils, 4 in the Vedanta class, 8 in the Junior and 7 in the Senior Vykarana classes, and 16 in the Nyaya class. English is also taught as an optional subject every day. The daily attendance of pupils was fairly satisfactory. Pending the formal opening of the Hostel attached to the Patasala, 24 of the pupils were fed at Eswaraseva maintained by His Highness and the cost thereof was met by the Sanskrit Committee. The total receipts and disbursements of the year amounted to Rs. 3,235 and Rs. 2,789 respectively.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Huzur Secretariat.

209. The Huzur office continued to work, as re-organised in 1083, divided into the following departments:—Revenue, Public Works, Judicial and Local

and Legislative. Consequent on the reduction in the ordinary routine work of the Huzur office, brought about by the delegation of powers to heads of departments under the Decentralisation scheme, the strength of the Secretariat was further reduced during the year by two hands without impairing its efficiency or affecting the prompt despatch of work. The reduction of expenditure was utilised for improving the pay of some of the clerks.

Telephone.

210. The telephone installation, established in 1087 between the Huzur office and His Highness' Hill Palace, was maintained in proper condition during the year.

Departmental Manuals.

211. The work of revising the Land Revenue and Village Officers' Manuals, which were published some 5 years ago, was ordered to be taken up during the year. Mr. M. Sankara Menon, B. A., Devaswom Superintendent, was appointed as Special Officer for this work from 1st Chingam 1089. He was also entrusted with the work of sorting and printing old important State records. He was given a small establishment of two clerks and four copyists. The revision and printing of the Land Revenue Manual was completed by the end of the year and appreciable progress was also made in the remaining work.

The work of compiling the Anchal and Excise Manuals, referred to in the previous year's report, is not yet complete.

DEPARTMENTAL TESTS EXAMINATION.

212. The third Departmental Tests Examination of the State was held on 17th Thulam 1089 and the two succeeding days. 287 applications were registered in all for the various tests, but only 236 candidates actually appeared, of whom 42 were successful, as against 116, 90 and 62 respectively in 1088.

MILITARY.

Nair Brigade.

213. Including the Infantry and Artillery, the Nair Brigade consisted of 23 officers and 241 men at the beginning of the year. During the year, there were 7 dismissals, 2 deaths, 1 resignation, 2 retirements, 9 deserters and 25 admissions. Thus the total strength at the end of the year was 25 officers and 243 men, as against the sanctioned strength of 25 officers and 251 men.

State Band

214. The sanctioned strength of the State Band at the beginning of the year was 22, consisting of one Band Master, 1 Jamadar, 1 Havildar and 19 Musicians. A revision of the establishment was sanctioned during the year, in accordance with which an extra musician was entertained. The sanctioned strength of the Band was thus raised to 23.

His Highness' Body-guard.

215. The actual strength of His Highness' Body-guard at the end of the year was 13, consisting of 1 Jamadar, 1 Havildar, 1 Naick, 1 Lance Naick and 9 troopers, as against the sanctioned strength of 16.

Duties of the men.

216. In the Infantry, the superior officers are armed with swords and the inferior officers and sepoys with muzzle loading carbines. In His Highness' Body-guard, the Jamadar is armed with a sword and a revolver and the officers and troopers with swords, lances and pistols. In the Artillery, there are 4 muzzle loading cannon with accessories complete as in the previous years, and they are used only for State ceremonial purposes. No fresh supply of arms and ammunition was received in the year. The men in the Infantry serve mainly as guards for treasuries, palaces, temples and other important State buildings and also do escort duties as occasion arises.

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Expenditure.

217. The total cost of the Military department and of the State Band was Rs. 41,785 and Rs. 9,391 respectively, as against 38,474 and 9,260 respectively in 1088.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Import permits.

218. During the year, 48 licenses and import permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots, etc.

Licenses for sale.

219. Under Regulation II of 1084, 78 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fire-works were issued during the year. Of these, 31 were for dealing in English gun-powder, caps, shots, etc., 32 in sulphur and salt-petre and 15 for the manufacture and sale of fire-works, etc.

PETROLEUM.

Licenses for possession and transport.

220. Under the Petroleum Regulation, 11 licenses were issued during the year, as against 10 in 1088 and a sum of Rs. 1,290 was realised, as against Rs. 1,250 in the previous year.

FACTORIES.

221. There were 32 factories at the commencement of the year. Six more factories were registered in the year under report. They are situated as shown below :—

Cochin	Oil Mills	8
	Coir Factory	1
	Saw Mill	1
	Fisheries	1
	Workshop and Foundry	1
Kanayanur	Oil Mills	2
	Petroleum depots	2
Mukundapuram	Tile and brick works	7
Trichur	Tile and brick works	9
	Paddy husking Mill	1
	Saw Mill	1
	Spinning and Weaving Mill	1
Chittur	Tile and brick works	1
	Rice and oil mill	1
Talapilli	Tile Works	1

Accidents.

Eight accidents were reported in the year, one of which was fatal.

PRESS REGULATION.

222. This Regulation was brought into force in the early part of the year under report. The number of printing presses registered was 25. They are situated as shown below :—

Kanayanur	5
Cochin	6
Mukundapuram	1
Trichur	6
Talapilli	7
Total	25

THE SIRKAR PRESS.

223. The estabishment of the Press was strengthened by the entertainment of an additional accountant on Rs. 15 from the beginning of Kanni 1089 and eight additional temporary compositors and a temporary reader were also entertained for the last quarter of the year. The pay of the staff other than task workers, was slightly revised and the pay rate of the task work compositors was also increased in the year. The receipts of the Press amounted to Rs. 6,759 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,813, as against Rs. 6,580 and 15,544 respectively in the previous year.

STATIONERY.

224. The receipts on account of the value of stationery articles supplied to Cranganore, Devaswoms, Town Councils, etc., amounted to Rs. 1,575, as against Rs. 2,186 in 1088. The total expenditure for the supply of stationery articles to all offices in the State was Rs. 31,051, as against Rs 25,943 in the previous year.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Ethnography.

225. Mr L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, B. A., L. T., Curator of the State Museum and Superintendent of Zoological Gardens, continued to be ex-officio in charge of the ethnographical researches in the State. No appreciable progress was made during the year in ethnographical work, as Mr. Ananthakrishna Aiyer's time was almost wholly occupied in connection with the development and organisation of the State Museum and the Zoological Gardens which are yet only in their infancy. Two preliminary chapters, one on "Cochin Castes" and the other on the "Classificatory system of relationship", were prepared during the year for the third volume of "Cochin Tribes and Castes". This volume is to deal with the physical anthropology of the inhabitants of the State with some preliminary chapters of general observations on the customs and manners of the various castes dealt with in the first two volumes.

Geological Survey.

226. As remarked in the last year's report, the term of Mr. K. K. Sen Gupta, M. A., B. Sc., was extended till the 15th Chingom 1089, to enable him to write up the final report. The report was received and disposed of during the year. While the report evidenced much painstaking care, the Durbar were advised that no useful purpose would be served by its publication.

Archæology.

227. Ruins and monuments of historical and archæological interest continued to be under the supervision of the Public Works department. They are all in good condition.

THE STATE MUSEUM.

228. The State Museum, which was at first located in the Krishna Vilas Palace, Ernakulam, as a temporary measure, was, for want of accommodation, removed to the Town Council office at Ernakulam during the course of the year. Owing chiefly to restricted space, among other reasons, the Museum with the Zoo was finally moved to Trichur during the year. The Museum, with the Zoo, comprises the following sections:—

(1) Zoological, Botanical and Geological sections including Agriculture.
(2) Natural History.
(3) Archæological section.
(4) Art section which includes special exhibits under industries.

The Museum and the Zoo were in charge of a full-time Curator. In lieu of the Board of management which was abolished in the beginning of the year, a Board of Advisers was appointed to visit the Museum and suggest measures for its improvement after their frequent inspection. All of them made occasional visits and their suggestions were carried out. There have been many additions to the several sections of the Museum.

The number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 16,134, as against 5,500 in 1088, which is indicative of its growing popularity.

The Zoological Garden attached to the Museum was developed to an appreciable extent during the year. His Highness the Raja was pleased to make a present to the Garden of all the animals in the Hill Palace. Houses for the larger felines, snakes, smaller carnivora, etc., were under construction. When these are completed, the animals will be properly housed. There are altogether 15 specimens in the Zoo.

The total expenditure incurred by the Darbar during the year on account of the Museum and Zoo amounted to Rs. 6,849.

CRANGANUR.

229. Cranganur is a small principality, with an area of 18¾ square miles and a population of 33,193, according to the Census of 1911. It is financially autonomous, but for all administrative purposes, forms an integral part of the State. The Chief pays an annual tribute of Rs. 6,857 to the State.

The sub-joined statement shows the financial condition of the principality at the beginning and at the end of the year :—

		Rs.			Rs.
Opening balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ...	38,214	Disbursements under service heads ...		1,13,864
	Investments ...	2,01,669	Do. debt heads ...		43,774
	Total ...	2,39,883	Total ...		1,57,638
Receipts under service heads ...		1,24,938	Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ...	44,367
Do. debt heads ...		38,853		Investments ...	2,01,669
Total ...		1,63,791		Total ...	2,46,036
Grand total ...		4,03,674	Grand total ...		4,03,674

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

230. Particulars regarding the newspapers and magazines, published in the State in 1089, are given below:—

Names of newspapers	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly, or otherwise	Circulation No.	Remarks
Atma Poshini ...	Malayalam	Kunnamkulam	Monthly	500	Purely literary Deals with subjects of general interest.
Chakravarthi ...	do	Mattancherry	Weekly	850	Deals with political, religious and social questions.
Kerala Chintamani ...	do	Trichur	Monthly	500	Deals with literary and industrial matters.
Lakshmi Bhai ...	do	do	do	1,200	This is a ladies' magazine containing literary matters only.
Lokaprakasam ...	Anglo-Malayalam	do	Weekly	1,400	Deals with political, literary, scientific, industrial and social matters.
Malabar Islam ...	Malayalam	Mattancherry	do	1,150	Deals with social, mercantile and educational questions.
Mangalodayam ...	do	Trichur	Monthly	600	Publishes articles on various subjects except politics.
Mari Rani ...	do	Tripunithura	do	600	Contains poetical contributions and articles on social subjects.
Messenger of the Sacred Heart ...	do	Ernakulam	do	400	Deals with religious subjects.
Pracheena Tharaka ...	do	Trichur	Weekly	300	Deals with all subjects including politics.
Promptuarium ...	Latin	Ernakulam	Monthly	1,050	Purely religious.
Sathianadam ...	Malayalam	do	Weekly	1,000	Deals with social, religious and educational questions and also politics.
Sujanamitram ...	do	Mattancherry	do	900	Deals with subjects of general interest including politics.
Vyvahara Chintamani ...	do	Trichur	Monthly	500	Purely a legal magazine.
West Coast Bulletin ...	English	Mattancherry	Weekly	800	Deals with general subjects including politics.
Yogakshemam ...	Malayalam	Tripunithura	Monthly	1,200	Deals with industrial and social questions of the Nambudiri community.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSION.

THE shadow of His Highness's impending withdrawal from the administration of the State has rested over the State for the greater part of the year. Owing to unavoidable causes, however, His Highness was pleased temporarily to postpone the intended abdication.

To me, who came as a stranger to the State and in fact to this part of India, the benefit of His Highness's guiding hand and ripe experience has been a boon for which I cannot feel too thankful.

232. The past few years have been a period of rapid advance in diverse matters and of many administrative changes and re-organizations.

It is, however, necessary to remember that every advance has to be made good by a great deal of spade work—work that does not always meet the public eye—before it can be made the stepping stone to further progress. A new system must be carefully worked in actual practice. The test of experience alone can reveal its weaknesses, if any, and indicate the lines of further advance. There is much silent and arduous work to be done, but I feel I can rely on the officers, on whom rests the responsibility for translating into practice the schemes that have been introduced, to see that the work is done efficiently and thoroughly.

233. *Festina lente* is a motto that should be inscribed on the banner of all reform, particularly political reform. It is a matter for congratulation that the process of training the people for participation in the work of government has been begun. There is, however, no royal road to the goal, and, in the best interests of the State, it is necessary that the apprenticeship should be thorough. The Town Councils have now been in existence for nearly five years. There is a growing interest in civic matters, but it would be idle to assert that the interest is as keen or as general as it should be. It is better, however, that the awakening should be gradual, as it is all the more likely to be permanent. The Panchayats that have been formed hold forth the promise of arousing a fresh interest in public affairs. Every Government ought to welcome the opportunity that a public criticism of its measures and policy gives it of examining its position, but that criticism must emanate from a healthy public spirit, consecrated to the best interests of the people, and not from a desire to serve petty private ends. There are not wanting manifestations of such a public spirit, but it needs rousing into greater activity. It is in no carping spirit that this criticism is offered, but with the earnest hope that the people will endeavour to fit themselves for a high and noble sphere of public usefulness. There are many signs of promise which are pregnant with hope for the future, but it must be seen to that the promise is translated into actuality.

234. The first Co-operative Credit Societies were registered during the latter half of the year. The economic future of the people is inextricably bound up with this movement and, to guide it at its inception along proper channels

and to foster its growth, a full time officer has been appointed. From the welcome this movement has so far received, it is evident that its development is only a question of time.

235. Of the many problems that are now under consideration, I need only refer to one which, from the general interest it has always aroused and from the large capital involved, is of prime importance to the State. That problem is the Forest Tramway. It has been for some years recognised as a difficult question and has caused much anxiety, but it is now reaching an acute stage and calls for a solution more insistently. It is now possible to forecast, though of course approximately only, the net financial result of this adventure.

In 1082 the Tramway was opened for transport. At the end of 1088, the capital and recurring expenditure on the Tramway stood at Rs. 28,17,962, while the total value of the forest produce carried by the Tramway, after deducting the incidental charges of felling, loading, etc., of timber at the end of that time, amounted to Rs. 14,87,826. At the ordinary rate of working, the more valuable timber, which alone it can pay to transport by the Tramway, will be exhausted in about four years more, probably by the end of 1093, and it is patent that no other rate of working, unless it be heavier exploitation, will pay, considering the large running expenses of the Tramway. On the other hand, the carrying capacity of the Tramway limits the rate of working. From 1089 till the end of 1093, taking the average of the past seven years, the gross value of the transported forest produce may amount to about Rs. 11,00,000. In this period, the maintenance charges of the Tramway (also on the average of the past) would amount to about Rs. 6,25,000. The total expenditure on the Tramway both for capital and recurring charges and the total value of the forest produce carried by the Tramway, deducting incidental collection charges, from 1082 till 1093, when under ordinary circumstances the Tramway would cease to work, would roughly amount to 34 and 26 lakhs of rupees respectively in round figures. Thus the net result, as far as can be seen at present, will be the total depletion of the State's existing stock of valuable teak and rosewood in the area served by the Tramway at a large cost to the State; in other words, the State will have had to pay for destroying its valuable timber in this area. The Tramway's future presents a problem of no little difficulty.

236. In conclusion, I would like, from my short experience, to express my concurrence in the remarks made by Mr. Banerji in his Administration Report of last year on the character and efficiency of the officers of the State and my confidence that the same loyal support will be extended by them to me in the object which we are joined in working for—the good of the State and the advancement of its people.

CAMP COONOOR.
December 15, 1914.

J. W. BHORE.
DIWAN OF COCHIN.

APPENDIX.

Chapter I

GENERAL

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials, showing changes in the personnel, during the year 1089 M. E.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period From	Period To	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Residency.				
1	A. T. Forbes, Esquire ...	Resident in Travancore and Cochin	1- 1-89	32-12-89	
2	Capt. R. E. G. Berkeley ...	Assistant do	1- 1-89	1- 3-89	
3	Capt. E. F. Ross ...	Acting do	2- 3-89	32-12-89	
4	Major W. H. Tucker ..	Ag. Medical Officer in charge, Residency Hospital	1- 1-89	24- 6-89	
5	H. C. Perkins, Esquire ..	Medical Officer in charge, Residency Hospital	25- 6-89	32-12-89	
	Palace.				
6	C. S. Gopaladesikachari ..	Sarvadhikariakar	1- 1-89	18-11-89	On special duty from 19-11-89
7	P. Damodara Menon, B. A. ...	Ag. Sarvadhikariakar	19-11-89	32-12-89	
8	K. Rama Varma Raja, B. A. ...	Special Palace Officer			
	General Administration.				
9	A. R. Banerji, M. A., C. I. E., I. C. S.	Diwan	1- 1-89	18- 7-89	Since reverted to British service
10	J. W. Bhore, I. C. S. ...	Do	19- 7-89	32-12-89	
11	M. Sankara Menon, B. A ...	Secretary to the Diwan			On other duty till 23-3-89 and then transferred
12	P. Damodara Menon, B. A. ...	Ag. do	1- 1-89	23- 3-89	
		Secretary to the Diwan	24- 3-89	18- 5-89	On leave from 19-5-89 and on other duty from 19-11-89
13	M. I. Virkkey, B. A. ...	Ag. do	19- 5-89	32-12-89	
14	K. Shangu Warriar, B. A. ...	Comptroller of Accounts	1- 1-89	1-12-89	On privilege leave from 2-12-89
15	N. A. Parasurama Iyer, B. A. ...	Ag. do	2-12-89	32-12-89	
	Revenue.				
16	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer, B. A...	Diwan Peishkar			
17	K. Govinda Menon, B. A. (Oxon).	Conservator of Forests			
18	V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E. ...	Mechanical Engineer in charge of Forest Tramway			
19	H. W. M. Brown ...	Superintendent of Salt, etc., Revenue	2- 6-89	32-12-89	On combined leave before 2-6-89
20	K. T. Thomas, B. A. ...	Ag. do	1- 1-89	1- 6-89	
21	C. S. Gopala Panikar, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Stamps			On combined leave till 23-3-89 and then transferred
22	K. K. Joseph, B. A. ...	Ag. Supdt. of Stamps, since made permanent from 24-3-89	1- 1-89 17-10-89	2- 6-89 32-12-89	Transferred from 3-6-89 and leave from 13-8-89
23	O. Kunjikrishna Menon, B. A. ...	Ag. Superintendent of Stamps	3- 6-89	16-10-89	
	Judicial.				
24	K. Raman Menon, B. A., B. C. L., (Oxon), Bar-at-Law ...	Chief Judge	1- 1-89	17- 1-89	Relinquished the office
25	Vacant ...	Do			
26	T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L.	Sub-protem Chief Judge	18- 1-89	32-12-89	
27	T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L.	Puisne Judge	1- 1-89	17- 1-89	On other duty from 18-1-89
28	V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ...	Sub-protem Puisne Judge	18- 1-89	32-12-89	
29	P. I. Varghese, B. A. & B. L. ...	Puisne Judge			
30	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L. ...	District Magistrate	1- 1-89	17- 1-89	Do
31	P. Narayana Menon, B. A. & B. L.	Sub-protem do	18- 1-89	3- 6-89	
32	V. B. Vydianatha Iyer, B. A. & B.L. ..	Do	4- 6-89	32-12-89	
33	M. A. Chakko, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade			
34	V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ...	District and Sessions Judge 1st grade	1- 1-89	17- 1-89	Do

N. B.—Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

Chapter I.

GENERAL.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials, showing changes in the personnel, during the year 1089 M. E.—(*Continued*).

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period From	Period To	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Judicial. (*cont*)				
35	P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L.	Sub-protem District and Sessions Judge 1st grade	18- 1-89 1- 6-89	15- 4-89 32-12-89	On other duty from 16-4-89 to 30-5-89
36	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L. ...	Do	16- 4-89	30- 5-89	
37	P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L.	District and Sessions Judge 2nd grade	1- 1-89	17- 1-89	On other duty from 18-1-89
38	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L.	Sub-protem District Judge 2nd grade	18- 1-89 1- 6-89	15- 4-89 32-12-89	
39	V. B. Vydinatha Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	Do	16- 4-89	30- 5-89	
40	P. Damodara Menon, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Registration			On other duty till 24-3-89 and then transferred
41	B. C. Chakko, B. A. ...	Ag. do	1- 1-89	22- 5-89	
42	A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer ...	Superintendent of Registration	23- 5-89	32-12-89	
43	T. A. Ananta Rama Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...	Government Advocate and Law Officer	1- 1-89 27-11-89	23-10-89 32-12-89	On privilege leave from 24-10-89 to 26-11-89
44	T. M. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L.	Ag. do	24-10-89	26-11-89	
45	A. C. Augustus ...	Superintendent of Central Jail			
	Miscellaneous.				
46	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Devaswom and Oottupurahs			Transferred from 24-3-89
47	M. Sankara Menon, B. A. ...	Do			Confirmed from 24-3-89 and continued on deputation on special duty
48	K. Kelar Thirupad, B. A. & B. L.	Sub-protem do	1 1-89	32-12-89	
49	G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., M. A. S. C. E. ...	Chief Engineer	do	15- 3-89	On combined leave from 16-3-89
50	K. Subramania Iyer, B. A., B. C. E.	Ag. do	16- 3-89	32-12-89	
51	F. S. Davies, B. A. ...	Director of Education			
52	G. N. Coombes, L. R. C. P. & S. Triple qualification of Edinburgh and Glasgow ...	Chief Medical Officer	9- 1-89	do	On combined leave till 8-1-89
53	C. Ramunni Menon, L. R. C. P. & M. R. C. S. ...	Ag. do	1- 1-89	8- 1-89	
54	V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E., ...	Mechanical Engineer			
55	J. I. Chandy, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Anchal			
56	A. S. F. Mody, A. M. I. C. E. ...	Special Water Works and Municipal Engineer			

N. B.—Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

Chapter III.

LEGISLATION

(ii) **List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1089 M. E.**

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
1	Regulation I of 1010—extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1013, which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
2	Do. II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	,,	Do
3	Do. III of 1010—for giving greater efficiency to the system of police established in Cochin	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076, Rgulation I of 1077, Regulation V of 1083 and Regulation VII of 1084.

Chapter III.

LEGISLATION.

(ii) **List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1089 M. E.**—(*Continued*).

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
4	Regulation IV of 1010 for constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges and for defining the respective powers	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043, which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
5	Do. I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts	,,	Do
6	Do. II of 1036—to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036	,,	
7	Do. I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	,,	Amended by Regulation II of 1071
8	Do. II of 1041—for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, work-men and labourers	,,	
9	Do. I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076
10	Do. III of 1043—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases	,,	
11	Do. I of 1053—for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, etc., used in contraband trade	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1077, partly by Regulation V of 1083 and partly by Regulation VII of 1084
12	Do. I of 1057—to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts	,,	Partly repealed by Regulations II and III of 1076 and Regulation IV of 1084
13	Do. I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1075
14	Do. I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code	,,	Amended by Regulation VIII of 1084
15	Do. II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	,,	
16	Do. I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, etc.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1080
17	Do. I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State	Yes	
18	Do. I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service, etc.	,,	
19	Do, II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes	,,	Amended by Regulation IV of 1074
20	Do. II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041	,,	
21	Do. III of 1071—Cattle Trespass Regulation	,,	
22	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897 for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague	,,	
23	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation	,,	
24	Do. II of 1074—Survey Regulation	,,	
25	Do. IV of 1074—Amending Regulation II of 1070	,,	
26	Do. V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation	,,	
27	Do. I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation	,,	
28	Do. III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation	,,	
29	Do. IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakal	,,	
30	Do I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	,,	
31	Do. II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083
32	Do. III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	,,	Amended by Regulation IV of 1084
33	Do. IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial officers	Yes	
34	Do. V of 1076—The Coffee-Stealing Prevention Regulation	,,	
35	Do. VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation	,,	
36	Do. VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	,,	
37	Do. VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	,,	

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1089 M. E.—(*Continued*).

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
38	Regulation I of 1077—The Abkari Regulation	Yes	
39	Do. I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code	,,	Amended by Regulations III of 1083, V of 1088, IV of 1089 and VIII of 1089
40	Do. II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation	,,	
41	Do. III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation	,,	
42	Do. IV of 1079—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation, II of 1076	No	
43	The Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872	Yes	Brought into force from 1st Meenom 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1905
44	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
45	Do. II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
46	Do. III of 1080—The Forest do	,,	
47	Do. IV of 1080—The Companies do	,,	Partly repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083
48	Do. I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	
49	Do. II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation	Yes	Partly amended by Regulation IV of 1086
50	Do. III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation	,,	
51	Do. I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation	,,	
52	Do. II of 1082—The Ports do	,,	
53	Do. III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation	,,	Amended by Regulation I of 1088
54	Do. IV of 1082—The Public Gambling Regulation	,,	
55	Do V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation	,,	
56	Do. I of 1083—A Regulation for the disposal of the Appeal suit No. 1 of 1080 on the file of His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal	,,	
57	Do. II of 1083—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation, II of 1076	No	
58	Do. III of 1083—amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code	Yes	
59	Do. IV of 1083—The Revenue Recovery Regulation	,,	
60	Do. V of 1083—The Salt Regulation	,,	
61	Do. VI of 1083—The Stamp do	,,	
62	Do. VII of 1083—The Factories Regulation	,,	
63	The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872 (with certain amendments)	,,	Brought into force from 1st Chingom 1084 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 14th August 1908
64	Regulation I of 1084—a Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants	,,	
65	Do. II of 1084—The Arms Regulation	,,	
66	Do. III of 1084—The Petroleam Regulation	,,	
67	Do. IV of 1084—The Civil Courts' Amendment Regulation	,,	
68	Do. V of 1084—The Registration Regulation	,,	
69	Do. VI of 1084—The Lepers do	,,	
70	Do, VII of 1084—The Tobacco do	,,	
71	Do. VIII of 1084—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code	,,	
72	Do. I of 1085—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation	,,	Partly amended by Regulations III of 1086 III of 1088, I of 1089 and VI of 1089
73	Do. I of 1086—Cochin Census Regulation	,,	
74	Do. II of 1086—Cochin Criminal Procedure Code	,,	Amended by Regulation III of 1089
75	Do. III of 1086—A Regulation to amend Reglation I of 1085	,,	
76	Do. IV of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation II of 1081	,,	
77	Do. I of 1087—The Newspaper Regulation	,,	
78	Proclamation dated 9th July 1912, to keep pending all suits for redemption of kanom and other cognate tenures and for eviction	No	
79	Regulation I of 1088—Amending the Ferries and Tolls Regulation, III of 1082	,,	
80	Do. II of 1088—A Regulation for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies	Yes	
81	Do. III of 1088—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085	,,	

Chapter VI

LEGISLATION

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1089 M. E.—*(Continued).*

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
82	Regulation IV of 1088—The Co-operative Societies Regulation	Yes	
83	Do. V of 1088—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	No	
84	Do. VI of 1088—The Press and Printers' Registration Regulation	Yes	
85	Do. VII of 1088—The Copyright Regulation	,,	
86	Proclamation dated 21st Edavom 1088 regarding the Tenancy Bill	No	
87	Regulation I of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085.	,,	
88	Do II of 1089—The Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation	,,	
89	Do III of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation II of 1086	,,	
90	Do IV of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	,,	
91	Do V of 1089—The Cochin Village Panchayat Regulation	,,	
92	Do VI of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085	,,	
93	Do VII of 1089—The Cochin Rubber Thefts Prevention Regulation	,,	
94	Do VIII of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	,,	

A—Season and rainfall.

(iii) Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.

Stations	Chingom	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischigom	Dhanu	Makarom	Kumbhom	Meenom	Medom	Edavom	Mithunom	Karkadagom	Total	Total for past year	Total for past 5 years	Remarks
Ernakulam	3·64	11·50	1·14	2·42	...	...	0·97	0·02	4·21	15·08	26·34	24·18	89·50	132·66	116·8	
Mattanchery	3·89	8·34	1·30	3·34	...	...	0·81	...	3·98	16·45	25·66	19·42	83·19	114·46	113·62	
Cranganore	5·22	16·67	2·71	0·66	...	...	0·17	...	3·15	18·44	28·40	30·51	105·93	139·29	120·82	
Irinjalakuda	3·07	13·98	6·35	1·02	...	...	...	...	2·20	17·54	27·76	30·25	102·17	123·23	119·02	
Trichur	6·65	20·70	4·35	0·60	...	...	0·95	...	1·82	16·46	34·03	28·18	113·74	121·99	112·72	
Wadakanchery	8·45	22·58	4·99	...	...	...	...	...	2·94	10·88	34·50	31·11	115·45	101·06	102·05	
Chittur	6·75	6·37	2·85	0·44	0·19	...	0·97	...	1·16	3·53	20·41	23·02	65·69	63·40	65·55	
Total for the State	37·67	100·14	23·69	8·48	0·19	...	3·87	0·02	19·46	98·38	147·10	186·67	675·67	796·09	750·60	

B—Staple food grains.

(iv) Statement as to the prices of staple food grains.

Articles	Prices of food grains per maund of 82 2/7 lbs						Remarks
	During Karkadagom 1088			During Karkadagom 1089			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Rice (husked) ...	6	12	...	6	8	11	
Wheat	7	8	...	5	14	1	
Peas	5	14	...	5	10	6	
Dholl	6	11	4	6	8	11	
Gram	3	11	4	3	8	...	
Til or Gingelly	12	3	8	9	9	7	
Green peas	5	12	3	3	5	11	
Bengal gram	6	9	4	5	12	2	

C—Agricultural stock.

(v) Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.

Name of Taluk	Year	Horses and Cattle: Bullocks	Horses and Cattle: Cows	Horses and Cattle: Buffaloes: Males	Horses and Cattle: Buffaloes: Females	Horses and Cattle: Horses	Horses and Cattle: Asses	Sheep and goats	Ploughs: With 4 bullocks	Ploughs: With 2 bullocks	Carts: Riding	Carts: Load carrying	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	1089	6,881	9,138	688	362	45	121	4,977	...	4,400	137	20	
Mukundapuram ...	,,	15,243	8,305	1,759	1,414	149	10	3,910	...	9,675	149	450	
Trichur ...	,,	8,827	9,680	6,658	2,193	90	10	4,843	...	8,130	689	375	
Talapilli ...	,,	12,927	11,210	13,813	1,100	13	...	11,931	...	13,716	219	338	
Chittur ...	,,	8,742	9,573	6,943	2,696	68	140	6,950	...	9,892	593	803	
Cranganur ...	,,	485	1,441	101	351	4	...	675	...	218	...	3	
Total ...		53,105	49,347	29,962	8,116	369	281	33,286	...	46,031	1,787	1,989	

D—Abkari.

(vi) Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.

Taluks	Arrack: No. of shops	Arrack: Rental	Toddy: No. of shops	Toddy: Rental	Foreign liquor: F. L. 1 shops	Foreign liquor: F. L. 2 shops	Foreign liquor: F. L. 3 taverns	Foreign liquor: Other shops	Foreign liquor: Rental	Ganja: No. of shops	Ganja: Rental	Opium: No. of shops	Opium: Other licenses	Opium: Rental	Tobacco: A class shops	Tobacco: B class shops	Tobacco: Club licenses	Tobacco: Rental	Total: No. of shops	Total: Rental	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.		Rs.					Rs.									Rs.			
Kanayanur ...	48	5,175	145	50,300	1	6	2	2	940	27	Cranganur Taluk Rs. 200—13—4 For the other 5 Taluks Rs. 5,824—2—8	27	1	Cranganur Taluk Rs. 504—2—8 For the other 5 Taluks Rs. 14,620—13—4	4	136	...	22,839	2,216	4,74,429	
Cochin ...	50	7,300	152	59,000	*1	4	1	*1	605	24		24	4		3	157	...	25,468			
Cranganar ...	12	2,050	37	7,750	...	...	...	...	...	3		3	...		1	20	...	6,031			
Mukundapuram .	72	16,500	218	36,050	...	1	2	1	340	18		19	...		3	213	...	22,612			
Trichur ...	61	13,022	80	61,910	...	9	1	1	1,250	11		11	...		5	142	...	23,588			
Talapilly ...	30	2,219	78	28,725	...	3	...	...	300	11		11	...		5	154	...	22,687			
Chittur ...	21	3,706	43	22,190	...	1	2	...	485	8		8	1		5	72	...	10,237			
Total ...	294	49,972	753	2,65,925	2	24	8	4	3,920	102	6,025	103	6	15,125	26	894	...	1,33,462			

* The fees for these two licenses were subsequently refunded to the party since the shops were not worked. 3 occasional licenses were also issued for the sale of arrack on the occasion of festivals, etc., and a total fee of Rs. 30 was realised. The usual fee of Rs. 50 for the Ernakulam Railway Refreshment Room was realised but credited in the accounts of 1090.

Chapter V.

E.—Police.

(vii) Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1089 M E.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments: Dismissal	Punishments: Fine, black mark, degradation and suspension	Punishments: Punished judicially	Rewards: By promotion	Rewards: By pay	Education: Number able to read and write	Education: Number under instruction	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade	1	620	620	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Inspector ...	I	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	
Second grade Inspector ...	1	125	125	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Third grade Inspector ...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Head quarter Inspector ...	1	75	75	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Senior Prosecuting Inspector...	1	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Junior Prosecuting Inspector ...	1	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Sub-Inspectors ...	5	50—60	256	...	3	...	...	3	5	...	
Second grade do ...	5	40—50	200	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	
Third grade do ...	9	30—40	278	1	22	...	2	2	9	...	
Senior Drill Instructor ...	1	30	30	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Junior do do ...	1	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Gymnastic Instructors ...	2	15—20	35	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
First grade Head constables ...	10	20	200	...	9	...	...	7	10	...	
Second grade do do ...	12	15	180	...	7	...	...	4	12	...	
Third grade do do ...	19	12	228	...	16	...	...	4	19	...	
Fourth grade do do ...	20	10	200	1	23	...	...	3	20	...	
First class constables ...	87	9	783	...	24	...	1	21	87	...	
Second class do ...	132	8	1,056	...	48	...	6	36	132	...	
Third class do ...	255	7	1,785	4	258	...	12	86	255	...	
Buglers ..	2	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Recruits ...	15	6	90	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	
Total ...	582	...	6,559	6	416	...	21	167	582	9	

E.—Police

(viii) Comparative statement of cases (under C. P. C.) handled by the Police during the years 1088 and 1089 M. E.

Division	Cases 1088: Charged	Cases 1088: Detected	Cases 1088: Percentage	Cases 1089: Charged	Cases 1089: Detected	Cases 1089: Percentage	Persons 1088: Tried	Persons 1088: Convicted	Persons 1088: Percentage	Persons 1089: Tried	Persons 1089: Convicted	Persons 1089: Percentage	Property 1088: Lost	Property 1088: Recovered	Property 1088: Percentage	Property 1089: Lost	Property 1089: Recovered	Property 1089: Percentage	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
													Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
A. Division...	272	232	85·29	259	191	73·74	587	356	60·64	478	265	55·43	7,784	3,865	49·64	10,708	7,484	69·89	
B. Division...	276	245	88·76	212	183	86·32	473	368	77·80	311	211	67·84	5,280	2,707	51·07	3,876	1,736	44·78	
C. Division...	81	59	72·84	165	143	86·66	152	90	59·21	240	192	80· 0	2,983	1,443	48·37	3,762	1,146	30·46	
Total ...	629	536	85·21	636	517	81·28	1,212	814	67·16	1,029	668	64·91	16,047	8,015	49·94	18,346	10,366	56·50	

(ix) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the criminal courts of the Cochin State during the year 1089 M E.

Description of offences	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of in 1089	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to							No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died or escaped during or before trial	Term of imprisonment										Awaiting trial		Remarks
							Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine																				
	Balance from 1088	Committed during 1089	Total				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Offences against public tranquility, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting, affray and abetment thereof	2	36	38	37	149	50	3	11	..	..	36	..	50	95	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	
2. Offences by or relating to public servants	1	80	81	81	83	73	..	..	..	..	73	..	73	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against public justice	4	117	121	118	156	105	4	3	..	..	98	..	105	40	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	
4. Offences relating to coins, etc	..	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Offences relating to weights and measures	..	28	28	28	35	23	..	..	..	..	23	..	23	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency morals and other public nuisances	..	36	36	36	45	24	..	1	..	..	23	..	24	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Murder and abetment	..	8	8	8	13	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
8. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment ..	..	2	2	1	2	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	
9. Causing death by rash or negligent acts	..	2	2	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	
10. Attempt at suicide and abetment of suicide	..	6	6	6	6	5	4	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Hurt	17	979	996	979	1,929	116	6	22	..	..	88	..	116	1,768	..	..	7	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	17	
12. Grievous hurt	1	25	26	23	92	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	20	51	..	..	..	2	10	6	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	19	3	
13. Wrongful restraint or confinement	..	31	31	29	104	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	
14. Assault and use of Criminal force	3	54	57	57	128	14	..	7	..	.	7	..	14	114	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Kidnapping	..	3	3	2	16	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	
16. Rape and attempt at rape	..	2	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Other offences relating to the human body	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

(ix) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the criminal courts of the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.—(*Continued.*)

Description of offences	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of in 1089	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to							No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died or escaped during or before trial	Term of imprisonment										Awaiting trial		Remarks
							Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine																				
	Balance from 1088	Committed during 1089	Total				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
18. Theft	23	472	495	483	1,030	327	6	206	1	4	59	51	327	664	..	..	13	65	59	63	15	1	..	1	..	..	..	31	12	
19. Extortion	1	4	5	5	13	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20. Robbery	1	32	33	33	69	8	..	5	..	3	..	..	8	61	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21. Dacoity	..	7	7	5	47	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	6	2	
22. Criminal misappropriation	1	4	5	3	7	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	
23. Do breach of trust	3	41	44	44	56	5	..	4	..	..	1	..	5	50	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24. Criminal breach of trust by public servants	..	4	4	3	4	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
25. Receiving or dealing in stolen property	1	7	8	7	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
26. Cheating	..	7	7	7	17	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	
27. Mischief by fire	..	3	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28. Other mischief	1	94	95	91	169	25	..	1	..	3	21	..	25	135	..	...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	
29. Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	2	103	105	103	310	25	2	3	..	..	20	..	25	278	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	
30. House-breaking and theft	..	12	12	12	43	13	..	12	..	1	..	..	13	36	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
31. Forgery	2	11	13	12	19	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
32. Criminal breach of contract	..	3	3	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
33. Defamation	1	2	3	2	17	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	
34. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	2	29	31	31	49	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	46	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
35. Offences against local and special laws such as smuggling, &c.	2	929	931	929	1,137	744	32	22	..	1	689	...	744	390	..	..	51	4	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	
36. Other offences not included in the above	1	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	69	3,175	3,244	3,187	5,780	1,621	57	338	2	15	1,158	51	1,621	3,989	..	..	97	99	85	81	30	8	6	2	4	..	..	180	57	

(x) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.

F.—Criminal.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported		No. of persons dealt with										Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
				Brought to trial						Total									
	1088	1089	Remaining at the end of the last year	Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate		1088	1089	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred			
District Magistrates' Court ...	44	21	9	8	11	57	...	...		112	76	27	17	21	...	...		11	
First class do .	115	199	32	54	21	490	4	...		460	569	270	117	138	1	...		43	
Kanayanore do ...	542	556	69	51	101	737	23	...		1028	912	201	476	169	13	...		53	
Cochin do ...	676	592	35	167	56	755	15	...		1153	993	383	304	273	5	...		28	
Cranganore do ...	227	222	14	30	15	391	...	...		452	436	232	129	74	1	...		...	
Mukundapuram do ...	420	289	59	54	54	461	5	...		768	574	190	228	141	4	...		11	
Trichur do ...	566	619	19	279	64	707	10	...		1011	1060	395	287	340	11	...		27	
Talapilly do .	407	401	5	91	61	509	15	...		771	676	189	164	314	5	...		4	
Chittur do ...	269	276	1	112	28	340	4	...		536	484	156	193	118	14	...		3	
Total ...	3266	3175	243	846	411	4447	76	...		6291	5780	2043	1915	1588	54	...		180	

(xi) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.

F.—Criminal.

Tribunals	Number of appeals for disposal	Number of persons and cases																	Remarks
		Appeals rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry ordered		Pending			
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed											
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases		
Chief Court ...	21	...	...	10	8	1	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7		
Anjikaimal Sessions Court ...	32	3	3	56	14	20	7	28	5	15	3	...	..	...	...	...	...		
Trichur do ..	3	...	...	5	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		
District Magistrate's Court ...	265	101	82	152	89	44	24	118	57	...	...	...	...	3	3	19	10		
Total ...	321	104	85	223	112	65	32	153	68	15	3	...	...	3	3	31	18		

Chapter V.

G.—Jails

(xii) Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jail in the Cochin State for the year 1089 M. E.

Stations	Number of prisons	Number of persons: Remaining from last year	Number of persons: Admitted during the year	Number of persons: Total: Past year	Number of persons: Total: Present year	Daily average: Past year	Daily average: Present year	Number of persons remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jails and prisoners (Rs. A. P.)	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jails
Central Jail at Viyyoor ...	1	188	481	904	669	138·19	129·62	130	21,398 2 5	2·89	3 deaths
Ernakulam Sub-Jail...	1	...	185	...	185	...	7·04	10	379 8 5	7·0	
Mattancherry do ...	1	8	130	183	138	2·1	3·3	6	377 10 3	8·5	
Cranganur do ...	1	1	40	64	41	2·2	1·1	...	183 12 11	5.6	
Irinjalakuda do ...	1	2	95	160	97	4	·26	4	369 4 9	11·5	
Trichur do ...	1	4	127	206	131	5·7	4·1	1	575 15 8	11	
Wadakanchery do ...	1	11	90	137	101	6	4·4	2	295 13 10	5·1	
Chittur do ...	1	4	51	61	55	2·5	3·2	2	351 7 9	1·7	

N. B. Under sub-Jail expenditure should be added Rs. 20—7—9, being the cost of dieting the prisoners under the Police custody spent by the Sub-Magistrate of Kanayanore.

(xiii) **Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.**

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during the year and received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year											Suits disposed of during the present year									
											Value			Suits relating to landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value			Average duration			Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Rs.	A.	P.													Rs.	A.	P.	Y.	M.	D.	
Anjikaimal District Court ...	107	71	160	201	267	272	196	148	71	124	6,49,425	14	1	60	108	33	5	12	8	153	23	54	4	3	87	2,48,867	8	0	0	4	20	
Trichur do ...	79	97	141	146	220	243	123	147	97	96	4,10,083	5	7	51	72	23	3	3	3	122	15	27	...	16	104	8,42,222	9	3	0	7	6	
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court ...	155	110	2323	2372	2478	2482	2368	2181	110	301	4,11,789	10	9	258	2082	32	1582	710	89	...	...	1381	119	144	507	2,38,348	9	4	0	2	28	
Cochin do do ...	70	140	2372	2530	2442	2670	2302	2513	140	127	2,85,907	11	11	160	2237	133	1559	777	194	...	...	1570	68	26	879	2,48,172	3	1	0	4	18	
Irinjalakuda do do ...	107	74	2760	2741	2837	2815	2793	2685	74	130	1,55,648	7	5	410	2307	24	2125	563	53	...	...	1859	128	141	587	1,42,058	14	1	0	1	20	
Trichur do do ...	103	193	2810	2780	2913	2973	2720	2714	193	259	2,02,096	13	0	272	2477	31	2245	474	61	...	...	1910	136	8	660	1,66,539	9	0	0	3	0	
Wadakancheri do do ...	130	104	1484	1513	1614	1617	1510	1528	104	89	1,26,967	14	9	79	1438	16	1164	313	36	...	...	1432	120	65	511	1,18,989	13	2	0	2	13	
Chittur do do ...	42	53	1044	956	1086	1009	1033	978	53	31	1,21,876	3	9	30	893	13	617	276	63	...	...	473	171	84	270	1,17,579	11	6	0	2	5	
Total ...	793	842	13094	13239	13887	14081	13045	12924	842	1,157	23,63,796	1	3	1300	11614	325	9300	3128	498	275	38	8076	776	487	3585	21,22,778	13	5	..	..	..	

(xiv) Civil Work.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			
Anjikaimal District Court.	50	38	1,71,256 13 0	456	528	18,91,074 7 6	506	566	20,62,961 4 6	468	516	18,55,670 13 5	38	50	2,07,290 7 1	48	2	...
Trichur do ...	34	40	1,10,306 0 11	272	342	7,86,925 7 0	306	382	8,97,231 7 11	266	318	7,46,372 0 10	40	64	1,50,859 7 1	60	4	...
Total ...	84	78	2,81,562 13 11	728	870	26,77,999 14 6	812	948	29,60,192 12 5	734	834	26,02,042 14 3	78	114	3,58,149 14 2	108	6	...
Ernakulam Munsiff's Court ...	179	70	1,24,726 1 8	2,658	3,054	4,07,056 13 6	2,837	3,124	5,31,782 15 2	2,767	3,052	5,22,186 5 2	70	72	9,596 10 0	72		...
Cochin do ...	83	185	46,651 6 1	2,264	2,893	1,58,161 3 8	2,347	3,078	5,04,812 9 9	2,162	2,918	4,72,936 1 6	185	130	31,876 8 3	127	1	2
Irinjalakuda do ...	74	67	14,574 11 2	2,377	2,615	2,95,378 11 5	2,451	2,682	3,09,953 6 7	2,384	2,587	2,80,833 15 6	67	95	29,119 7 1	94	...	1
Trichur do ...	90	98	21,821 14 10	2,327	2,309	3,28,064 3 6	2,417	2,407	3,49,886 2 4	2,319	2,300	3,25,620 11 10	98	107	24,265 6 6	104	2	1
Wadakancheri do ...	91	82	15,044 8 1	1,434	1,464	1,62,583 7 9	1,525	1,546	1,77,627 15 10	1,443	14,78	1,64,382 7 6	82	68	13,245 8 4	68	...	...
Chittur do ...	49	50	15,251 3 8	1,0 8	1,088	1,96,354 3 9	1,077	1,138	2,11,605 7 5	1,027	1,069	1,91,847 8 5	50	69	16,757 15 0	69	...	...
Total ...	566	552	2,38,069 13 6	12,088	13,423	18 47,598 11 7	12,654	13,975	20,85,468 9 1	12,102	13,434	19,60,807 1 11	552	541	1,24,861 7 2	534	3	4
Grand total ...	650	630	5,19,632 11 5	12,816	14,293	45,25,598 10 1	13,466	14,923	50,45,030 5 6	12,836	14,268	45,62,850 0 2	630	655	4,83,011 5 4	642	9	4

(xv) **Civil Work.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.**

Tribunals.	Opening balance		Filed during		Total for disposal		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during						How disposed of: Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration					
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year Rs.	A.	P.	Present year Rs.	A.	P.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year Y.	M.	D.	Present year Y.	M.	D.
Chief Court (Regular appeals.	103	125	187	129	290	254	165	151	125	103	6,30,715	6	0	5,45,365	11	10	67	65	19	26	54	47	15	10	10	3	0	8	25	0	10	1
Chief Court (Second do ...	86	106	222	172	308	278	202	187	106	91	64,361	13	4½	51,483	15	9	109	93	31	24	23	25	21	15	18	30	0	6	17	0	7	3
Anjikaimal District Court ...	148	51	400	394	548	445	492	311	51	134	1,0 ,415	2	4	1,01,221	11	7	258	172	73	44	95	49	60	35	6	11	0	3	16	0	3	9
Trichur do ...	117	90	236	281	353	374	263	280	90	94	40,991	4	11	50,878	4	5	170	179	36	34	34	41	20	22	3	4	0	6	3	0	3	28
Total ...	4 9	372	1045	979	1494	1351	1122	929	372	422	8,38,483	10	7½	7,48,949	11	7	604	509	159	128	206	162	116	82	37	48	...	...	...	...	...	...

(xvi) Statement showing registration of documents in the several Registry Offices of the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.

Names of Registry Offices	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented: Mortgages		Sale-deeds		Wills		Money-bonds		Miscellaneous		Documents registered		Value of documents registered				Documents of which registration was refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088		1089		1088	1089	1088	1089	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17		18	19	20	21	22
Cochin ...	2,966	3,192	1,064	1,116	639	726	6	7	30	55	1,227	1,288	2,955	3,185	16,89,754	10 4½	22,42,013	2 3½	11	12	1	...	
Ernakulam ...	2,980	3,435	1,188	1,315	547	612	13	9	14	7	1,218	1,492	2,965	3,414	14,15,808	9 8¼	21,81,255	... 6½	18	20	...	5	
Kanayanur ...	2,489	2,346	940	877	515	506	9	6	15	13	1,010	944	2,481	2,342	9,31,405	1 6	9,58,052	6 1	10	6	...	...	
Kuzhupilli ...	2,283	2,450	894	902	478	433	8	15	44	62	859	1,038	2,271	2,437	11,42,327	6 6	13,28,734	... 1	17	13	...	...	
Vellarapilli ..	709	768	273	331	139	146	3	...	13	20	274	271	702	768	1,28,421	14 11	1,41,996	4 9	3	...	...	...	
Kodungallur ...	3,822	4,022	1,581	1,519	826	884	3	5	36	98	1,376	1,516	3,816	4,018	17,48,923	6 ...	20,64,107	... 3	6	...	...	...	
Irinjalakuda ...	4,516	4,750	1,905	1,870	1,081	1,074	7	7	61	66	1,462	1,733	4,511	4,747	11,73,992	5 7	13,01,636	... 1½	6	2	...	1	
Chalakudi ...	3,893	4,147	1,527	1,599	1,228	1,155	6	6	10	28	1,122	1,359	3,889	4,143	10,11,585	12 3	8,32,081	15 6½	7	6	1	1	
Nellayi ...	2,578	3,055	918	1,023	923	916	5	7	6	12	726	1,097	2,577	3,052	7,78,063	11 9	9,64,941	... 7½	2	6	...	...	
Trichur ...	4,393	4,884	1,697	1,767	1,417	1,580	19	23	6	3	1,254	1,511	4,390	4,875	23,77,954	5 10	25,64,734	... 5	12	8	1	1	
Enamavu ...	3,012	3,019	1,131	1,075	769	729	5	13	31	49	1,076	1,153	3,005	3,017	10,33,878	3 11	10,73,811	5 8	6	6	2	...	
Mundur ...	2,312	2,318	885	772	589	591	7	5	18	19	813	931	2,310	2,318	5,63,600	4 ...	6,93,103	1 3	2	1	1	..	
Kunnamkulam ...	4,191	4,727	1,391	1,487	899	1,012	28	25	149	159	1,724	2,044	4,191	4,725	12,15,124	10 5	13,74,332	3 3	2	3	...	...	
Wadakancheri ...	1,940	2,030	591	537	631	687	10	14	8	19	700	773	1,936	2,025	5,75,676	15 6	7,64,223	8 3	5	6	...	2	
Chelakara ..	1,706	1,868	473	428	533	596	21	24	17	8	662	812	1,703	1,865	8,78,202	7 10½	11,87,064	13 9	3	5	...	...	
Chittur ...	1,986	1,928	555	572	489	468	14	3	80	72	848	813	1,983	1,927	22,20,868	10 3	22,33,347	1 4	5	1	...	...	
Nemmara ...	654	624	189	174	185	192	4	7	15	13	261	238	653	624	5,28,340	6 1	6,21,489	2 ...	1	1	...	...	
Total ...	46,423	49,563	17,202	17,364	11,888	12,307	168	176	553	703	16,612	19,013	46,338	49,482	1,94,13,928	14 5½	2,25,26,922	2 2½	116	96	6	10	

(xvii) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1088 and 1089 M. E.

Description	1088				1089				Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs. A. P.		Fees realised Rs. A. P.	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs. A. P.		Fees realised Rs. A. P.	
1	2	3		4	5	6		7	8
Mortgage deeds ...	17,172	74,10,140	6 7½	28,689 12 ...	17,336	84,74,348	5 2½	29,796 10 ...	
Sale-deeds ...	11,856	48,35,384	7 4	17,837	12,284	57,89,712	2 ½	19,464 4 ...	
Wills ...	168	...	... ..	696	176	...	... ...	708	* The correct total comes to Rs. 73,260-4-0, but, out of this, Rs. 3,462-4-0 relates to Cranganur funds and hence the balance of Rs. 69,797-13-0 only is shown.
Money bonds ...	552	2,53,569	7 2	902 8 ...	702	2,62,980	9 2	1,124 8 ..	
Miscellaneous documents ...	16,590	69,14,834	9 4	25,134 13 ...	18,984	79,99,881	1 9½	29,204 2 ...	
Total ...	46,338	1,9,413,928	14 5½	* 69,797 13 ...	49,482	2,25,26,922	2 2½	† 76,580 4 ...	
Fees for copies of registered documents				3,655 12 ...				2,627 1 ...	
Search fees ...				2,553 2 ...				2,583 6 ...	† The correct total comes to Rs. 80,297-8-0, but, out of this, Rs. 3,717-4-0 relates to Cranganur funds and hence the balance of Rs. 76,580-4-0 only is shown.
Miscellaneous receipts ...				5,002 ... 2				5,585 1 2	
Total ...				11,210 14 2				10,795 8 2	
Grand total ...				81,008 11 2				87,375 12 2	
Deduct expenditure ...				34,260 15 8				37,784 9 ..	
Net savings ...				46,747 11 6				49,591 3 2	

J.—Vital Statistics

(xviii) Statement showing the Vital Statistics in the Cochin State for the year 1089 M. E.

Serial Number	Name of Taluk or Town	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 of the population				Remarks
											Births		Deaths		
			Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk.	2,20,125	3,255	3,768	513	...	3,276	2,770	...	506	14·79	17·12	14·88	12·58	
2	Ernakulam Town ...	21,195	561	547	...	14	439	398	..	41	26·47	25·81	20·71	18·78	
3	Mattanchery Town ...	23,508	698	708	10	...	696	777	81	...	29·69	30·12	29·66	33·05	
4	Mukundapuram Taluk ...	1,93,930	2,901	3,446	545	...	3,079	2,412	...	667	14·96	17·77	15·88	12·44	
5	Trichur Taluk ...	1,46,182	1,777	2,115	338	...	1,937	1,785	...	152	12·16	14·47	13·25	12·21	
6	Trichur Town ..	23,574	793	963	170	...	582	590	8	...	33·64	40·85	24·69	25.03	
7	Talapilli Taluk ...	1,65,114	2,899	3,081	182	...	4,144	2,622	..	1,522	17·56	18·66	25·1	15·88	
8	Chittur Taluk ...	76,583	1,433	1,111	159	...	1,286	909	...	84	15·70	14·52	14·09	11·87	
9	Chittur-Thathamangalam Town ...	14,706	...	481	...	...	...	293	...	...	...	32·71	...	19·92	
10	Cranganur Taluk ...	33,193	504	619	115	...	930	428	...	502	15·18	18·65	28·01	12·89	
	Total ...	9,18,110	14,821	16,839	2,018	...	16,369	12,984	...	3,385	16·14	18·34	17·83	14·14	

K.—Medical Relief

(xix) Statement showing the medical relief afforded in the Cochin State Medical Institutions during the year 1089 M. E.

Hospitals and Dispensaries	Number of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure			Daily average	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment	Rs.	A.	P.		
Ernakulam General Hospital ...	35,212	1,109	986	1	69	53	* 45,569	11	6	237·71	* This includes the salary of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, office staff, etc., the Customs duty on medicine, advance given for the medical supply for 1090, etc.
Tripunithura Dispensary ...	15,004	63	61	1	1	...	2,622	7	11	41·27	
Do Palace do ...	1,624	...	...	...	...	...	1,136	7	3	4·45	
Andikadavu Dispensary ...	9,684	...	...	...	...	...	2,498	8	9	62·83	
Mattanchery Male Dispensary...	12,350	...	...	...	...	...	2,245	7	7	72·20	
Mattanchery Women and Children's Hospital ...	18,308	1,296	1,228	...	29	39	8,879	1	5	156·10	
Narakal Dispensary ...	16,772	...	...	...	...	...	2,834	...	4	199·47	
Cranganore Dispensary ...	13,353	198	185	...	7	6	† ...	...	...	85·71	† Rs. 2,961-3-4 met from the Cranganore funds.
Mala Dispensary ...	11,207	4	4	...	...	...	2,087	11	6	65·34	
Chalakudy Hospital ...	30,546	366	328	...	25	13	2,963	13	3	157·21	‡ Rs 2,303-1-7 met from the Forest Tramway Department
Kuriarkutty Dispensary ...	3,358	101	98	...	3	...	‡ ...	...	...	10·32	
Irinjalakuda Hospital ...	15,037	186	171	10	5	...	2,971	0	10	100·06	
Palapilli Dispensary ...	8,410	...	...	...	...	...	1,395	4	7	23·60	
Trichur Hospital ...	37,002	1,231	1,136	...	60	35	14,733	3	7	232·39	§ Expenditure met from the Jail Department.
Central Jail Hospital ...	888	55	50	...	3	2	§ ...	...	...	19·70	
Kunnamkulam Hospital ...	13,004	324	305	1	12	6	2,631	5	...	103·57	
Vadakanchery Dispensary ...	15,499	116	110	...	3	3	1,736	1	10	65·82	
Pazhayanur Dispensary ..	12,798	...	...	...	...	...	1,811	11	6	52·37	
Chittur Hospital ...	13,121	148	121	9	3	15	2,767	8	4	74·53	
Nenmara Hospital ...	10,148	100	94	...	2	4	2,280	4	10	58·24	
Total ...	2,93,325	5,297	4,877	22	222	176	1,01,163	14	...	1,822·89	

Chapter V.

L.—Public Works.

(xx) Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1089 M. E.

Serial No.	Description of work	State funds			Contribution			Total
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications	41,866	1,18,263	1,60,129	5,314	7,569	12,883	1,73,012
2	Buildings	1,65,636	19,719	1,85,355	7,692	7,318	15,010	2,00,365
3	Irrigation	60,096	39,255	99,351	...	...	...	99,351
4	Miscellaneous public improvements ...	9,221	5,096	14,317	1,836	3,287	5,123	19,440
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant, and stock	1,374	...	1,374	...	...	...	1,374
6	Petty construction and repairs ...	...	54,466	54,466	...	2,644	2,644	57,110
7	Refunds	...	51	1,351	...	...	...	1,351
8	Miscellaneous supervision charges on account of contribution works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,78,193	2,38,150	5,16,343	14,842	20,818	35,660	5,52,003
9	Establishment	...	...	75,057	...	...	...	75,057
	Grand total ...	2,78,193	2,38,150	5,91,400	14,842	20,818	35,660	6,27,060

M.—Education.

(xxi) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1089 M. E.

Agency	1088				1089			
	Number of schools	Number of pupils			Number of schools	Number of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Government	117	13,060	6,384	19,444	131	15,739	7,677	23,416
Church Misssion Societies or Protestant Missions	17	1,233	508	1,741	13	1,157	482	1,639
Roman Catholics	12	2,037	384	2,421	14	2,743	499	3,242
Native priests	47	3,093	1,893	4,986	44	2,985	1,927	4,912
Native gentlemen	79	6,218	2,101	8,319	77	6,104	2,199	8,303
Masters themselves	13	648	115	763	10	587	148	735
Total ...	285	26,289	11,385	37,674	289	29,315	12,932	42,247
Unaided and Indigenous schools ...	1,041	15,476	6,426	21,902	1,040	15,180	6,383	21,563
Grand total ...	1,326	41,765	17,811	59,576	1,329	44,495	19,315	63,810

M.—Education.

(xxii) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1089 M. E.

Taluk	Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	18,153	17,110	15,462	6,521	85	34
Cranganur	2,206	2,164	1,829	728	83	34
Mukundapuram	12,050	12,225	8,046	3,605	67	29
Trichur	10,747	11,019	9,568	4,653	89	42
Talapilly	11,083	11,614	5,765	2,765	52	24
Chittur	6,541	6,891	3,825	1,043	58	15
Total ...	60,780	61,023	44,495	19,315	73	32

Chapter V.

M—Education.

(xxiii) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to Caste or Creed, during the year 1089 M. E.

Class	Population		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage of pupils to population		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hindus ...	2,74,547	2,79,708	41,182	41,956	24,961	8,388	9	3	60	20
Christians ...	1,00,404	97,835	15,061	14,675	16,977	10,068	16	10	112	68
Mahomedans ...	27,726	26,766	4,159	4,015	2,477	806	9	3	59	20
Jews ...	548	589	82	88	80	53	14	9	97	60
Jains ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists ...	1,971	1,926	296	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,05,200	4,06,825	60,780	61,023	44,495	19,315	10·9	4·7	73·2	31·6

M—Education

(xxiv) Statement showing the number and strength of special schools during the year 1089 M. E.

Schools	No. of schools	Strength	Whether Sirkar, aided or unaided
Sirkar Training school, Trichur ...	1	320	Sirkar
Industrial schools (including the G. T. C and I. school and the Industrial Section of the V. J. G. L. and I. school) ...	14	524	2 Sirkar, 7 Aided and 5 Unaided
Sanskrit schools	14	163	Unaided
Koran schools	124	2,404	do
Music schools	27	267	do
Bible schools	5	198	do
Latin schools	1	18	do
Medical schools	3	20	do
Vedic schools	14	163	2 Aided and 12 Unaided
Schools teaching astrology	4	27	Unaided
Hebrew schools	4	151	do
Arabic schools	1	75	do
Total ...	212	4,330	...

M.—Education.

(xxv) Statement showing the Industries taught in the Industrial schools during the year 1089 M. E.

Name of Industry	Boys	Girls	Total	Remarks
Needle-work	...	182	182	
Mat-making	91	34	125	
Embroidery and knitting	...	167	167	
Lace-making	...	168	168	
Carving	12	...	12	
Gardening	9	...	9	
Umbrella-making	61	...	61	
Weaving	21	...	21	
Slojd	193	...	193	
Carpentry	38	...	38	
Blacksmith's work	49	...	49	
Drawing	8	...	8	
Electro-plating	10	...	10	
Rattan-work	29	...	29	
Bell-metal work	14	...	14	
Type-writing	25	...	25	
Short-hand	21	...	21	
Book-keeping	33	...	33	
Commercial Geography	9	...	9	
do Correspondence ...	27	...	27	
Banking	4	...	4	
Total ...	654	551	1,205	

Chapter V.

M.—Education.

(xxvi) Statement showing the particulars to the schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.

Description of Schools	Number of schools		Number of pupils on rolls at the end of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	Collegiate	Upper Secondary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sirkar schools ...	117	131	19,444	23,416	16,645	20,251	21,464	41,879	48,966	1,59,607	27,022	66,763
Aided schools ...	168	158	18,230	18,831	15,054	15,954	...	4,174	4,343	50,356	6,112	..
Total ...	285	289	37,674	42,247	31,699	36,205	21,464	46,053	53,309	2,09,963	33,134	66,763

N.—Military.

(xxvii) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.

Arms of Service	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year					Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Remarks
	At the end of the last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			Total of men at the end of the current year	Number of regiments or battalions	Number of men					
			Died	Invalidated	Discharged or deserted			Number of guns	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cavalry ...	14	...	1	...	...	*13	...	...	1	3	9	2,200	*Non-fighting men such as clerks, cobbler, blacksmith, syces and barbers are not included in the list
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery ...	22	..	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	2	20	2,330	
Infantry ...	242	25	2	2	17	246	...	...	6	17	223	23,078	
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	278	25	3	2	17	281	...	4	7	22	252	27,608	

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